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ACRONYMS

DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
DPCU	District planning Coordinating Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
AAP	Annual Action Plan
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
Qtr	Quarter
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
CBT	Community Base Targeting
NHIS	National health insurance scheme
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
HIV	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
PPP	Public Private Partner
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Areas
DA	District Assembly
GOG	Government of Ghana
PWDs	People With Disabilities
CF	Common Fund
OPD	Out Patient Department
WATSAN	Water and sanitation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency

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We definitely cannot forget of the entire community for their warm reception and cooperation given to the planning unit. May the Almighty Allah richly bless and protect the District to become the COCOA and OIL PALM basket for the country in the near future and to help improve the living standard for all.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the technical and secretarial support provided by the District Planning Coordinating Unit to put together the Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018 – 2021).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Context

The Local Governance Act, 2016 ACT, 936 provide Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to play *deliberative*, *legislative* and *executive* roles and functions. The MMDAs are thus charged to formulate programmes and projects into a comprehensive and well packaged development plans that would contribute to societal transformation by enhancing poverty reduction, wealth creation, employment generation, popular participation, standard of living and elimination of hunger and deprivation.

Following this mandate, the MMDAs since 1996, have consistently been preparing and implementing series of medium term development plans, spelling out their development agenda and programmes of action in line with national policy aspirations and community needs. The maiden medium term development plan spanning 1996-2000, concentrated on the thematic areas of the Ghana–Vision 2020 development agenda (namely; human. development, infrastructure development, rural development, urban development and social development among others).

Following the change in Government in 2000 which resulted in change in policy direction, the Second Medium–Term Development plan paid significant attention to the thematic areas of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) (namely: Human Resource Development and Basic Services, Vulnerability and Exclusion, Good Governance, Production and Gainful Employment as well as District Micro Economy). This phase of the development planning and implementation which started in 2002 was scheduled to end in December 2005.

The third Medium Term Development Plan which spanned from 2006-2009 was in line with the Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). Its thematic areas included Private Sector Led Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civil Responsibility.

The fourth Medium Term Development Plan which spanned from 2010-2013 was in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). Its thematic areas included (Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana’s private sector, Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management, Infrastructure, Energy, and Human settlement Development, Human Development, productivity and Employment, Transparent and Accountable Governance as well as Oil and Gas Development).

The fifth Medium Development Plan which span from 2014 – 2017 was in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II(GSGDA II).Its thematic areas included (Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana’s private sector, Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management, Infrastructure, Energy, and Human settlement Development, Human Development, productivity and Employment, Transparent and Accountable Governance as well as Oil and Gas Development).

Currently, MMDAs have been tasked to prepare the Sixth phase of the DMTDP to span the period 2018 and 2021 in line with the National Medium Term Development Plan Frame Work (NMTDPF).

This strategic framework is developed with Five Goals including (**Build a Prosperous Society, Create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, Maintain a stable, united and safe society**).

It is in line with this context that this development plan has been prepared by the Akyemansa District Assembly to span the period 2018-2021. The plan provides the context of the planning process, major areas of focus, resources required and the estimated financial undertaken involved as well as the expected impact of the proposed projects and programmes.

Rationale and Objectives

The overall goal of the plan development process is to put in place a package of proposals and interventions that would propel the growth and transformation of the district in response to the Goals concerns of the NMTDPF and the documentation of the DMTDP (2018-2021) for the Akyemansa District Assembly. Specifically, the plan sought for the realization of the following objectives

- To undertake a thorough review of the achievements and performance of the implementation of DMTDP-2014-2017 under GSGDAII.
- To identify the core development issues in the District as bases for intervention and planning.
- To formulate an elaborate District programme of operation.
- To prepare and document a detail District development profile.
- To evolve an effective and efficient system for plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Approach and Methodology

The DPCU employed participatory approach to the plan preparation process through the adoption of participatory rural appraisal methods. For data of quantitative nature, the DPCU applied appropriate scientific approaches in capturing data sources that provided valid and acceptable conclusions.

Regarding data requiring pure qualitative interpretations, group discussions sessions were employed for collection, collation and analysis. Specific institutions and organizations that have direct bearing on District development issues and concerns were consulted for relevant information. Periodic and systematic stakeholder discuss were employed to approve and validate at various stages of the plan preparation process. These sessions were attended by relevant key role players in the development efforts of the District where issues were thoroughly discussed through dialogue and consensus built on them.

For the preparation of the District Development Plan, the following steps were adopted:

- Questionnaires were designed and administered in the District. Different categories of questionnaires were employed including; Household, Institutional, Market survey and Trotro drivers, Industrial and Service sectors questionnaires, various decentralized departments of the District Assembly and N.G.O.s operating in the District.
- The sample technique adopted was Cluster sampling which is a type of probability sampling. This is due to the fact that the district is divided into Area /Town councils and regarded as clusters. The Area/Town Councils are made up of communities and regarded as sub-clusters. To get the sample size, the sub-clusters were randomly selected. About 778 household questionnaires were administered representing 97.25% confidence level.
- As part of the fieldwork, Stakeholders forum was organized for departmental heads and Assembly Members in the district as well as Focus group discussions and community durbars in the various communities visited.
- Data gathered was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using graphs, tables, percentages and maps.
- Public Hearing: Before the Plan was finalized, a public hearing was organized for all the stakeholders to know the content of the plan and to make inputs into it. This was to ensure high level participation by all stakeholders.

Plan Preparation Process

The major activities undertaken during the plan preparation process are discussed as follows:

a. Review of Implementation of the MTDP-2014-2017

This segment did entail the assessment of performance of the District with regards to the implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017), in terms of actual implementation as compared to the planned programmes and projects. The assessment was also extended to examine and determine the impact of the current plan on the local economy as well as good governance.

b. Preparation of the District Development Profile

The review section discussed significantly, the preparation of the District current development situation. The DPCU reviewed and updated the district profile. In line with the development planning process and the NDPC planning guidelines, this component did begin with some comprehensive data collection and analysis. Data were collected to cover the entire spatial dimensions of the District, notably data were gathered on economic activities, demography, geophysical, environment, tourism, spatial interaction, human settlement, social activities, culture, governance and fiscal management among others. The analysis and documentation of these data resulted partly in the identification of the Districts key development issues and priorities.

c. Formulation of District Development Proposals

This component constitutes the initial proposals for interventions with the ultimate intention of reversing the District's development problems and enhancing social welfare. As part of this component, the DPCU coordinated the formulation of District development goals, derivation of objectives and strategies in line with the National aspiration. Again, the projection of development parameters and needs assessments to position the proposals in a development framework formed an integral part of this segment. The District development proposals were composed in line with the broad Goal areas of the NMTDPF (2018-2021).

d. Development of Programme of Action

Under this section, the District Development proposals outlined in the previous section were contextualized into a meaningful and useable structure to aid effective and efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Team adopted the logical framework as a tool for putting the proposals into useable format. This section included the medium term and annual programmes of action of the district.

Structure of the Report

The medium term development plan is structured into six mutually reinforcing sections thus providing an effective logical presentation of the broad Goals.

The introduction aspects included background of DMTDP preparation in Ghana, the rationale for the plan preparation, approach and methodology.

Chapter two discussed the district development priorities based on the Goals of the NMTDPF (2018-2021).

Chapter three presented the district development goals, objectives, strategies and development projections

Chapter four discussed the district development programmes (programmes of action) and indicative financial plan.

Chapter five presented the district annual action plans.

Chapter six discussed the monitoring & evaluation arrangements and the communication strategy of the medium term development plan.

The total cost for the implementation of the development plan is estimated to be Thirty-two million, Three hundred and three thousand and Nine hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢**32,303,900.00**). To effectively implement this plan, it is imperative for the district to mobilize enough human and financial resources (internal and external sources). The district also needs political commitments to realize the district goals.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.1 VISION

A Decentralized Public Service Unit that is well positioned with a Client Oriented Acclaim

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

Akyemansa District Assembly Exist to Accelerate the Development of the entire District by providing services which focus on Implementing Development Programs and Projects in a coordinated manner to ensure Efficiency so as to improve the Living Standards of the People.

1.3 FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Assembly according to the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 enjoins districts:

1. A District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
2. A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
3. Without limiting sub-sections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall;
 - (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
 - (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
 - (e) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal 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) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) 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; and
 - (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- (4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to;
- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and the local, district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) A District Assembly shall 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.
- (6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall;
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.
- (8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organisation or

individual over the application of subsection (5) or (6), the matter shall be referred by either or both of the parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.

(9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

1.4CORE VALUES

The Akyemansa District Assembly subscribes to the following core values:

Excellence: delivering a high standard of performance that exceeds clients' expectations.

Teamwork: working co-operatively within all levels of our organization to achieve our common vision.

Participation: involving stakeholders (e.g., service beneficiaries, civil society and private sector) in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating service delivery.

Integrity: being honest, transparent and accountable in the execution of our work.

Innovation: applying creative approaches in providing the best service to our clients.

Respect: treating people with dignity and an attitude of caring and understanding.

Table:1.1 Performance of Akyemansa District Assembly for 2014

Period	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-program me	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	1. Maintenance of Ayerebi, Akokoaso, and Chia markets			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	2. Completion of 1No. service filling station at Ofoase			2013	100%	65% completed	Abandoned (plastering level)
	3. Construction of lorry park and lockable stores at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
	1. Enhance capacity to adopt to climate change 2. To Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	4. Adaptation to climate change activities			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	1. To Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the district needs 2. To Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities 3. To Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning						

	4. To Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	5. Mechanization of 1 no. borehole at the administration block			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	6. Drilling of 2No. boreholes to Mmoframfadwen and Bontodiase					-	Not implemented
	7. Acquisition of 10 refuse containers			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	8. Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Akokoaso			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	9. Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 16 seater public Toilets at Akokoaso			2013	100%	Done	Implemented
	10. Construction of slaughter house at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	11. Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Akokoaso			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	12. Street Naming and property addressing exercise			2013	100%	-	On-going
	13. Provision of Street Lights			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	14. Extension of electricity and Purchase of Electric poles			2013	100%	-	On-going
	15. Construction of 1. No. U-drain at Nyamebekyere			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
1. To Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2. To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection, especially among the vulnerable groups							

	3. To Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						
	4. To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
	16. Construction of 1No. 6 unit Classroom block office, store, staff common room and library at Chia			2013	100%	70%	On-going
	17. Rehabilitation of 1no. 3Unit classroom block at Ofoase Kuma			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	18. Completion of 1no. 6Unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Bosovilla			2013	100%	60%	On-going
	19. Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at Akokoaso			2013	100%	50%	On-going
	20. Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kotokuom			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	21. Cladding/partitioning of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility for Huda Islamic School at Ayerebi			2013	100%	70%	On-going
	22. Completion of 1 no. Kg block at Gyaha			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	23. Construction of 1 no. 6- unit Classroom block and ancillary facilities at Anyinase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	24. Rehabilitation of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemBrenase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	25. Rehabilitation of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block at D/A JHS in Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	26. Completion of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Adjobue			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	27. Completion of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library,			2013	100%	-	Not implemented

	store and 4- Seater KVIP at Otwereso						
	28. Construction of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Asuboa North			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	29. Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block and ancillary facilities at Kofi Nimo			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	30. Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block at Breku			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	31. Construction of 6 KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	32. Provision of school furniture			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	33. Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance Basic essentials to needy pupils			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	34. Construction of 1no. 4unit nurses quarters at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	35. Malaria control (Disease Control)			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
	36. Health programmes (nutrition/pop activities, EPI, Ebola, Cholera etc)			2013	100%	-	On-going
	37. Construction of 3 CHPS compound in some selected towns within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	38. Construction of CHPS centre at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented

	39. Rehabilitation of Ayirebi Health Center			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	40. Women empowerment programmes			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	1. To Enhance Peace and Security 2. To expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement 3. To Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management 4. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the district M&E system 5. To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	41. Construction of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block at Ofoase			2013	100%	90%	On-going
	42. Completion of 1no DCE's bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	43. Construction of 1No. Area council office at Akokoaso			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	44. Material assistance to communities in need (Self Help)			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	45. Valuation of properties within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	46. Project monitoring and evaluation			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	47. Preparation of 2015 District development plan			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented

	48. Preparation of district budget			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	49. Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles, other equipment			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	50. Rehabilitation of feeder roads			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	51. Maintenance and repairs of District assembly building			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	52. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of documents			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	53. Hunger project			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	54. Completion of 1No. 2Unit police staff bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	55. Data collection for Revenue inputs / Revenue improvement			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	56. Completion of 1No. Police station at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	57. Completion of 1no. Ghana National Fire Service Station at Ofoase			2013	100%	70%	On-going
	58. Construction of Fire Tender bay at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	59. Establishment and Strengthening of Sub- district structures			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented

Table:1.2 Performance of Akyemansa District Assembly for 2015

Period	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	60. Construction of 1no. 30-unit lockable stores and lorry park at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	61. Construction of 1no. 24-unit market sheds at Odumase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
	3. Enhance capacity to adopt to climate change						
	4. To Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	62. Adaptation to climate change activities			2013	100%		On-going
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	5. To Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the district needs						
	6. To Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						

	7. To Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning						
	8. To Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	63. Mechanization of 1 no. borehole at the administration block			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	64. Acquisition of 10 refuse containers			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	65. Acquisition of new sites for refuse disposal			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	66. Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 3no. public Toilets at Kotokuom, Abenase and Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	67. Construction of slaughter house at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	68. Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Akokoaso			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	69. Street Naming and property addressing exercise			2013	100%	-	On-going
	70. Provision of Street Lights			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	71. Extension of electricity and Purchase of Electric poles			2013	100%	-	On-going
	72. Construction of 1. No. U-drain at Nyamebekyere			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
5. To Improve quality of teaching and learning							
6. To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection, especially among the vulnerable groups							

	7. To Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						
	8. To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
	73. Construction of 1No. 6 unit Classroom block office, store, staff common room and library at Chia			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	74. Rehabilitation of 1no. 3Unit classroom block at Ofoase Kuma			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	75. Completion of 1no. 6Unit classroom block at Ayirebi Huda Islamic school			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	76. Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at Akokoaso			2013	100%	70%	On-going
	77. Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kotokuom			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	78. Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Kwabodi no. 1			2013	100%	10%	On-going
	79. Construction of 1 no. 2-unit Kg block at Bontodiase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	80. Construction of 3 no. 6- unit Classroom block and ancillary facilities at Eboom D/A Primary, AyirebiPresby and Nyamebekyere No. 2			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	81. Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemBrenase			2013	100%	5%	On-going
	82. Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemZevor			2013	100%	10%	On-going
	83. Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library,			2013	100%	60%	On-going

	store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemTechiman						
	84. Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemOtabil			2013	100%	5%	On-going
	85. Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Otwereso Camp			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	86. Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Akyekrom			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	87. Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district			2013	100%	-	On-going
	88. Provision of Teaching and Learning Materials			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	89. Construction of an ICT library block at Abenase and Ayirebi,			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	90. Construction of 6 KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	91. Provision of school furniture			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	92. Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance Basic essentials to needy pupils			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	93. Construction of 1no. 4unit nurses quarters at Ofoase			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	94. District response initiative On HIV/AIDS			2013	100%	100%	On-going

	95. Malaria control (Disease Control)			2013	100%	-	
	96. Health programmes (nutrition/pop activities, EPI, Ebola, Cholera etc)			2013	100%	-	On-going
	97. Construction of 3 CHPS compound in some selected towns within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	98. Rehabilitation of 1No.CHPS centre at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented
	99. Rehabilitation of Ayirebi Health Center			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	100.Support for expansion of St. Johns Clinic			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	101. Women empowerment programmes			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
6. To Enhance Peace and Security 7. To expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement 8. To Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management 9. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the district M&E system 10. To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes							
	102.Construction of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block at Ofoase			2013	100%	98%	On-going

103.Completion of 1no DCE's bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully completed
104.Furnishing of DC's, the administration block and the DCD's residence			2013	100%	44.36%	On-going
105.Completion of 1no Area council office at Akokoaso			2013	100%	98%	On-going
106.Construction of staff bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
107.Organization of statutory meetings			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
108.Material assistance to communities in need (Self Help)			2013	100%	-	Implemented
109.Staff training and Capacity building activities			2013	100%	80%	On-going
110.Valuation of properties within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
111.Project monitoring and evaluation			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
112.Preparation of 2016 District development plan			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
113.Preparation of district budget			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
114.Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles, other equipment			2013	100%	90%	On-going
115.Support for Rehabilitation of Old Court House, Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully Implemented

	116.Maintenance and repairs of District assembly building			2013	100%	-	
	117.Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of documents			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	118.Provision of interim office for the Member of Parliament and Ofoase Area Council			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	119.Provision of furniture for the office of Member of parliament			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	120.Justice and security			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	121.Transparency and local government			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	122.Other expenses (Utilities, Transportation, Allowance and general expenses)			2013	100%	80%	On-going
	123.Data collection for Revenue inputs / Revenue improvement			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	124.National celebrations			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	125.Const. of 1no. Ghana National Fire Service Station at Ofoase			2013	100%	75%	On-going
	126.Construction of Fire Tender bay at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	127.Establishment and Strengthening of Sub- district structures			2013	100%	90%	On-going

Table:1.3 Performance of Akyemansa District Assembly for 2016

Period	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	128.Construction of 1no. 30-unit lockable stores and lorry park at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	129.Construction of 1no. 24-unit market sheds at Odumase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						
	5. Enhance capacity to adopt to climate change						
	6. To Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	130.Adaptation to climate change activities			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	131.Education on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	132.Create awareness on flooding			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	133.Organize District Disaster Management Committee meetings			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	134.Recruit, train and form disaster volunteer groups			2013	100%	-	Not implemented

	135. Provide logistics for newly trained DVG's and zonal coordinators			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	136. Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	137. Organize workshop for staff, zonal coordinators and DVG's			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	138. Organization of two day each area council durbar in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase on reforestation			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	139. Promote local produce			2013	100%	-	Fully implemented
	140. Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance			2013	100%	-	On-going
	141. Establish five crop demonstrations plots			2013	100%	-	On-going
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	9. To Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the district needs 10. To Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities 11. To Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning 12. To Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	142. Completion of mechanization of 1 no. borehole at the administration block			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	143. Community water and sanitation management			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	144. Ensure that 90% of food and drink handlers are medically screened and issued with certificate of fitness			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented

	145.Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment for environmental health and sanitation unit			2013	100%	60%	On-going
	146.Acquisition of 10 refuse containers			2013	100%	100%	Implemented
	147.Acquisition of new sites for refuse disposal at the four area councils			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	148.Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase, Akokoaso, Chia and Adjobue			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	149.Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 3 no. public Toilets at Kotokuom, Abenase, Anyinase and Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	150.Construction of slaughter house at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	151.Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	152.Provision of Street Lights			2013	100%	45%	On-going
	153.Extension of electricity and Purchase of Electric poles			2013	100%	-	On-going
	154.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district			2013	100%	80%	On-going
	155.Construction of 1. No. U-drain at Nyamebekyere			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	9. To Improve quality of teaching and learning 10. To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection, especially among the vulnerable groups 11. To Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						

	12. To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
	156.Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at Akokoaso			2013	100%	98%	Fully implemented
	157.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kotokuom			2013	100%	98%	Fully implemented
	158.Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Kwabodi no. 1			2013	100%	60%	On-going
	159.Construction of 1 no. 2-unit Kg block at Bontodiase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	160.Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemBrenase			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	161.Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemZevor			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	162.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemTechiman			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	163.Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemOtabil			2013	100%	10%	On-going
	164.Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Otwereso Camp			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	165.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Akyekrom			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	166.Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district			2013	100%	15%	On-going

	167.Provision of Teaching and Learning Materials			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
	168.Construction of an ICT library block at Abenase and Ayirebi,			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	169.Construction of 6 KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	170.Provision of school furniture			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	171.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance Basic essentials to needy pupils			2013	100%	-	On-going
	172.Conduct regular school inspections			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	173.Organize in- service training for teachers			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	174.Conduct management training for heads of school			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	175.Implement SHEP Programmes			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	176.Organize enrolment drives in communities			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	177.Organize training in ICT for teachers			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	178.Provide storage facilities for schools(cupboards)			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	179.Rehabilitation of selected schools			2013	100%	100%	Implemented
	180.Provide furniture for schools			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented

	181.Procurement of stationaries, office equipment and accessories			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	182.Support for Rehabilitation of Old Court House, Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	183.Construction of 1no. 4unit nurses quarters at Ofoase			2013	100%	98%	On-going
	184.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS			2013	100%	Done	Fully implemented
	185.Construction 1 no. CHPS centre at Odumase			2013	100%	5%	On-going
	186.Health programmes (nutrition/pop activities, EPI, Ebola, Cholera etc)			2013	100%	-	On-going
	187.Construction of 1No. CHPS compound and quarters at AkimAkyekrom			2013	100%	15%	On-gong
	188.Construction of 1No.CHPS compound and quarters at AkimZevor			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	189.Rehabilitation of Ayirebi Health Center			2013	100%	95%	On-going
	190.Support for expansion of St. Johns Clinic			2013	100%	-	Implemented
	191. Build capacity of women in alternative livelihood. E.g. soap, powder etc.			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	192.Resource 10 women groups with credit facility (revolving fund)			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	193.Identify 20 communities needs and implement through communal			2013	100%	Done	Implemented

	labor and support from the district assembly						
	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	11. To Enhance Peace and Security 12. To expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement 13. To Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management 14. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the district M&E system 15. To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	194.Completion of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block at Ofoase			2013	100%	98%	On-going
	195.Furnishing of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block and DCE bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	60%	On-going
	196.Rehabilitation of 1no Area council office at Abenase			2013	100%	45%	On-going
	197.Construction of staff bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	20%	On-going
	198.Allowance and Organization of statutory meetings			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	199.Staff training and Capacity building activities			2013	100%	60%	On-going
	200.Valuation of properties within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	201.Project monitoring and evaluation			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented

	202.Review of 2016 action plan and Preparation of 2017 Annual Action Plan			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	203.Preparation of 2017 district budget			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	204.Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles, building, equipment and other structures			2013	100%	90%	On-going
	205.Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of documents			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	206.Provision of interim office for the Member of Parliament and Ofoase Area Council			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	207.Provision of furniture for the office of Member of parliament			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	208.Data collection for Revenue inputs/Revenue improvement/purchase of motorbikes for revenue heads			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	209.National celebrations			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	210.Const. of 1no. Ghana National Fire Service Station at Ofoase			2013	100%	80%	On-going
	211.Construction of Fire Tender bay at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Implemented
	212.Establishment and Strengthening of Sub- district structures			2013	100%	-	On-going
	213.Completion of construction of 1 no. Police station at Ofoase			2013	100%	50%	On-going
	214.Completion of construction of 1 no. Police staff quarters at Ofoase			2013	100%	65%	On-going

Table:1.4 Performance of Akyemansa District Assembly for 2017

Period	Thematic Area: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	Policy Objective:						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2017	215.Construction of 1no. 30-unit lockable stores and lorry park at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT						RESOURCE
	7. Enhance capacity to adopt to climate change 8. To Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability						
	216.Adaptation to climate change activities			2013	100%		Implemented
	217.Disaster management fund			2013	100%		Implemented
	218.Agriculture support fund			2013	100%		Implemented
	INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT						
	13. To Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the district needs 14. To Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities 15. To Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning						

	16. To Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water						
	219.Acquisition of 10 refuse containers			2013	10	-	Not implemented
	220.Acquisition of new sites for refuse disposal			2013	1	-	Not implemented
	221.Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Akokoaso			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	222.Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 3no. public Toilets at Kotokuom, Abenase and Ofoase			2013		-	Not implemented
	223.Construction of slaughter house at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	224.Rehabilitation of WCs toilet facilities at Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Akokoaso			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	225.Street Naming and property addressing exercise			2013	100%	70%	Implemented, on-going
	226.Provision of Street Lights			2013	100%	80%	On-going
	227.Extension of electricity and Purchase of Electric poles			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT						
	13. To Improve quality of teaching and learning						
	14. To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infection, especially among the vulnerable groups						
	15. To Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						

	16. To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation						
	228.Construction of 1No. 6 unit Classroom block office, store, staff common room and library at Chia			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	229.Rehabilitation of 1no. 3Unit classroom block at Ofoase Kuma			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	230.Completion of 1no. 6Unit classroom block at Ayirebi Huda Islamic school			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	231.Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom block at Akokoaso			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	232.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kotokuom			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	233.Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Kwabodi no. 1			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	234.Construction of 1 no. 2-unit Kg block at Bontodiase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	235.Construction of 3 no. 6- unit Classroom block and ancillary facilities at Eboom D/A Primary, AyirebiPresby and Nyamebekyere No. 2			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	236.Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemBrenase			2013	100%	45%	On-going
	237.Construction of 1n. 3-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemZevor			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	238.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemTechiman			2013	100%	-	Not implemented

	239.Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at AkyemOtabil			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	240.Completion of Cladding of 1no. 6-unit Classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Otwereso Camp			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	241.Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block, office, Library, store and 4- Seater KVIP at Akyekrom			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	242.Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district			2013	100%	40%	On-going
	243.Provision of Teaching and Learning Materials			2013	100%	Done	Implemented
	244.Construction of an ICT library block at Abenase and Ayirebi,			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	245.Construction of 6 KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	246.Provision of school furniture			2013	100%	65%	On-going
	247.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance Basic essentials to needy pupils			2013		-	On-going
	248.Construction of 1no. 4unit nurses quarters at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	249.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	250.Malaria control (Disease			2013		Done	Implemented

	Control)						
	251.Health programmes (nutrition/pop activities, EPI, Ebola, Cholera etc)			2013		-	On-going
	252.Construction of 3 CHPS compound in some selected towns within the district			2013	100%	45%	On-going
	253.Construction of CHPS centre at Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	254.Rehabilitation of Ayirebi Health Center			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	255.Support for expansion of St. Johns Clinic			2013	100%	-	Not implemented
	256.Community water and sanitation management fund			2013	-	-	Fully implemented
	257. Women empowerment programmes			2013	100%	35%	On-going
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
16. To Enhance Peace and Security 17. To expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizen's engagement 18. To Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management 19. To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the district M&E system 20. To ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes							

	258.Furnishing of DC's, the administration block and the DCD's residence			2013	100%	45%	On-going
	259.Completion of Ino Area council office at Akokoaso			2013	100%	85%	On-going
	260.Construction of staff bungalow at Ofoase			2013	100%	30%	On-going
	261.Organization of statutory meetings			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	262.Material assistance to communities in need (Self Help)			2013		Done	Implemented
	263.Staff training and Capacity building activities			2013	4	-	Not implemented
	264.Valuation of properties within the district			2013	-	-	Not implemented
	265.Project monitoring and evaluation			2013	4	4	Fully implemented
	266.Preparation of 2016 District development plan			2013	1	1	Fully implemented
	267.Preparation of district budget			2013	1	1	Fully implemented
	268.Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles, other equipment			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	269.Support for Rehabilitation of Old Court House, Ofoase			2013	100%	-	Not implemented

	270.Maintenance and repairs of District assembly building			2013	100%	65%	On-going
	271.Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of documents			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	272.Provision of interim office for the Member of Parliament and Ofoase Area Council			2013	100%	65%	On-going
	273.Provision of furniture for the office of Member of parliament			2013	100%	80%	Implemented
	274.Consultancy			2013	-		Not implemented
	275.Justice and security			2013	-	Done	Implemented
	276.Transparency and local government			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	277.Other expenses (Utilities, Transportation, Allowance and general expenses)			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	278.Contingency			2013	-	-	Fully implemented
	279.Data collection for Revenue inputs / Revenue improvement			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	280.National celebrations			2013	-	Done	Fully implemented
	281.Const. of 1no. Ghana National Fire Service Station at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Fully implemented
	282.Construction of Fire Tender bay at Ofoase			2013	100%	100%	Implemented

	283.Establishment and Strengthening of Sub- district structures			2013			Fully implemented
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NOTE: ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE REVIEW (MTDP-2014-2017)

On a whole, a total of 283 programmes, projects and activities were contained in the MTDP-2014-2017. The performance review revealed that, 108 of the programmes, projects and activities, representing 38.2% were fully implemented, 74 programmes, projects and activities, representing 26.1% were on-going, 94 programmes, projects and activities, representing 33.2% while 7 projects, representing 2.47% were abandoned.

1.5 DISTRICT Assembly Finances (Revenue and Expenditure)

1.5.1 Sources of District Assembly Revenue

Sources of revenue for the Municipal Assembly are divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources. The internal sources are made up of seven (7) items, namely; rates, fees and fines, land and concessions, licenses, rent, interest on investments and miscellaneous.

The external sources are mainly grants. These are made up of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), MP's Common Fund, District Development Facility (DDF) and Disability Fund. Others are School Feeding Programme and HIV/AIDS funds. Table 1.5 shows total releases (2014-2017) from Government of Ghana (GoG) in terms of personnel emoluments, capital expenditures/assets and goods and services to the Assembly.

Table:1.5 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	10,112,701.70	10,112,701.70	10,068,801.70	0.00	43,900.00	10,068,801.70	99.9%	0.00
2015	1,297,408.81	1,297,408.81	1,616,866.44	0.00	(319,457.63)	1,677,211.80	103.7%	(60,345.36)
2016	1,218,036.75	1,218,036.75	1,260,015.60	0.00	(41,978.85)	1,320,132.41	104.8%	(60,116.81)
2017	1,448,954.60	1,448,954.60	1,372,256.73	0.00	76,697.87	1,372,256.73	100%	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS								
Year								

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	1,769,813.00	1,769,813.00	1,370,980.81	0.00	398,832.19	1,023,011.47	74.62%	342,969.34
2015	2,761,762.05	2,761,762.05	1,904,361.26	0.00	857,400.79	1,204,956.54	63.30%	699,404.72
2016	3,101,366.55	3,101,366.55	1,645,376.84	0.00	1,455,989.71	1,718,414.15	104.5%	(73,037.31)
2017	2,729,760.92	2,729,760.92	650,633.66	0.00	2,071,127.26	617,931.25	94.9%	40,702.41

GOODS AND SERVICES					(%)			
2014	1,855,110.97	1,855,110.97	913,987.20	0.00	941,123.77	1,145,414.35	125.40%	(231,427.15)
2015	2,004,552.22	2,004,552.22	1,269,574.17	0.00	734,978.05	1,393,065.37	109.80%	(123,491.20)
2016	1,570,560.05	1,570,560.05	1,096,917.89	0.00	473,642.16	1,689,698.24	154.10%	(592,780.35)
2017	2,077,538.01	2,077,538.01	1,118,310.05	0.00	959,227.96	1,036,905.22	92.7%	81,404.83

SOURCE: Finance Dept. January, 2018

Table: 1.6 All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	10,134,309.70	10,068,801.70 (99.40%)	(65,508.00)	1,356,548.25	1,616,866.44 (119.20%)	260,318.19	1,192,809.82	-	(1,192,809.82)	1,407,384.01	0.00	(1,407,384.01)
IGF	161,510.00	148,058.35 (91.70%)	(13,451.65)	177,661.00	184,291.32 (103.80%)	6,630.32	240,000.00	225,832.86 (94.10%)	(14,167.14)	281,193.52	128,157.57 (45.60%)	(153,035.95)
DACF	1,606,708.67	1,030,890.63 (64.20%)	(575,818.04)	2,799,523.83	1,977,552.18 (70.70%)	(821,961.65)	3,437,485.00	2,208,710.16 (64.25%)	(1,228,774.84)	3,619,147.00	10,000.00	(3,609,147.00)
DDF	568,754.00 (118%)	670,996.08	102,242.08	800,000.00	348,127.00 (43.60%)	(451,873.00)	757,054.00	538,315.00 (71.10%)	(218,739.00)	673,529.00	0.00	(673,529.00)
UDG												
Development Partners										75,000.00	0.00	75,000.00
GETFund												
Other (please, specify)												
Total												

SOURCE: Finance Dept. January, 2018

Key Challenges Encountered During Implementation of MTDP (2014-2017)

The implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017) by the Assembly was faced with challenges which, to some extent, affected the achievement of planned objectives. Key among the challenges are;

1. Inadequacy and erratic flow of funds. The funds received by the Assembly were inadequate considering the development needs/planned projects and activities of the District. The flow of funds was also irregular. To surmount this, the Assembly intensified its internal revenue generation drive and conducted the necessary plan and budget reviews to maximize the financial resources at its disposal.
2. Delay in the execution of contracts resulting from untimely payment for work done. The erratic flow of funds affected the Assembly's ability to promptly pay work done by contractors. In dealing with this situation, the Assembly dialogued with the contractors who were paid immediately funds became available.
3. Inadequate funds and logistics for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of programmes and projects. Funds provided for M & E of programmes and projects were limited. Their release was also characterized by delays. There is no vehicle earmarked solely for M & E activities. However, to ensure that M & E was carried with some effectiveness, the DPCU efficiently managed the little resources at its disposal.
4. Political influence in the selection of projects for implementation. Some projects and activities were selected and implemented based on political partisanship. Such projects and activities were usually outside the plan. These projects and activities were mainstreamed during plan and budget reviews.
5. Inaccurate and unreliable data for analysis and reporting. Apart from difficulty in accessing data from some departments and other local agencies, data gathered for analysis and reporting are unreliable due to lack of accurate database. To address this challenge, the DPCU validated the data before they were used.

1.8 Lessons Learnt

The following are the lessons learnt from the implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017). These have implications for the preparation and implementation of the MTDP (2018-2021).

1. Stakeholder participation - There was inadequate involvement of members of beneficiary communities, Civil Society and Community Based Organizations (CSOs/CBOs) and other actors in the plan implementation and M & E processes, which contributed to the

Assembly's level of performance. As a way forward, the Assembly would effectively engage with all relevant stakeholders from the planning stage through to implementation and M & E processes for improved results.

2. A close look at the plan and the funds available indicates that the Assembly failed to plan within its budgetary limit. This, coupled with awarding contracts even when funds were unavailable, negatively affected both the pace and level of implementation of the MTDP (2014-2017). To forestall this in the next plan period, the Assembly would plan according to financial resources at its disposal and also award contracts only when funds are available.
3. There was poor co-ordination and communication among key actors (Assembly, departments, Areas Councils, Unit Committees, traditional authority, CSOs, etc) involved in the implementation and M & E of the plan. Consequently, the Assembly would ensure effective co-ordination and communication among these players during the implementation and M & E of the next plan.
4. The Assembly could not mobilize the needed funds to effectively implement the plan. Strategies would be developed to boost the Assembly's revenue generation capacity to adequately support the implementation of the next plan.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

Table 1.7

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	9.5
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	5.6
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	7.3
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	6.5
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	4.8
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	5.0
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	5.2
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	10.0
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	5.8

	even basic administrative tasks			
10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	4.9
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	3.2
Total Score				67.8
Average indicator score(The Index)				6.2

Interpretation: The above table shows an Average indicator score index of 6.2, which indicates that the Institutional Capacity Needs of the District has an average performance score. This indicates that leadership of the organization may be able to complete short term tasks.

THE PROFILE OF AKYEMANSA DISTRICT

1.6 Physical and Natural Environment

1.6.1 Location and Size

The Akyemansa District was carved out of the Birim North District Assembly in 2008 as part of the Government's decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area. The Akyemansa District is bordered by Birim North District to the north, the Asante Akyem South, Amansie East and Adansi South districts all in the Ashanti region to the west, Birim Central District to the south and Atiwa and Kwaebibirem districts to the east. The district has a very strategic location especially its capital Akyem Ofoase as it is situated among three major commercial towns and a mining town namely Oda, Nkawkaw and New Abirem respectively.

With improved roads linking Ofoase to New Abirem and Oda through Ayirebi, the economy of the district stands a better chance of being improved. Ofoase can be described as a nodal or a confluence town as it is located at the meeting point of the New Abirem- Oda-Nkawkaw roads.

The district has 96 communities with Akyem Ofoase as the administrative capital. It also has four (4) area councils namely; Ofoase, Ayerebi, Akokoaso and, Abenase and thirty-eight (38) Assembly members composed of Twenty-six (26) elected and Twelve (12) appointed.

Below are the District maps of the Akyemansa District Assembly and its Area Council respectively.

Figure 1.1 Akyemansa District Map

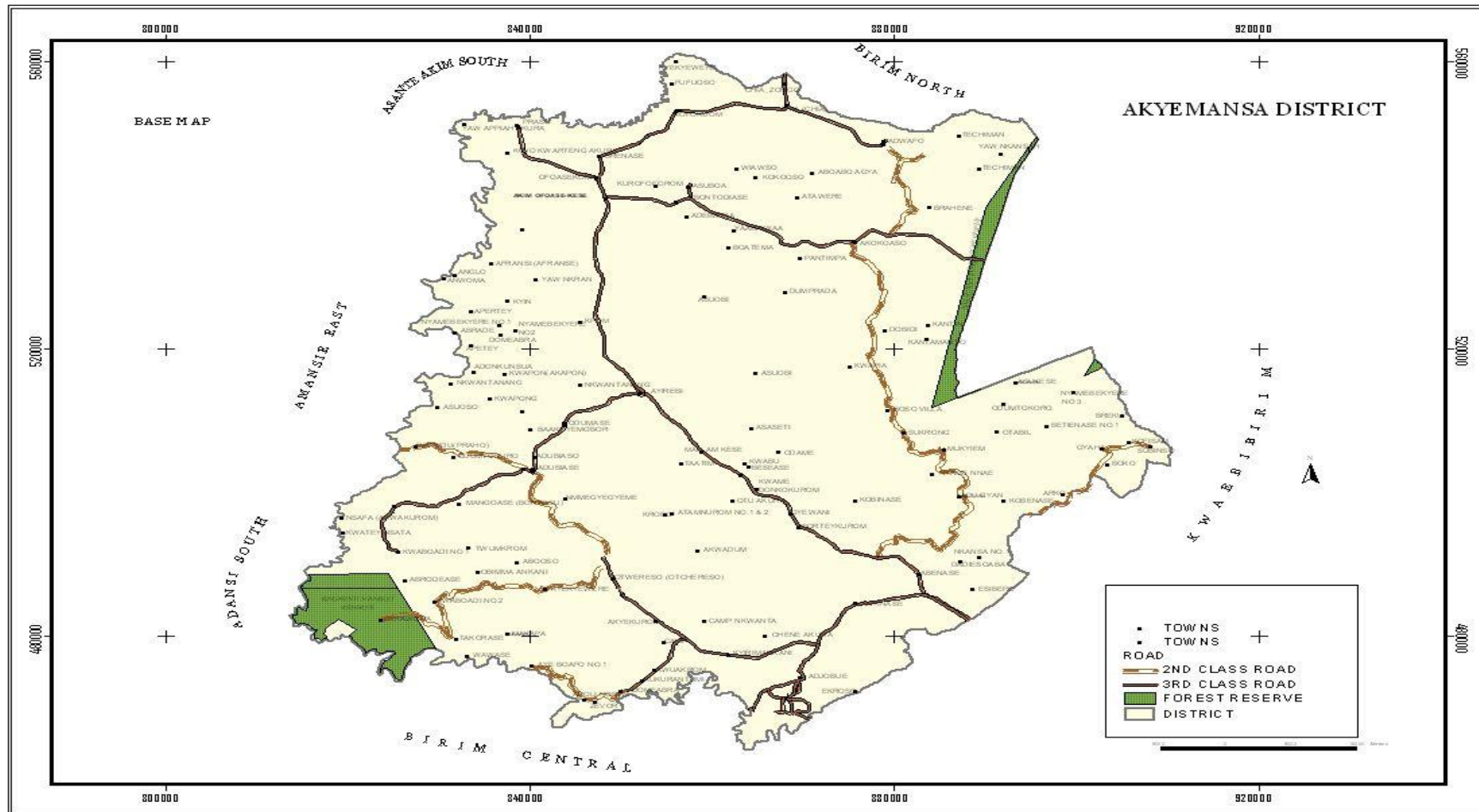
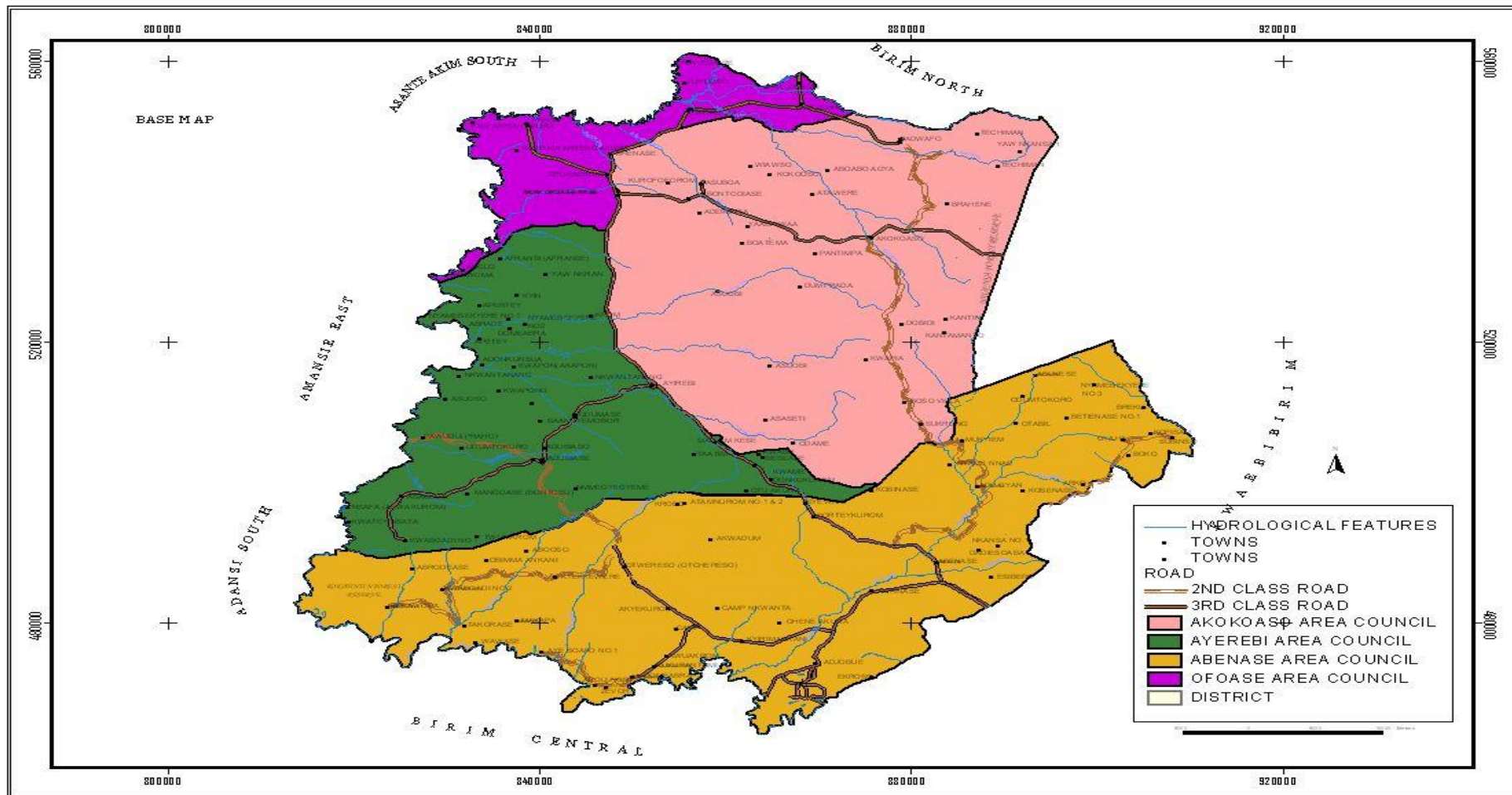


Figure 1.2 below is the District Area Council Map



1.6.2 Relief and Drainage

The central part of the district comprising the area stretching from the North to the South of Ofoase, the district capital through Chia, Brenase, and Ayirebi to Otwereso in the south and Akokoaso in the east can be described as very low lying areas. This area rises to a maximum height of 61 metres. The area to the west of Brenase, Otwereso the eastern boundary of the district and the area stretching from Anyinase, Abenase and Adjobue to the southern end of the district has an elevation between 61 metres and 122 metres above sea level.

The district is mostly undulating and mountainous in nature. It is drained mainly by two great and historical rivers, the Pra and Birim Rivers. The Pra River serves as the boundary between the district and the two districts in the Ashanti Region, while the Birim River serves as the southern boundary of the district.

1.6.3 Climate

The district lies within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone that experiences substantial amounts of precipitation. It experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern. The first rainfall season starts from late March to early July and the second season is from mid-August to late October. The amount of rainfall received in the district is between 150cm and 200cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May-June and September - October yearly. Temperatures range between an average minimum of 25.2 degrees Celsius and a maximum of 27.9 degrees Celsius. The district has a relative humidity of about 55-59 per cent throughout the year. This high amount of rainfall and moderate temperatures has the potential of improving and sustaining agricultural activities in the district. This climatic condition supports the cultivation of food crops and tree crops such as oil palm and cocoa. This has given rise to increasing farming activities in the district. It is sad to note, however, that there is occasional flooding in some communities during the two peak periods of the rainy season.

This climatic condition confirms why the district is mostly described as an agrarian district (Source GSS).

1.6.4 Vegetation

The district lies within the Semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana comprising different species of economic trees. These trees are highly valuable for the timber industry. The district is home to 4 forest reserves. These reserves are; Nsuna forest reserve (14.4km sq), Pra-Birim forest

reserve(6.0km sq), Kwasi Anyinima forest reserve(1.7km sq). These forest reserves cover a total land area of about 22.4 square kilometres, about 4.9 percent of the total land area. The rapid expansion of the cocoa and oil palm industries in the district is changing the original forest into a secondary type. This type of vegetation with its associated undergrowth prevents the soil from erosion and adds humus to improve the soil's fertility. This makes the soil rich in nutrients and supports crop production in the district. The vegetation is also home to many wild life species which provides protein to a portion of the population.

1.6.5 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general

Akyemansa District lies within the wet semi equatorial climate zone that experiences substantial amount of rain twice in a year. The first rainfall season start from late march to early July and the second season is from mid – August to late October. The amount of rainfall received in the District is between 150cm and 200cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May – June and September – October. Temperature in the District range between an average minimum of 25.2 degrees Celsius. The relative humidity of the District is about 55 – 59 percent throughout the year.

Akyemansa is endowed with rich natural resources which include land, forest, minerals, rivers, etc. The implementation of some projects and programmes and other human activities such as bush burning, bad agricultural practices and illegal logging have negative impacts on these resources. The negative impacts and other key environmental concerns identified are:

1. Indiscriminate/uncontrolled dumping of refuse.
2. Water pollution resulting from leaching from refuse disposal sites.
3. Dust/air pollution.
4. Land degradation as a result of mining activities and erosion.
5. Deforestation/depletion of forest reserves caused by illegal logging and bad farming activities.
6. Indiscriminate defaecation which sometimes results in epidemics.
7. Choked drains/stagnant water which serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes causing malaria and related diseases.

The district has forest reserves over a total area of 4,520 hectares. In recent years however, these forest reserves have experienced some degradation. The reserved area has degraded by

2,629.19. The causes of the degradation include bad farming practices, plantation farming, settlement development, illegal logging, illegal firewood gathering and other human activities. The result is the extinction of biodiversity, non-timber forest products and drying up of rivers and other water bodies. In effect, these have contributed to climate change and its impact on communities. These disasters have increased the vulnerability of residents and worsened the poverty situation in the district.

The Disaster Prevention and Management Department through its emergency relief services supported the victims with such relief items as roofing sheets, mattresses, blankets and food items. To ensure sustainable development, environmental issues would be mainstreamed into the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) would be used as a tool to subject planned programmes, projects and activities to sustainability test and measures to mitigate their impacts identified and implemented.

Also, since the district is no exception to the negative impacts of climate change, strategies would be adopted to minimise such negative impacts to the barest minimum and promote green economy. This would be achieved through mainstreaming issues of climate change and green economy and adaptation strategies into the plan to ensure sustainable development in the district.

1.6.6 Water security

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important feature in the health of households. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped, public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000). Water security has been defined as "the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks." Sustainable development will not be achieved without a water secured world. The saying that “water is life” summarizes the benefits of water security.

At present, many areas within the district do not have access to potable water because available source of potable water to the people, has been polluted by activities of illegal miners. This is a seriously threat to water security in the district. Hopefully, if the efforts by the government to flush out illegal mining succeed, major sources of water would be rejuvenated to serve as source of safe drinking water for the populace.

The main sources of household drinking water in the Akyemansa District are presented in Table below. The data shows that, the main source of drinking water for the majority of the people of Ghana at both national and regional levels are the bore hole/pump/tube wells. This pattern is also observed in the Akyemansa District where more than half of households (59.1%) depend on bore holes, pumps and tube well as their main source of drinking water. Other important sources of water include protected well (17.7%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (6.8%), public tap or standpipe (5.9%), river or stream (4.2%) and sachet water (2.9%).

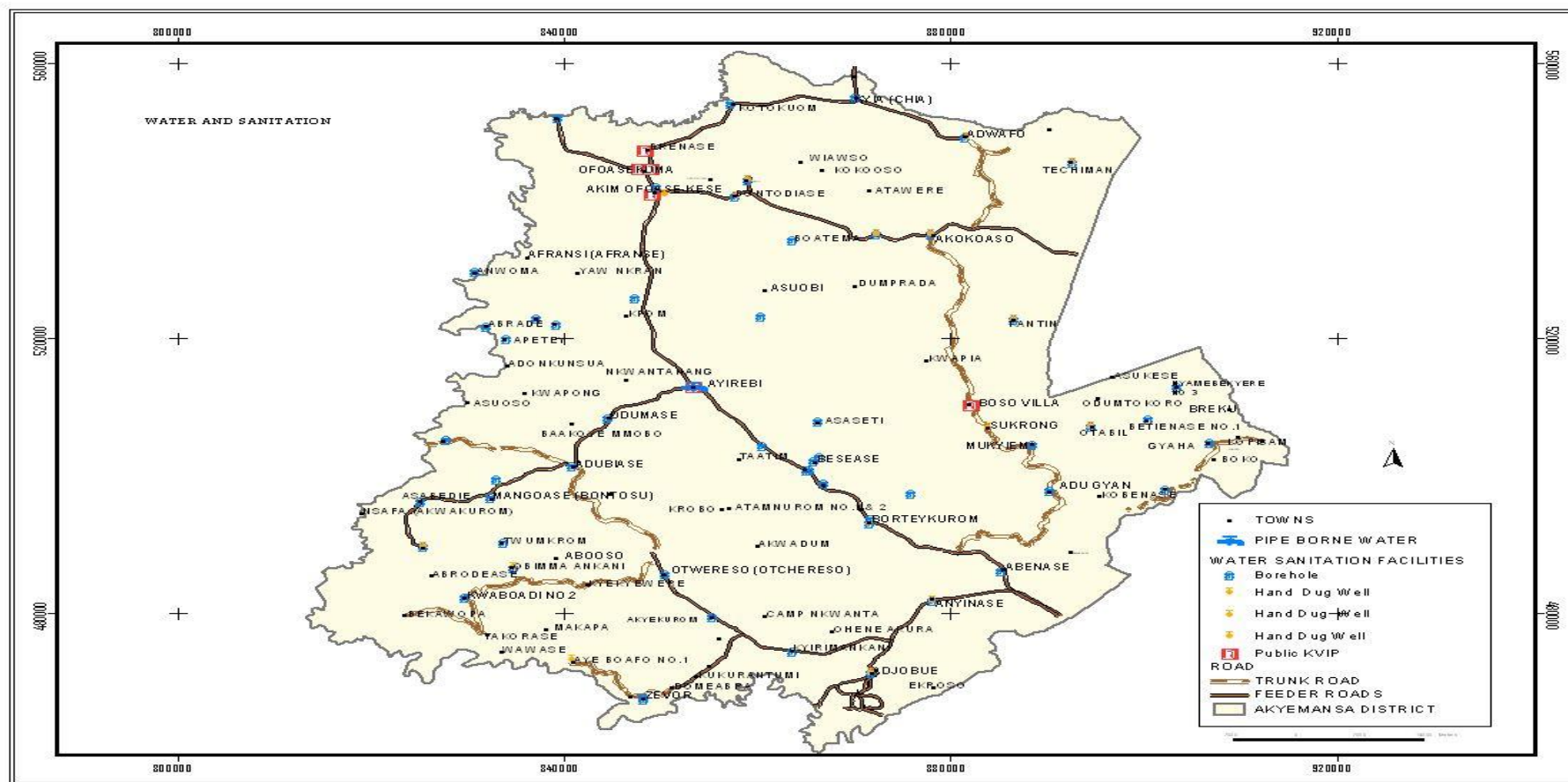
Table:1.8 Type of Water Facility

Type of Water Facility	No.	No. Inspected	No. In Good State	No. In Bad State
Pipe-borne (stand pipe)	25	20	20	-
Bore holes	147	120	120	-
Hand dug wells	32	30	30	-
Rain water harvesting	90	80	80	-
Pond	-	-	-	-
Rivers	5	5	5	-
Streams	4	4	4	-
Springs	-	-	-	-
Dams	1	1	1	-
Sys	1	1	1	-

Source: DWST, Akyemansa 2017

From the table above, the main water sources have been tested by the District Environmental Health and Sanitation (DEHS) Unit and they are all in good condition, however, the few ones which have not been tested to ascertain their quality will be done fast to forestall any water borne diseases from occurring.

Figure:1.3 District Water and Sanitation facilities Map



1.6.7 Natural and man-made disasters

Natural disasters experienced in the district over the past 4 years are mainly rainstorm and flood. Communities hit by rainstorm include Akyem Ofoase, Abenase, Ayiribi, and Akokoaso. Areas affected by floods are Abenase, Ofoase and Ayiribi. A total of 1,279 persons made up of 597 males and 682 females were affected by rainstorm while 136 individuals comprising 69 males and 67 females were affected by the flood. The affected properties are both public and private.

It is worth mentioning that apart from climate change, such human activities as dumping of refuse in drains, sub-standard construction and haphazard development including building in water ways have given impetus to these natural disasters.

1.6.8 Demographic Characteristics

Population

The Akyemansa District recorded a total population of 97,374 during the 2010 population and housing census. The population of the district constitutes 3.7 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region. With an annual growth of 2.52% during the 2010 PHC. The district total projected population for 2017 is 116,158, with projected females (50.7%) and males (49.3%). The District is predominantly rural (65.1%) while urban localities constitute (34.9%). This implies that out of every 10 people in Akyemansa, close to seven people reside in rural areas whilst three reside in the urban areas.

The projected population for 2017, computed from the 2010 PHC, further indicates that about 52.0 percent of female reside in the urban areas compare to 48.0 of male with equal proportions (52%) of both sexes are in the rural localities. With an assumption of same sex ratio from 2010 PHC, the sex ratio for the district is 97.2 males per 100 females. The urban localities have a sex ratio of 92.2 males per 100 females while the rural localities have a sex ratio of 100, which means that for every one male, there is equally one female. The district has five main settlements, which has attained urban status namely Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase , Bontodiasae and Adjobue .

Table 1.9: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116,158	100	40,515	100	75,643	100
Male	57,263	49.3	19,437	48	37,826	50
Female	58,895	50.7	21,077	52	37,818	50
Sex Ratio	97.2		92.2		100	
Percent of regional population	4.4		3.6		5.1	

Source: 2017 Projections, Computed from GSS, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.9 Population Distribution by Age and Sex

The 2017 projected proportion of the females in the district is reported to be a little higher than that of the males. The females form about 50.7 percent of the entire district population. This is in line with both regional and national figures where the females form higher proportion of the population. Figure 1 show the age and sex structure of the district's population. The population between the ages of 0-14 years constitutes 42.1 percent of the district's population. Those within the active labour force (15-64 years) also represent about 50.2 percent of the population while the population 65 years and above forms 5.7 percent of the entire population. The breakdown of the 2017 projected population from the 2010 PHC is presented in table 2.2 below:

Figure 1.4 Age and Sex Distribution (Population pyramid)

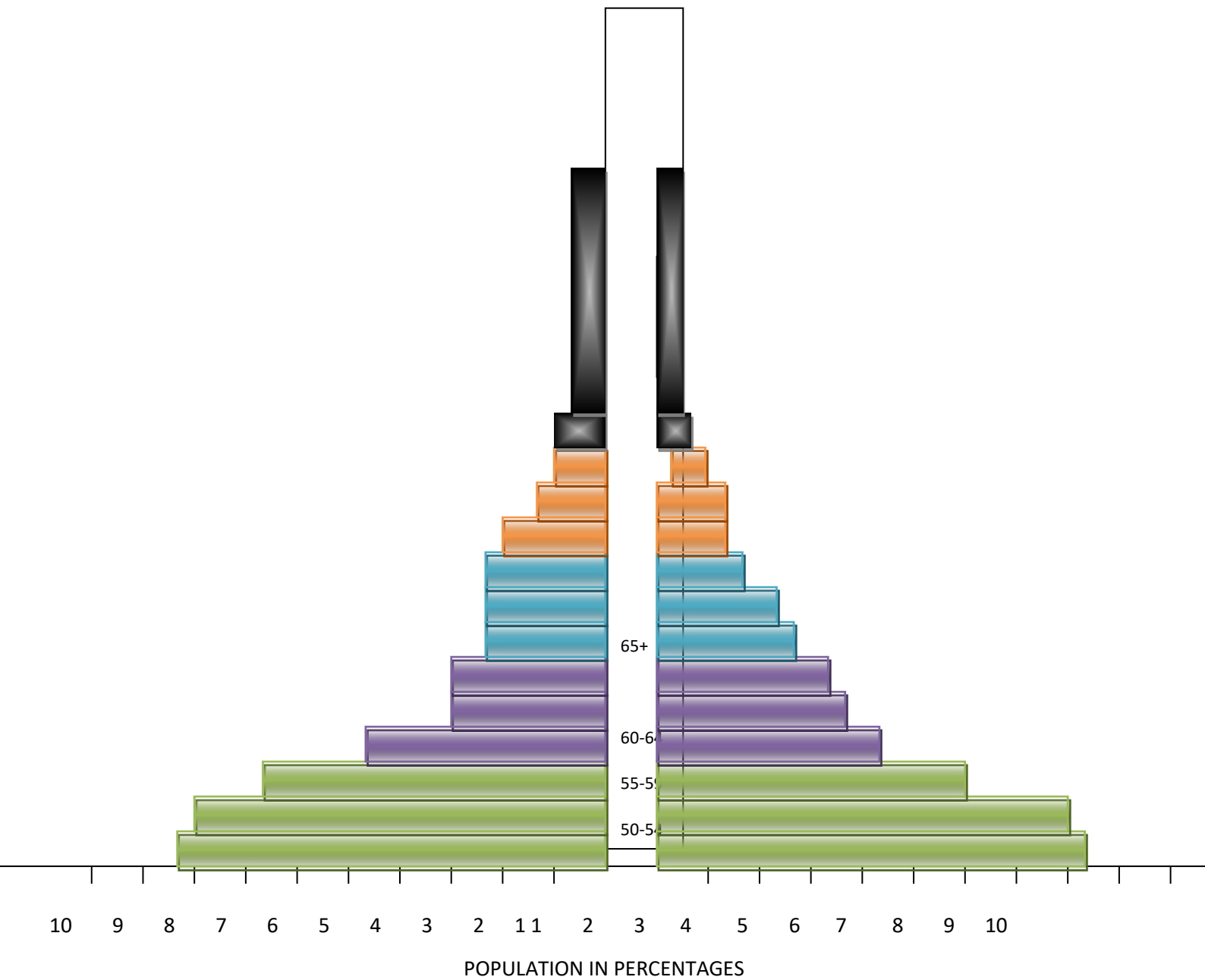


Table 2.2

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	116,158	100	57,263	100	58,895	100
0 - 14	48,948	42.1	25,249	44.1	23,702	40.2
15 - 64	60,608	50.2	29,177	50.9	31,431	53.4
65+	6,602	5.7	2,839	5	3,763	6.4

Source; 2017 Projections, Computed from GSS 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.9.1 Population Density

With a total area of 667.17 sq. km, the District's population density in 1984 was 77 persons per sq. km. Based on the 2000 population figure of 71,534; the population density in 2000 was 107 persons per sq. km. Based on 2017 population projections of 116,158 the district's population density is 174 people per square kilometre. The district is thus sparsely populated. Compared to the whole region, the district has a low population density than the average for the region reflecting the dominance of relatively small size settlements in the district. This crude population density figure indicates that the farmers in the district could have access to large tract of land to undertake their farming activities.

The population density has been increasing over the years which imply that with time, the land available for agricultural activities per head will reduce. This will reduce the size of farms and farmers may not be able to expand their farming activities. Also with the introduction of small scale mining activities in the district by “galamsey” operators, land degradation in the district is on an increasing trajectory. However, land for agriculture is still substantial and there are no threats in the short to medium term. The District Administration in partnership with the Agricultural Directorate in the district should device new methods where by farmers can increase production and receive higher crop yield on their available farming plots without necessarily increasing their farm sizes.

1.6.9.2 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration is very important in the development process of every district. This indicates whether there will be available labour to take up jobs to be able to sustain the economy of the district or not. With the Akyemansa District being an agrarian one, the outflow and inflow of the people should be captured. The data collected indicated that about 2% of the entire district population surveyed normally leaves the district every year while those who come in constitute about 4%. This in migration figure is high as a result of the boom in illegal gold mining activities in the district. The migrants are mainly energetic young men between the ages of 21-48 years. The males constitute about 76% of the migrants into the district. Intra district movements are also significant. During the rainy season some of the inhabitants leave their places of abode and go to their villages in the district to carry out their farming activities.

Majority of these migrants have low educational levels. About 74 percent of them had at least completed basic education, 18 percent had completed secondary, vocational and technical schools, and 5 percent have attained tertiary education while the rest have never attended any formal school. These figures are presented in table 1.7

Table 1.11: Level of Education of Migrants

Level of Education	Percentage (%) of Total
Never	3
Basic Education	74
Secondary/Technical/ Vocational	18
Tertiary	5
Total	100

Source: AK3DA DPCU, 2013

There are also many settler communities in the district. The population of some of the towns in the district is dominated by settler farmers. These towns include Otwereso Camp, Yaw

Nkran, Aboagyekrom, Mukyea, Otabil, Asabidie, Zevor, Gyaha. These settler farmers have been attracted into the district due to the fertile nature of the soil in the district for agriculture.

1.6.9.3 Gender equality

About 51.6 percent of the population in the District are female with 48.4 males; however, in the District Assembly females comprise of only about 10 percent with 90 percent of the decision makers being males leading to gender biasedness in district's development direction. In the education sector, the differences in the enrolment level of boys and girls in the schools using the Gender Parity Index, from the Kindergarten to the Senior High School is as follows: Kindergarten -1.01, Primary - 0.99 Junior High School - 0.95 Senior High School - 0.91 respectively. This indicates that, more of the girls are not able to enter into the Senior High Schools due to some factors such as drop out as a result of teenage pregnancy, poor performance as result of the burden of household work during the Basic Examination, gender insensitive infrastructure at the basic school levels etc. There is the need to encourage girls to improve upon their learning skills in order to increase the number of girls enrolment in the Senior High Schools in the District.

In spite of the pivotal role women play within the family, community and the District at large, very few occupy key decision-making positions in any of the sectors of economic, political and social life. They are relegated to the background as far as public decision-making is concerned. Out of 38 Assembly members, only three (3) are females. This is because no concrete policy measures are in place to ensure that the structured inequalities between women and men are taken into account in promoting participation in policy decisions.

However; to reduce these inequalities, prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights, provide support for victims of violence and to enhance access to economic resources the district intends to put the following measures in place;

- Provision of regular budgetary allocations for building the capacity of Assembly women
- Ensuring equal access to resources, opportunities and funds for development.
- Ensuring that Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) and NCCE increase their efforts to sensitize the general public in order to understand and support gender equality policies
- Ensuring that 40% of government appointments to District Assemblies are women
- Strict enforcement of existing legislation and sanctions against perpetrators of any cultural or religious practices that negatively affect the welfare, health, dignity and rights of women in the District.
- Provision of protection and support for abused women and children
- Institute informal entrepreneurial skill training for women groups

Most of the female in the farming communities of the District are the backbone of their household; however most of the interventions designed are not gender mainstreamed. With the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, programmes will be gender mainstreamed to empower more women to participate in the local governance structure and help bridge the gap to some level between the males and females to help in the implementation of projects and programmes and also make input into decision making process in the District.

1.6.9.4 Settlement systems

The Akyemansa District exhibits a typical forest settlement topology. The settlement type is predominantly rural with nucleated pattern. There are few dispersed settlements but these are basically farm houses. Houses are generally of the compound type except the developing ones which have western type of houses with modern facilities. The rural settlements have local architecture and wall and roofing are generally made of swish/wattle and daub and thatch respectively. The major land uses are agriculture (food cash crops) settlements, infrastructure networks, utility installations, forest and midlands and open markets. The urban centres have land uses like commerce, industry, recreation and public amenities. The rural settlements have a few public structures which are basically schools and Cocoa sheds.

1.7 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

1.7.1 Spatial Organization

This unit of the analysis of data deals with the organization of natural, human and economic activities in space in the Akyemansa District. It deals primarily with the type, number and distribution of facilities and services within the district. It also aims at assessing the adequacy of these facilities and services, variety of functions performed by the various settlements and their functional hierarchies.

1.7.2 Location and Distribution of Services

Basic facilities such as Primary Schools are present in almost all the settlements that have more than 500 populations to support them. However, due to the extreme urban-rural dichotomy - a very unique feature of the district - every basic education like Nursery and Kindergarten cannot be found in some rural settlements because of their population size. Almost all the settlements

have a form of water supply system; the predominant amongst the systems is the borehole. Through the help of some NGOs like the Water Aid, World Vision International, a lot of communities in the district have boreholes. About 76.7% of settlements have access to boreholes. The other water supply systems are pipe borne, streams and rivers, dugouts and wells, mainly such by individuals. Because of the perennial water shortage, most households use a combination of water supply systems.

Health services are woefully inadequate in the district as emphasized earlier on. In a district that does not have a hospital; health service is rendered by 6 health centres, 20 CHPS clinics and 1 maternity home. To add to the health woes of the district, some of the services are not fully operational for lack of personnel. Inadequacy in the distribution of services is also registered in banking services, security, postal and telecommunication services.

1.7.3 Scalogram Analysis

In order to identify or depict the presence or absence of a service, facility or functions in the various settlements within the district, a scalogram analysis was done. This technique is to help determine which settlements lack which kind of facilities and also help in guiding development decision making relating to the choice of location. The distribution and availability of services is shown on table 1.12 (Scalogram). From the analysis it was observed that most (about 70%) of the settlements were under-serviced and had to depend on nearby settlements for these services. Table 1.12 depicts the current situation in the district. The first order settlements in the district are, Ofoase and, Ayirebi, have 80 percent of the services considered while Akokoaso and Abenase has 60 percent of the services considered. The second order settlements are, Otwereso and Chia. These settlements have 45-60 percent of all the services considered. The hierarchy of settlement in terms of population and services is presented in the table below.

SETTLEMENTS	POPULATION	TRADITIONAL HEALER	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JSS	BOREHOLE	ELECTRICITY	LORRY PARK	AGRIC. EXTENSION	POSTAL AGENCY	AREA COUNCIL OFFICE	MARKET	HEALTH CENTRE	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	FUEL FILLING STATION	RURAL BANK	POST OFFICE	LIGHT INDUSTRY	POLICE STATION	DISTRICT TRIBUNAL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	GUEST HOUSE	TOTAL FUNCTIONS	CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY
Ofoase	7669	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x		X	17	239.6	1st
Ayeribi	8209	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	16	193.8	1st
Abenase	8786	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X				X	16	193.8	1st
Akokoaso	8106	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	X	X	X			x					x		10	158.7	1st
Anyinase	6240	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	x										8	52.9	2ND
Adwafo	5014	X	X	X	X	X	x				x											6	36.6	3RD
Chia	5503	X	X	X	X	X	x				x	x			X							7	40.6	3RD
Brenase	5386	X	X	X	X	X					X	X										6	46.6	3RD
Otwereso	6649	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X										7	43.75	4th
Odumasi	4841	X	X	X	X	X					X	X										4	39.7	4th
Adjobue	5872	X	X	X	X	X					X	X						X				5	25.4	5th
Bontodiase	3998	X	X	X	X	X					X	X										4	18.3	5th
Kotokuom	4553	X	X	X	X	X					X	X										4	18.3	5th
Number of settlements with facilities		12	12	12	12	6	6	4	3	3	12	5	1	3	5	1	4	3	1	2	3			
Centrality Index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

Weighted Centrality score		4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.1	10	8.3	25	14.3	8.3	20	50	20	14.3	100	25	20	100	25	100			
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Table 1.12: scalogram

1.7.4 Accessibility to Services

Services are provided within a geographical area to a given population threshold. In order to determine the ease with which people from different locations within an area can enjoy certain services in other parts of the area; accessibility analysis is normally carried out. Five services that provide basic services to the people were selected for the accessibility analysis. They are: Periodic Markets, Health Services, Postal Services, Agricultural Extension Services and Banks.

Several standards and assumptions were used to determine accessibility to these functions on maps. They include threshold time for a service, travel speed on the various categories of roads and waiting time on each route and walking speed. These are shown in Tables 1.33 and 1.14.

Table 1.13: Classes of Road

CATEGORY OF ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED (KM)	WAITING TIME
First Class Road	100	10 minutes
Second Class Road	75	25 minutes
Third Class Road	60	55 minutes
Walking	5	-

Source: Simple Survey, 2017.

Table 1.14: Surface Accessibility to selected services

SERVICES	HIGH ACCESS	MEDIUM ACCESS	LOW ACCESS
Health and Postal	30 minutes	45 minutes	60 minutes
Agricultural Extension and Banking	30 minutes	40 minutes	55minutes
Secondary Education and Weekly Market	40 minutes	50 minutes	60 minutes

Source: DPCU, 2016.

Based on the above assumptions, isochrones were used to link areas of the same travel time. Two accessibility zones emerged- high and low. The areas covered by each accessibility zone were used to determine the number of settlements and people with potential physical access to services. Maps showing the access to the various services are shown on figures 1.5-1.7. The various accessibility zones were then super imposed on each other to produce an aggregate accessibility map – Figure 1.5The functional region for the district is also presented in figure 1.7

Figure 1.5 Accessibility to Health Services Facilities

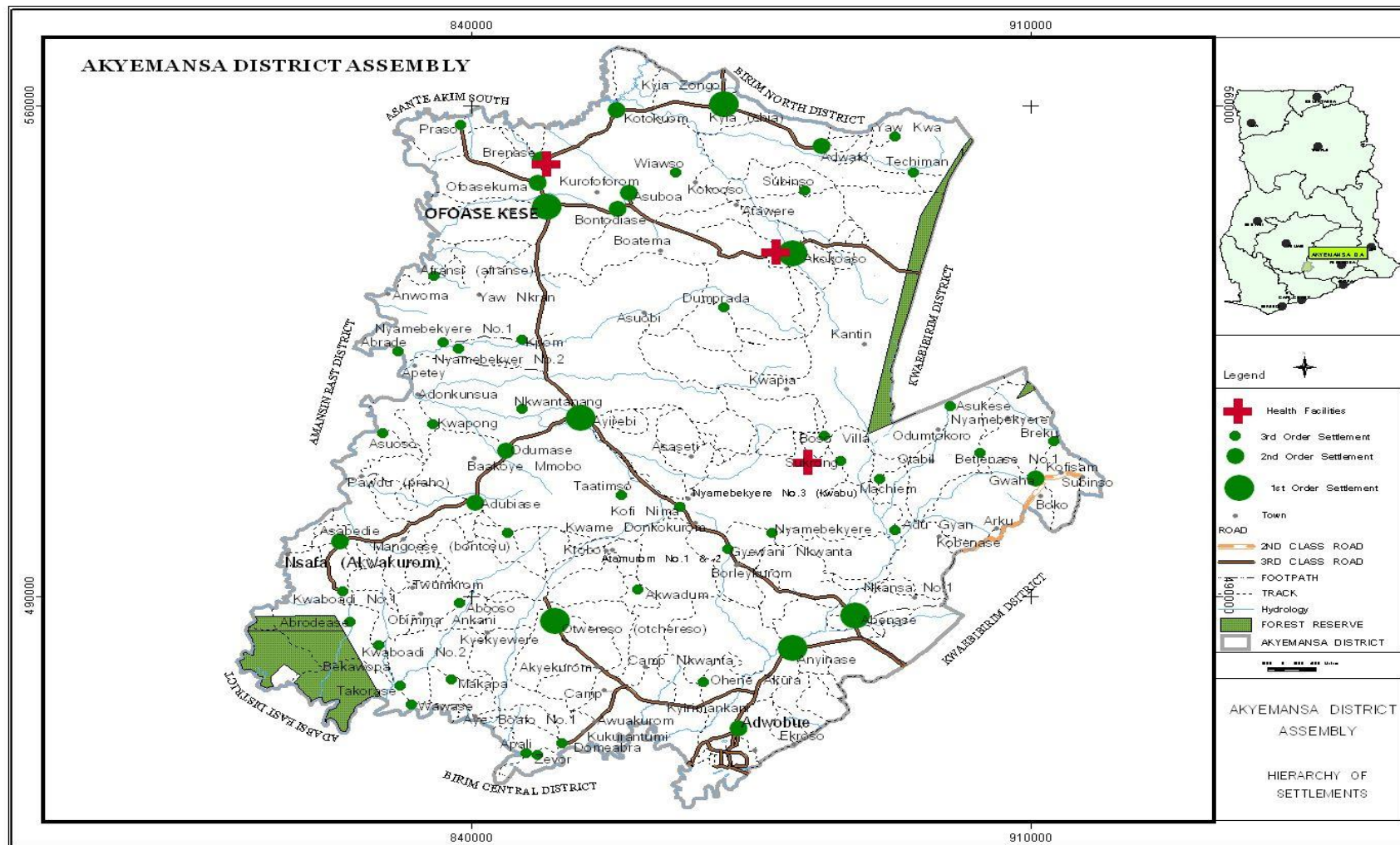


Figure 1.6 Accessibility to Senior High Schools

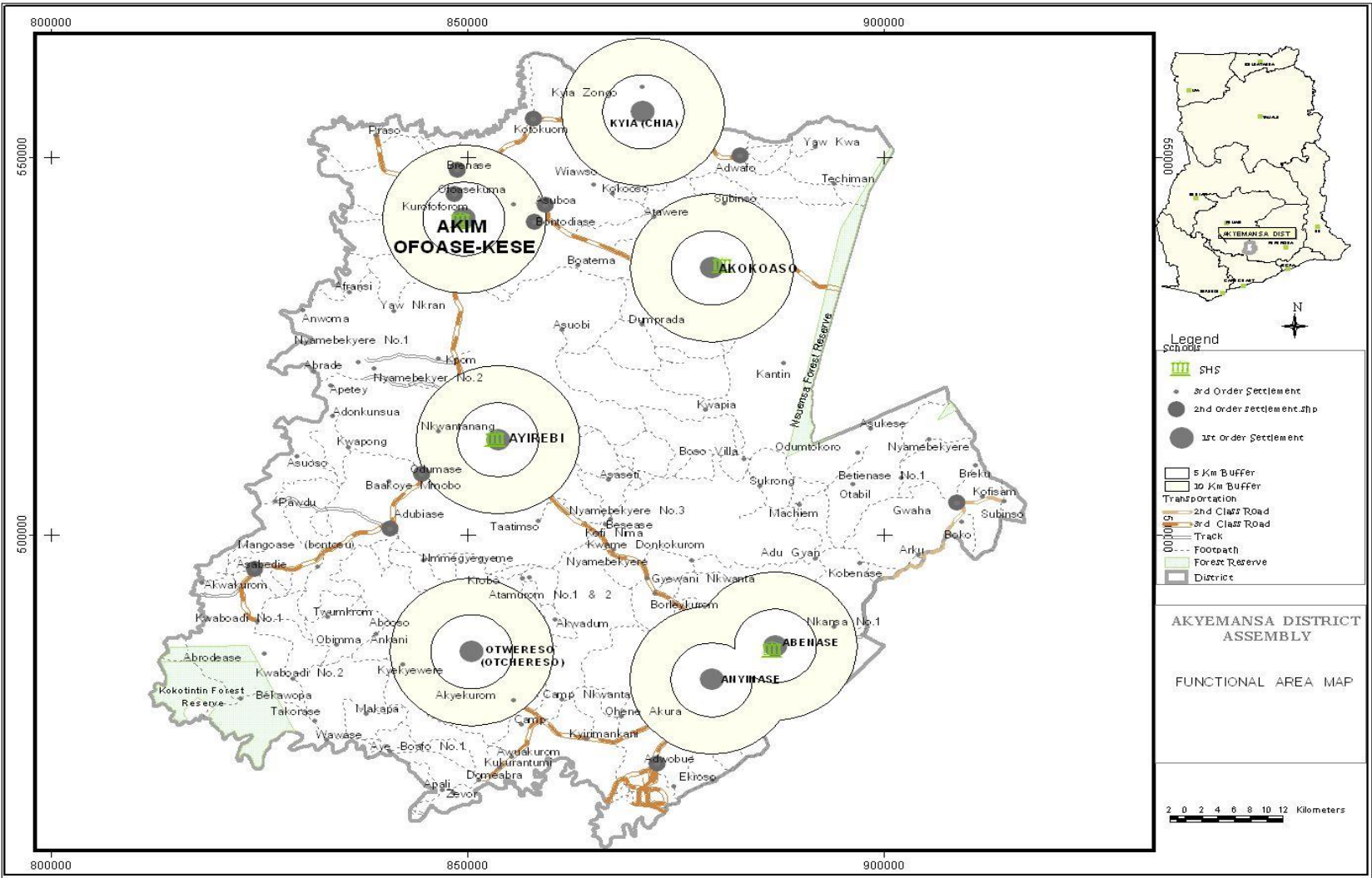
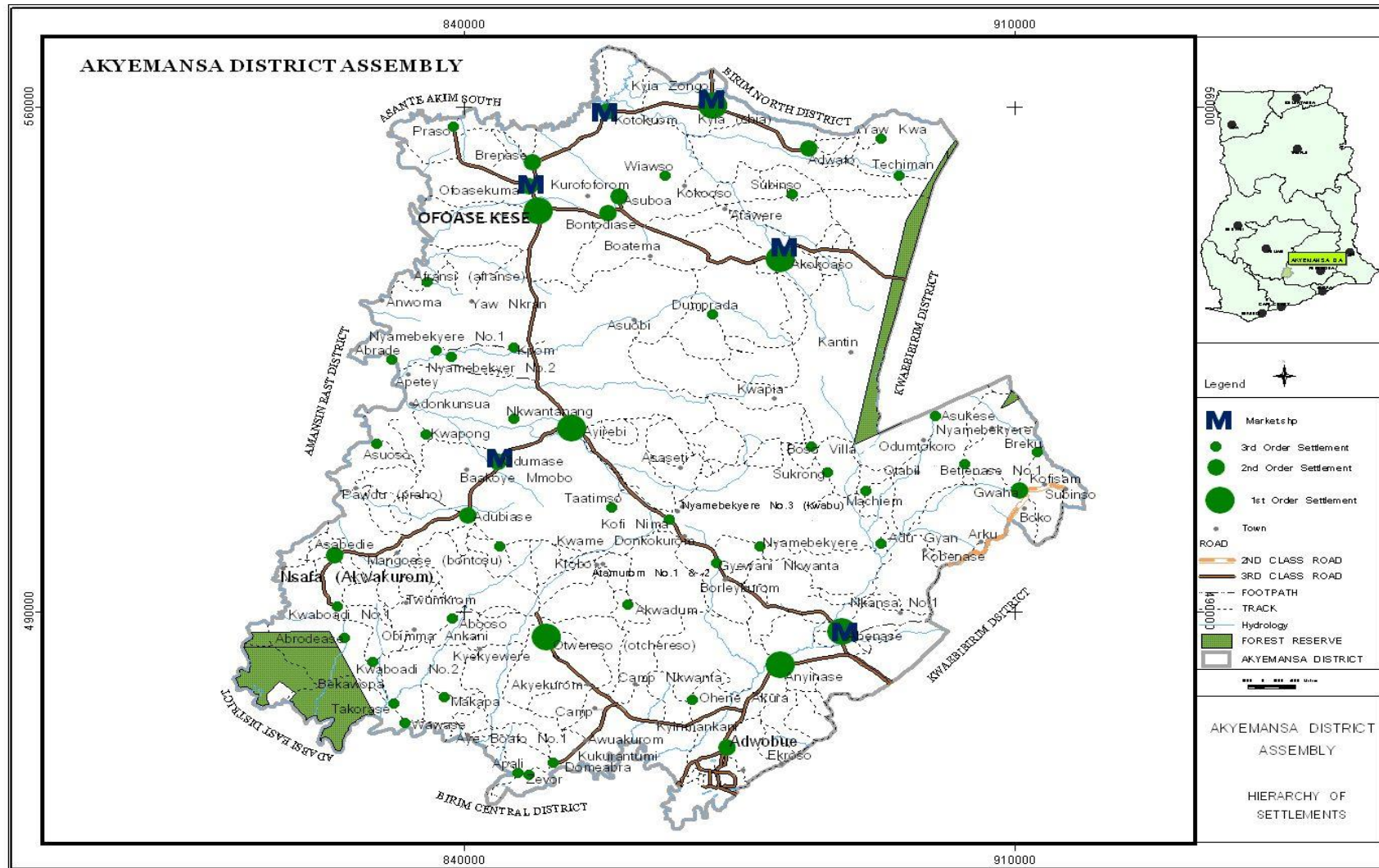


Figure 1.7 Accessibility to Periodic Markets



In the district, many of the services and facilities considered were all located along the major roads and found in communities such as Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase . Accessibility to Postal Services in the district is very poor. Less than one fifth of the district has access to postal services in the district. The coverage of Agricultural Extension Services was however very high in the district as about 60 percent of the entire district's area is covered. This nevertheless means that access to and the delivery of Agricultural Extension services is the best. Some farmers do not have access to extension services stemming from the fact that number of officers falls far below the farming population in the district.

Access to banking services is fairly good and keeps on improving. New financial institutions such as Micro Savings and Loans Agencies have identified the district as a good investment destination. These banks are spread over the district. The banks are mostly rural banks. Accessibility to health services is also high. But due to inadequate personnel and equipments, lower order health services are rendered.

The district's functional area is mainly along the major roads from the Birim North district to Ofoase as well as from Birim Central to Ayirebi. To improve upon accessibility to all services, there should be urgent need to improve the road conditions in the district.

Culture

There are three Traditional Areas in the District. These are AkyemKotoku, AkyemAbuakwa and AkyemBosome. The predominant among them is the Kotoku Traditional Authority, which consists over 85% of the people. It has its traditional headquarters at AkimOda. The Abuakwa towns are Chia, Adubiase and Odumase whilst Ofoase, Brenase and Anyinase constitute the Bosome towns in the district. Apart from these indigenous people there are a large number of settlers in the District. These include Asantes, Kwahus, Ga-Adangbes, Ewes, Akuapems and Fantes. The traditional rulers work hand in hand with the District Assembly, attending meetings and workshops to share ideas and offer solutions to the challenges the district confronts with. The contribution of the Traditional Authorities is enormous in the governance of the district, in that, it promotes

peace and unity amongst the people to create an enabling environment where sustainable socio-economic development can thrive.

Governance

The various legal frameworks which guide local development in Ghana includes: the Civil Service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law, 327), the National Development Planning System Law, 1994, (Act 480) and the Local Governance Law, 2016 (Act 936). These enactments place emphasis on District Assembly in order to reinforce the attainment of total decentralization and participatory development

According to the National Development (System) Law, 1994, (Act 480), all District Assemblies are to submit District Development Plans to the Regional Coordinating Councils which will in turn harmonize the plans with the national development policies and priorities for consideration and approval by the National Development Planning Commission.

The Assembly is empowered to make and enforce by-laws. It exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is elected among the Assembly members chairs the Assembly meetings. The Executive Committee of the Assembly is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE) and discharges the Assembly's Executive Powers. The District Administration, which is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD), has oversight responsibilities in the general administration.

1.7.5 Composition and Functions of the Assembly

The Akyemansa District is currently made up of 4 Area Councils with 38 Assembly members and a Member of Parliament (MP) who is an ex-officio member of the District Assembly. Aside these, the decentralized agencies have offices in the district assembly who are part of the district administration. They include;

- Department of community development and social welfare
- Ghana Health Service

- Police Service
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Environmental and Sanitation Unit
- Works Department
- Information Services Department
- National Commission for Civic Education
- National Disaster Management Organization

The functions of the Assembly according to the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 are:

- ❖ A District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the district, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
 - ❖ A District Assembly shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
 - ❖ Without limiting sub-sections (1) and (2), a District Assembly shall;
 - (a) be responsible for the overall development of the district;
 - (b) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
 - (c) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - (d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
 - (e) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal 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) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - (i) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - (j) 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; and
 - (k) perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.
- (4) A District Assembly shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to;

- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
 - (e) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and the local, district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) A District Assembly shall 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.
- (6) A District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall;
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy; and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organisation.
- (7) Public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall co-operate with a District Assembly in the performance of their functions.
- (8) In the event of a conflict between a District Assembly and an agency of the central Government, public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organisation or individual over the application of subsection (5) or (6), the matter shall be referred by either or both of the parties to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
- (9) The Instrument that establishes a particular District Assembly or any other Instrument may confer additional functions on the District Assembly.

State of Participation of Stakeholders (the Citizenry)

In the context of public participation, a stakeholder can be defined as any person, or group, who has an interest in the project or could be potentially affected by its delivery or outputs. The citizenry including civil society groupings, departments and agencies in the district are offered the opportunity to actively participate in public projects planning and implementation through development communication strategies such as public hearing, stakeholder forums, periodic review meetings and site or walking tours.

However, the communal spirit among the people in most of the communities is fading out hence affecting communal ownership of development projects.

Security

The district is relatively peaceful and everybody is doing his/her normal business. The district has an oversight security committee comprising of security agencies and chaired by the District Chief Executive. This oversight security committee collaborates favorably with the traditional council, opinion leaders and District Disaster Department in the prevention and management of security trigger issues. However, the major problem is the lack of police van to convey suspects and convicts to the law court.

Local economic development (LED)

Local Economic Development (LED) is a process that brings together resources from within and outside the community to address these challenges and to promote economic growth in a systematic and organized manner at the local level. A local community needs to research in to its own economic strengths, agree upon a common strategy and organize itself to implement the strategy. In our global environment today, successful economies depend upon being able to adapt to fast-changing national and international market forces.

LED focuses on the district's potential and identifies specifically what local stakeholders can and need to do to ensure their local community reaches its potential. The present era

of globalization has been accompanied by an increasing interest in the role played by localities in economic development and employment creation

The Akyemansa District Economy

1.8 Population Distribution by Economic Activity

The district is dominated by the agricultural sector (Table 2.4). This sector employs about 73.5 percent of the working population. The proportion engaged in agriculture is high due to the fact that the district has a fertile soil which supports the cultivation of different types of crops, both cash and food crops. Also, the climatic conditions are favourable for crop production. This can also be attributed to the existence of big companies which process agricultural produce, especially palm nuts kernel into oil palm and also the existence of Agricultural Research Institutions both within the district and in adjacent and neighbouring districts. The existence of ready market for oil palm, cocoa and food stuff within and outside the district promotes agricultural activities in the district. The proportion of the active labour force engaged in the other sectors is indicated in table Table: 1.15 Structure of the District Economy of Akyemansa District

Sector	Percentage of Labour
Agriculture	73.5
Commerce	15.2
Service	3.8
Industry	7.5

Source: AK3DA DPCU, 2015

The economic activities carried out in the district include primary (crops) production, animal husbandry, small scale industrial activities, small scale mining and commerce. The Akyemansa District is predominantly an agrarian district as about 73.5 percent of the entire labour force is into agricultural and its related activities. The population in commerce and services forms about 15.2 percent and 3.8 percent of the labour force respectively. Major Crops Grown, Farm Size and Crop Yield

The total area of land under cultivation in the district is about 45,124 hectares. This includes both the cultivation of cash and food crops. The total acreage of cash crops under cultivation in the district is about 65,098 hectares while the total land used in the cultivation of food crops is about 25,005 hectares. These cash crops include oil palm, cocoa and citrus. The food crops cultivated on large scale in the district are plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and vegetables. The various hectares of land used in cultivating the various crops are presented on table 8. Farming is generally done at a subsistence level with few exceptions in the case of those engaged in commercial farming. The average farm size for the district is estimated at 1.22 hectares. However, there are as many as 68 percent of families interviewed owning up to 3.25 hectares of farms. The farm sizes have a major effect on the income levels and poverty situations in the district as their output will be lower due to small farm holdings.

Crop	Acreage Under Cultivation	Output Levels Mt.	Output Per Hectare	National Output Levels/Hectare Mt.
Cocoa	52862	19274	.36	
Oil Palm	10207	63187	6.2	
Citrus	2029	839	.41	
Maize	8330	13500	1.62	1.4
Cassava	10500	131250	12.5	12.2
Plantain	7400	62600	8.46	7.9
Cocoyam	3300	22400	6.79	6.5
Rice	4800	10560	2.2	12.8
Yam	550	9900	18	2.1
Vegetables	125	375	3	8.3

Table: 1.16 Hectares of Land under Cultivation and Output Levels

Source: DADU(Akyemansa 2015)

From table 1.9 above it could be realized that the district is doing well in the cultivation of the selected food crops. The average output of maize of 1.62 metric tons per hectare is higher than the national average of 1.4 metric tons per hectare. Most of the district averages are higher than the national averages except in the case of rice production.

1.8.1 Marketing of Produce

- *Cocoa*

Cocoa is widely produced in the district. It is produced and marketed by private farmers, but the marketing is done mainly through the Ghana COCOBOD and in recent times on a limited scale, through private cocoa purchasing companies. Purchasing cocoa by the COCOBOD is controlled through one depot which is situated in Oda. The marketing activities of the Oda District Depot extend to communities such as, Brenase, Kotokuom, Chia, Adwafo, Akokoaso, Asuboa, Bontodiase, Ofoase, Ayirebi, Oduamse, Gyewani, Besease, Kofi Nimo, Asabidie, Kwaboadi, Borteikrom, Moses, Mukyia, Otabil, Otwereso, Adwobue, Anyinase, Subinso, Gyaha, and their surrounding areas.

- *Oil palm*

Oil palm is widely grown in Akyemansa District. It also grows wildly throughout the district. It is particularly dominant in gently sloping or low laying but well drained areas particularly those underlain by mixed soils of Kokofu series. The crop is cultivated and marketed by private peasant farmers. The farmers comprise those that are assisted by the Ghana Oil Palm Development Company (GOPDC) with Headquarters at Kwae Estate in the Kwaebibirem District and Non-GOPDC assisted farmers. The former groups of farmers operate in communities such as, Nkwateng, Chia, Adwafo, Akokoaso, Boso Villa, Bontondiasse, Ofoase, Brenase, Kotokuom, and Dodoworaso in an out growers scheme. In all 1,222 farms which add up to about 26.34 square kilometres, have been registered under this scheme. Within the Akyemansa District, the Out

growers scheme covers the Ofoase Zone. In recent times the company has extended its activities to other parts of the district. Also some of the oil palm produce are marketed through middle men and women in the district.

- ***Food Crops***

Urban based middlemen and women play a very significant role in the distribution trade. Farmers often sell their produce at the nearest local market to middlemen who in turn sell at other urban markets such as Oda, Kade and Nkawkaw. Most of the farmers interviewed, however, sell their produce within the district. The food crops are marketed at centres such as, Ayeribi, Ofoase, Otwereso and Gyaha. The pricing of agricultural product is usually through haggling with the buyer, usually powerful middlemen, having the upper edge. The result is that farm prices are very low with the farmers earning low income for their produce. Paradoxically, middlemen selling the product of the farmer may earn more money in a month than a farmer in a year.

Farmers' limitation in accessing bigger markets, which can offer better prices for their produce, is still prevalent. Thus, returns to production for the farmers are low. This has the effect of reducing output as the farmer is not able to mobilize enough resources for agricultural production. Moreover, the farmer does not have the incentive to produce more because of the low returns. Farm produce pricing as well as distribution could be addressed by the farmers forming marketing co-operatives to collectively bargain with middlemen.

1.8.2 Post-Harvest Losses

The estimated is that, about 16 percent of all agricultural produce in the district go waste. This high figure is due to the inadequacy of storage facilities, lack of knowledge of storage chemical application and shortage of chemicals. There are a few storage facilities in the district. Most of the crops are stored using traditional methods. About 68 percent of the farmers store their produce especially cereals in cribans, 15 percent in the kitchens and the rest in small store rooms. The district lacks modern silos for storing produce. The absence of these facilities is hampering large scale agricultural production. Perishable goods such as tomatoes and garden eggs are often sold readily since there are no storage facilities for them. The percentage losses for the major crops are presented on table.

Table:1.17Post harvest Losses

CROP	PERCENTAGE LOSSES
Cocoa	5
Oil Palm	5
Citrus	30
Maize	20
Cassava	10
Plantain	5
Cocoyam	5
Rice	20
Yam	10
Vegetables	30

Source: District Agricultural Directorate (Akyemansa 2015)

The highest post-harvest losses are recorded for vegetables and citrus. This is due to the fact that storage facilities for these crops are not available in the district. Also, market for these products is lower in the district. There are no processing plants in and near the district to process these produce. As far as cereals storage is concerned, the Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) educated farmers on the use of Actellic Sumi Combi for treating cereals. This has improved the storage of cereals in the district to a large extent. In the case if citrus, the district should in conjunction with other institution set up processing plants for citrus and also provide cold storage facilities for the storage

of vegetables in the district. Also the private sector should be assisted by the district assembly to set up processing plants to add value to the agricultural products in the district.

The level of post-harvest losses and the availability of market determine to a large extent the area under cultivation. It could be seen from the table above that the cash crops that have ready market have lower post-harvest losses and also have large tract of land under cultivation. It therefore means if there is ready market for the produce, then farmers can increase their investment in the sector so as to increase the production of crops.

1.8.3 Extension Services

Extension services are undertaken in the district to assist local farmers in increasing food production, and to transfer improved technologies to farmers. The services provided by extension agents include the dissemination of improved technology to farmers; provision of practical on-farm training demonstration on crops and participatory learning farmer field schools. They also assist farmers in forming groups. They also carry out farm monitoring and evaluation activities. The district is sub-divided into four zones and 32 operational areas which are manned by frontline staff. Currently, there are seventeen (17) officers in charge of these zones and operational areas. Each frontline staff is expected to contact farmers in a month for the transfer of technology in respect of crops, livestock/poultry, agro-forestry, home science and agro-chemicals. This gives an estimated extension officer/farmer ratio of 1:1500. This is very high in comparison with the national average of 1:300. The poor nature of roads coupled with inadequate means of transport and logistics are hindering the extension service delivery in the district. With agriculture being the backbone of the economy of the district for now, more extension officers should be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture in conjunction with the Akyemansa District Assembly to be able to improve upon the ratio.

1.8.4 Electricity

The District main sources of lighting are electricity (mains) which provides light to more than half (56.1%) of the total number of households in the district. Kerosene lamp (27.7%) and Flashlight/Torch (14.6%) are the next key sources of lighting for the people of the district. Other lighting sources such as generators, gas lamps, solar energy, candle, firewood, crop residue and

other sources constitute 1.6 percent. Higher proportions of households in urban areas (74.5%) have electricity as compared to (45.8%) households in the rural areas. Electricity (mains) is however the main source of lighting for rural localities in the district. Being a largely rural district, kerosene lamp is also widely used by a little more than a quarter of households but mainly in the rural localities (31.2%) compared to urban localities (21.4%). A higher proportion of the households that use flashlight/torch lights are in the rural areas (21.2%) of the district compared to urban (2.9%) areas. The other sources of energy are used by very small proportions of households.

On the main source of cooking fuel by households, a total of 78.3 percent of households in the Akyemansa district use wood fuel for cooking. A sizeable percentage of households (11.7%) also use charcoal. Wood fuel and charcoal are therefore the two main sources of cooking fuel for households in the district accounting for over 90 percent of fuel for household cooking. Gas is used by a small proportion (3.6%) of households, despite Government effort to promote the use of gas; there are still several households in Ghana who do not use gas. Additionally, negligible proportions of households in the district use electricity (0.3%) and kerosene (0.7%) for cooking.

❖ **Posts and Telecommunication Facilities**

There are no telephone lines currently servicing the population in the district. The district now has access to mobile telephone network with the availability of MTN, VODAFONE, and AIRTEL among other mobile telephone service. The postal system consists only of postal agencies, most of which are not functioning and one District Post Office thus giving an access rate of 15.6%. Delivery of mails is occasioned by long delays throughout the district. There are no delivery vans; hence there is irregular collection of mails from the nearest general post office at Nkawkaw, New Abirem and Oda.

❖ **Financial Institutions**

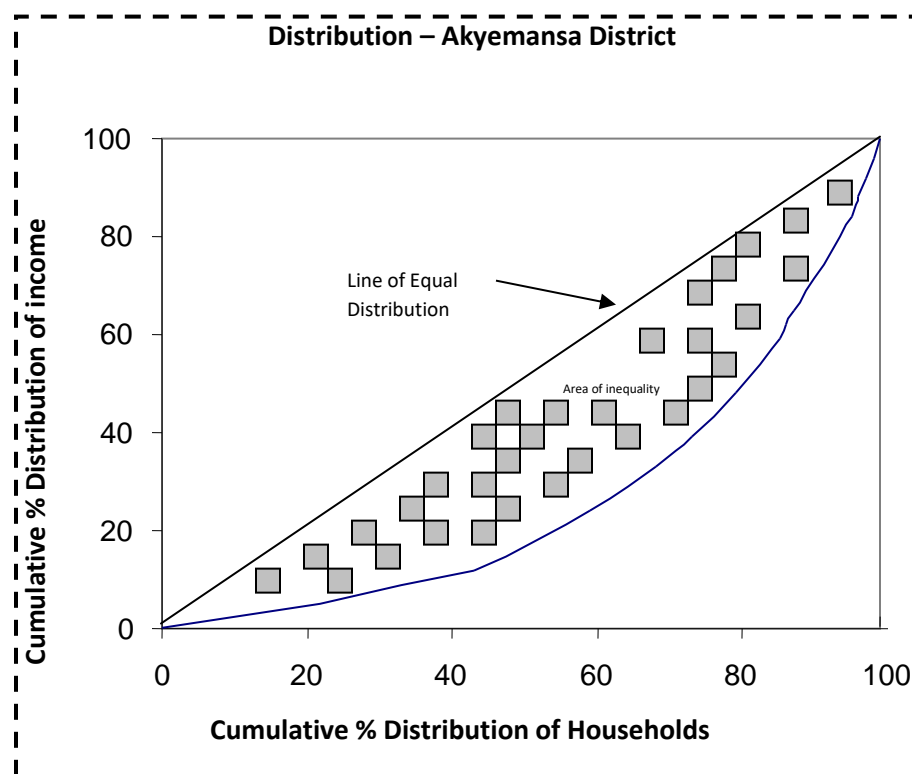
Currently, there are three financial institutions located in the district namely Akyemansa Rural Bank GN Bank and AkimBosome Rural Bank. The main service points are Ofoase, the district

capital, AyirebiAbenase and Akokoaso who are providing financial services to the farmers, businesses and individuals.

1.8.5 Income Distribution

High inequalities exist in the distribution of income in the district. Using the Lorenz Curve (See Figure 4). The Gini-concentration coefficient was found to be 0.51, indicating a high inequality in the distribution of income (figure 1.8). The upper 20 percent of the population controls about 65 percent of the entire household income in the district. It also revealed that the lower 25% of the population enjoyed about 8% of the income in the district. Currently, a large proportion of the low income group is found in the agricultural sector. Apart from improving income levels, there is the need to also ensure a fair distribution of income.

Figure 1.8: Lorenz Curve showing Income Distribution



Food security

The district with an agricultural local economy has relatively food available for consumption throughout the year. The climate condition supports the cultivation of food crops and tree crops such as oil palm and cocoa. This favorable rainfall patterns and rich soil fertility influence the availability of food in the district.

Nutrition

Akyemansa district- Nutrition Unit's Role in GHS Comprehensive Health Care

The nutrition unit of the Akyemansa District Health Directorate (DHD) continues to deliver services that would ensure the nutritional wellbeing of the inhabitants. Commitment towards success continues to drive sustained improvement in performance.

The key nutritional activities encompass growth monitoring and promotion activities, periodic micronutrient supplementation and health education. The key performance indicator is the nutritional status of children below the age of five (5) years. Child survival, growth and development begin in utero after fertilization as such maternal nutrition and wellbeing is

implicated in the health of their infants. Nutritional wellbeing of people with communicable and non-communicable disease is also considered to ensure compliance to treatment and effective disease management. The table below indicates the trend of malnutrition for the district from 2015-2017

Trend of Malnutrition situation, 2015-2017

Indicator	2015	2016	2017
No. of children seen	53,872	47881	50970
Normal	52,739	46958	50143
Moderate	1,026	864	647
Severe	107	47	42
Mal. Rate	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%

Source: Simple survey, DMHT, 2017

1.8.6 Social Services

The provision of social services is a basic necessity that every Assembly must ensure that its citizens have equal access to. It is described as a basic necessity in that without it human survival is virtually impossible. They include water, food, shelter, health and many others. Information on the availability of social services in the district has been presented below.

1.8.7 Educational Institutions

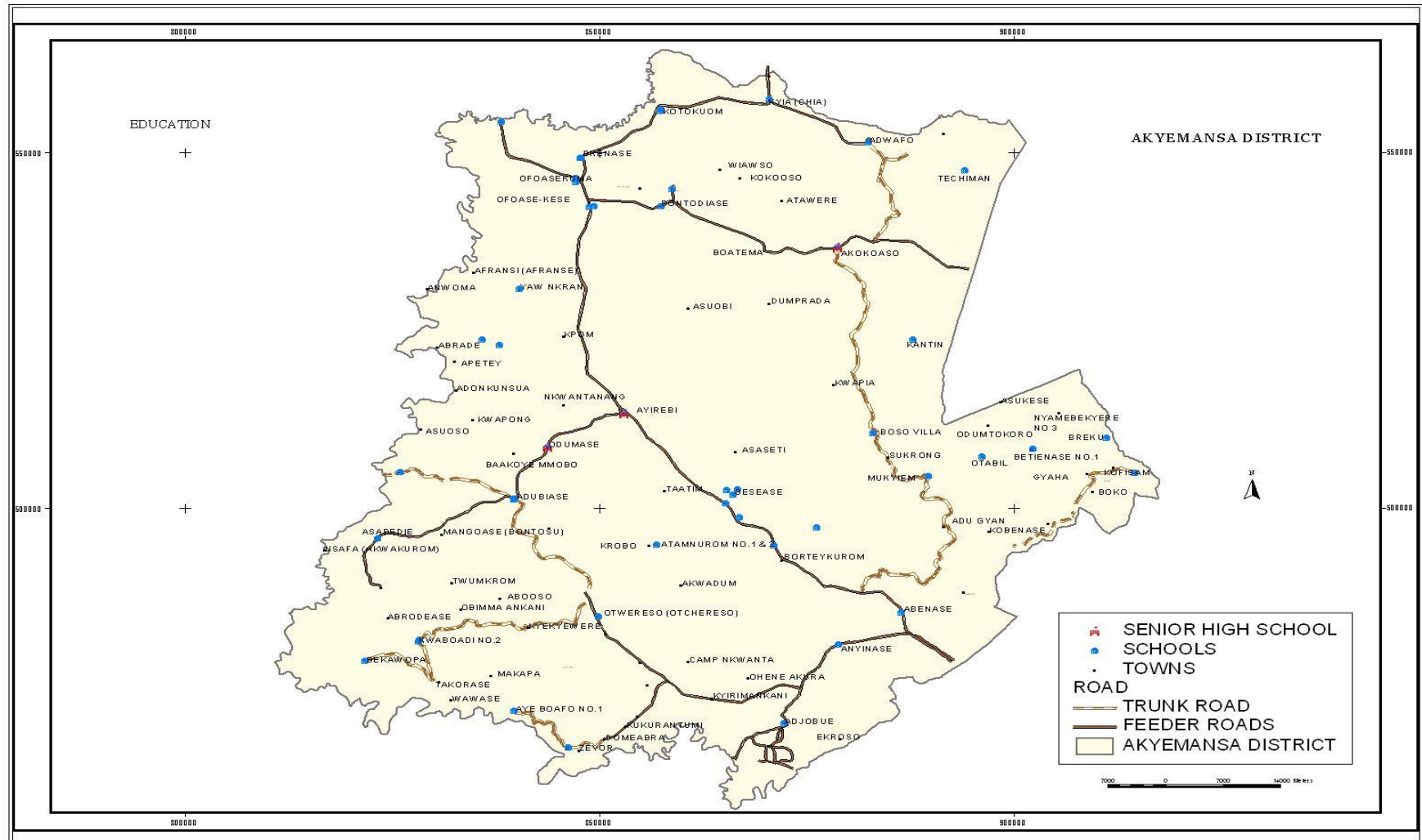
The Akyemansa educational institutions can be categorized into public and private. The institutions range from Kindergarten, Primary, JHS and SHS. From the table below, the total educational institutions number 255, with public covering 191 and private making up 64. It is the responsibility of the District Assembly to ensure that each child of school going age has access to free quality education. The effort of the private sector is also welcomed since it helps to achieve greater result; government needs to partner with the private sector to improve on service delivery.

Table: 1.18Types of Education Institutions

Type of School	Public	Private	Total
Kindergarten	63	24	87
Primary	71	23	94
JHS	55	17	72
SHS	2	0	2
Vocation/Technical	0	0	0
Total	191	64	255

Source: DED, Akyemansa 2017

Figure: 1.9 Districts Educational Map



1.8.8 Quality of Teachers

The quality of teachers in a district plays an important role in the quality of school children it produces in the district. If the performance of the schools is to be higher, it depends to a large extent on the teachers. In the case of Akyemansa District, the table below shows that about 76.01% of the teachers are qualified and trained teachers making up 748 of the absolute figure for the public schools, while 23.99% are untrained making up 236 of the absolute figure. In terms of the private schools, 97% of the teachers are untrained and do not have any teaching qualification as shown in the table below. Though frantic efforts are being made to improve on the quality of teachers in the public schools, it is important that incentives schemes are instituted to attract qualified teachers to the district. The percentage not having any qualification should be gradually mainstreamed into the training institutions to enhance the quality of their service delivery and teaching methodologies.

The private institutions should be properly regulated to ensure that, the teachers they enrol have gained some level of training even though their performance in most cases are higher than that of the public institutions.

Quality of Teachers in the District

Type of school	Public			Private		
	Number	Level		Number	Level	
		Trained	Untrained		Trained	untrained
KG	154	99	55	41	1	40
Primary	430	321	109	113	2	111
JHS	339	287	52	71	7	64
SHS	61	41	20	0	0	0
Total	984	748	236	225	10	215

Source: DED, Akyemansa 2017

1.8.9 Enrolment Levels in both Public and Private

The table depicts the enrolment levels in the district by category. It also compares the boys to girl's enrolment. It can be seen from the table below that, at the pre-school and primary level, the enrolment levels are overwhelmingly high accounting for more than half of the total enrolment, this is due to the capitation grant and school feeding programme.

Table: 1.20 Enrolment Level in 2017 (Public and Private)

Level	Enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total
KG	3,081	2,883	5,964
Primary	8,168	7,938	16,106
JHS	2,783	2,504	5,287
SHS	553	460	1,013
Total	14,585	13,785	28,370

Source: DED, Akyemansa 2017

1.9 Health Services

Akyemansa has a District Health Council as its advisory board and the District Health Management Team (DHMT) as the technical planning body of health activities in the district. The DHMT is headed by the District Director of Health Services (DDHS) with five health administration sub-districts namely; Brenase, Ofoase, Ayirebi, Abenase and Anyinase sub-districts. Table is showing distribution of health facilities in the district.

Table: 1.21 Summaries of Sub District Population, Communities and Health Centres

Sub-District	Population	Communities	Outreach Points	GHS Facilities	CHPS Compound
Brenase	12,765	11	6	1	2
Ofoase	13,181	20	10	1	3
Ayirebi	21,484	21	13	1	5
Abenase	16,600	15	11	1	2
Anyinase	14,566	8	4	1	2
Akokoaso	19,536	18	10	1	3
Otwreso	12,174	19	14	0	4
Total	11,0306	112	68	6	20

Source: DHD, Akyemansa 2017

It can be seen from the table above that, considering the enormity of communities in a particular sub-district, access to these health facilities is a problem that people have to travel long distances to access these services. However, to prevent that upsurge of certain diseases, health volunteers are deployed in every community to educate and assist Community Based Health and Planning Services (CHPS) in the discharge of their duties.

Table 1.22: Health Facilities

Health Centres		RCH Clinics	CHPS	Private Maternity Home
GHS	CHAG	3	20	1
6	1			

Source: DHD, Akyemansa 2017

The effort of the Ghana Health Service (GHS) is always been augmented by the private maternity homes and missionary hospitals. Table 1.11 shows that GHS facilities in the district amount to 27 in addition to the CHPS and RCH, while the remaining services are provided by

the private health facilities. The major challenges to health delivery in the district are inadequate health equipment's, personnel as well as infrastructure.

1.9.1 Specific Disease Control Activities

The District DiseaseControl Unit is an integral sector of the health service delivery in the area. The unit is responsible for control and prevention of diseases and much of it in the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), disease surveillance and health promotion education. The unit also sees to it that vaccines and logistics are always available in controlled quantities for equitable distribution to all the health facilities in the five sub-districts.

❖ Surveillance

With regards to disease surveillance, data on diseases were systematically collected, collated, analyzed, interpreted and disseminated for appropriate action. In all, 90 volunteers were involved at the community level and some assisted community health officers and CHPS zones. The volunteers were motivated by given bicycles around the middle of the year 2013.

❖ Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

As far as EPI is concerned, many in successes were chalked in terms of coverage, except in TT2+ Non-Pregnant; however, the coverage has a corresponding effect on the control of vaccine preventable diseases. The district will continue to pursue strategies that will improve and sustain the coverage made on EPI.

1.9.2 Top Ten Disease

The analysis of ten diseases revealed that, malaria continues to dominate over the three year period from 2014 - 2016. This is attributed to the nature of the area been abundant in forest reserves and many rivers and streams draining the area. In this instance, much emphasis is placed on personal hygiene coupled with stagnant waters and unkempt refuse dumps. The table below gives a numerical view of the top ten diseases in the district.

Table: 1.23 Top Ten Disease from 2014-2016

DISEASE/ CONDITION	2014	2015	2016	REMARKS
Malaria OPD Cases- All	32,755	41,654	38,805	-7.5
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	17,216	26,108	24,603	-6.1
DiarrhoeaDisease	4,126	5,090	7,981	36.2
Rheumatism & Other Joint paints	8,084	9,891	7,378	-34.1
Intestinal Worms	4,041	6,018	4,774	-26.1
Anaemia	5,422	4,488	4,073	-10.2
Skin Disease	5,660	5,219	3,623	-44.1
Typhoid Fever	1,258	1,194	1,315	9.2
Acute Urinary Tract Infections	949	1,568	1,124	-39.5
Eye Infection	1,006	809	854	5.3

Source: DHMT Akyemansa 2016

Malaria Control Activities

The roll back malaria strategy was enforced by all health centres including CHOs in the CHPS Compounds. The main activities undertaken were quarterly durbars, monthly data compilation and monthly review with health staff, clean-up campaigns, education on the use of Insecticides treated Nets, treatment of bed nets so that net re-treatment was decentralized in the district. However, there still remains a challenge as far as malaria eradication is concerned.

a. Malaria Cases

The most prevalent disease in the district is malaria. Though no death has been recorded relating to malaria yet, it continues to be the top most disease that majority of the populace suffers from. Table 1.24 indicates the trend of malaria cases in the district.

Table 1.24: Trend of Malaria Cases

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Total cases Suspected	35,899	58,638	55,403
Total Tested	25,394	47,014	43,074
Total Cases Treated	32,278	41,404	38,805
Lab Confirmed	19,124 (59.2%)	30,827 (74.5%)	26,716 (68.8%)

Malaria cases in the review year saw a decline as compared to the previous year 2015. Out of the Thirty Eight thousand eight hundred and five (38,805) total malaria cases in the District, malaria in pregnancy accounted for 0.5% a better outcome as compared to 3.2% last year. Malaria among children under five has still been more worrying in the year 2016 with 38.1% of all malaria cases as compared to the previous year which was 33.9% hence the need to intensify strategies to reduce malaria cases among this vulnerable age group and all malaria cases recorded in the District as a whole

HIV & AIDS CONTROL ACTIVITIES

The HIV and AIDS Control Programme are functioning effectively in the District. The model for preventing HIV that is, Abstinence, being faithful to one's partner and the use of condom (ABC) as well as PMTCT is still relevant for national HIV response. The district over the years have intensified health education in OPDs, ANCs CWC sessions, communities, churches and mosques on abstinence for young people before their sexual debut, being faithful (mutual fidelity) for couples and correct and consistent use of condom for high risk sex among other activities like counseling and testing, Prevention of mother to child transmission and formation of people living with HIV association aiming at reduction in new HIV infections.

IE&C/ BCC

Behavioral Change Communication activities on HIV and AIDS were integrated into the District Health Promotion Plan. Specific activities carried out include Health talks, Durbars, and Counseling, Film shows in groups, individuals, in churches, Schools, Community gatherings, OPD, ANC, and PNC etc.

Most of the clients seen and tested were referrals from Community Health officers and Disease Control Officers.

HIV Testing Services

HIV testing and counseling have been viewed as an entry point to HIV treatment, care and support and an important step in HIV prevention. HTS services have been scaled up to all twenty-eight (28) facilities in the district. The total number of clients counseled for HIV testing during the year was Two hundred and five (205), a massive improvement on what was achieved in the previous year. Two thousand four hundred and two (2402) pregnant women were registered at Antenatal Clinics out of which two thousand one hundred and sixty six (2166) were tested for HIV and six out of the seven confirmed cases were put on ARVs.

The years HIV celebration day was with a theme that drives the new strategic plan with necessary efforts to have an HIV free population by 2020. '90-90-90' with the first ninety standing for 90% of all HIV clients knowing their status by testing, the second depicting 90% of all confirmed cases initiating and sustaining treatment and last ninety, 90% of ARVs achieving reduction in viral load.

Table: 1.15HIV Testing and Counseling Coverage 2014-2016

Indicators	Gender	2014	2015	2016
No. Pretest Counseled	M	194	46	75
	F	243	72	130
No. Tested	M	186	46	70
	F	234	72	110
No. Tested Positive	M	20	3	6
	F	0	6	12
No. Receiving Posttest Counseling	M	176	46	70
	F	190	72	110

From the table HIV testing and counseling keep declining over the years because of lack of reagents. The available reagents are meant for eMTCT activities. This has drastically reduced the voluntary testing services.

- *Eliminating Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT)*

Mother to child transmission of HIV is virtually the only way that young children (under five years of age) acquire HIV infection in Ghana and without any intervention to reduce vertical transmission about 25% - 30% of infected pregnant and breast feeding women will transmit HIV to their children adding up to the pool of those already infected. In view of this, it has been made mandatory for all pregnant women at Antenatal clinics to be tested for their HIV status to be known, in order to put positive clients on treatment and eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV.

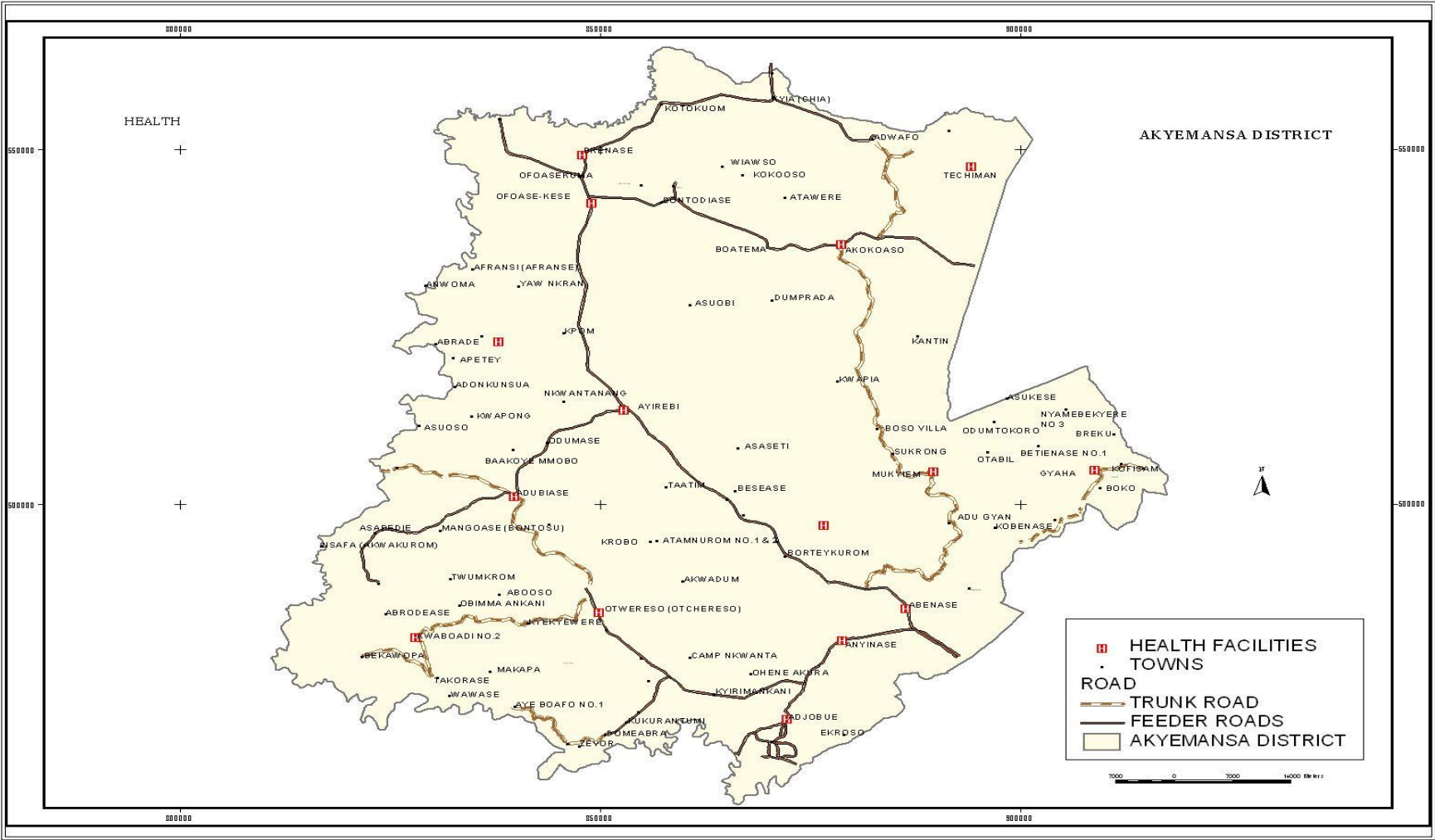
Table: 1.26eMTCT Performance 2014 - 2016

Indicator	2014	2015	2016
No. of ANC Registrants	2,553	2,467	2,402
No. Tested	2,348	2,339	2,166
No. Positive	10	6	7
No. of Pregnant women given ARV	2	2	6

SOURCE: DHMT Akyemansa, 2017

Looking at the trend, the ANC registrants saw a reduction for the year 2016 as compared to the year 2015 nonetheless, a greater percentage of them were tested amidst of stock outs during the year. Two thousand one hundred and sixty- six (2166) representing 90.2% out of two thousand four hundred and two (2402) of ANC registrants were screened for HIV and seven (7) tested positive and all were put on treatment. One client's treatment was initiated in January, 2017

Figure:1.10 District Health Facilities Map



Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology (ICT) can broadly be defined as the tools, facilities, processes, and equipment that provide the environment with the physical infrastructure and the services for the generation, transmission, processing, storing and disseminating of information in all forms including voice, text, data, graphics and video (Asabere&Enguah, 2012). ICT has become an important tool in today's information and knowledge-based society and has greatly transformed socio-economic processes and enhanced the lives of people all over the world.

About thirty-three percent of the population 12 years and older have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 38.8 percent as compared to 26.6 percent of females. A little over one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Less than 2.0 percent of households in the District have desktop/laptop computers (PHC 2010).

Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Poverty, like other phenomenon, has varying perceptions and understanding from different people due to the diverse nature and background of people. The district poverty profile indicates that the poor have such characteristics as inability to acquire basic needs, including food, clothing and shelter. Poor infrastructural facilities and access to social services are also key issues in the definition of poverty.

There are number of manifestations of poverty. Among them are epidemics in communities, high rate of social vices, poor sanitation, dilapidated structures, etc. The problem of poverty is shrouded in a complex network of causes. Among the causes are laziness, attitudes of the people towards work, poor management of scarce but available resources, seasonal unemployment, large family sizes, and lack of skill training among others.

Coping mechanisms of the poor in the district include farming activities and petty trading. Others resort to social vices such as armed robbery, gambling etc.

However, it is envisaged that any poverty reduction programme should incorporate skills training, provision of seed capital, flexibility in accessing loan, interventions by NGOs/CBOs, etc.

Summary of key Emerging Development Issues from Situational Analysis and Community Needs Assessment

Table: analyses the emerging development issues from the situational analysis and community needs assessment as it links them to the issues in the GSGDA II.

Table: 1.27 Summary of key 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)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High indebtedness resulting from non-payment for work done by service providers. ❖ Inadequate revenue.
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc ❖ Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure like electricity ❖ Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector ❖ Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion ❖ Loss of soil fertility ❖ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level ❖ Poor rural road infrastructure ❖ Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ❖ Bad fishing methods ❖ Limited local involvement in protected area management ❖ Illegal lumbering activities by chainsaw operators ❖ Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures ❖ High levels of environmental degradation ❖ Increasing negative impact of climate change on agriculture ❖ Inadequate early warning systems ❖ Lack of enforcement of existing by-laws on sanitation and noise pollution ❖ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of ICT services ❖ Limited use of local building materials for housing construction ❖ Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities ❖ Pollution of water bodies ❖ Inadequate access to quality and affordable water ❖ Poor disposal of waste ❖ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ❖ Poor attitudes towards energy utilization ❖ Limited awareness of energy conservation measures

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level ❖ Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas ❖ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs ❖ Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women ❖ High morbidity and mortality from malaria ❖ Inadequate health facilities especially at rural settings ❖ Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS prevention and management ❖ Inadequate funding for social protection interventions ❖ Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making ❖ Heavier time burdens on women and limited access to productive resources ❖ Inadequate child development data for policy-making and planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation ❖ Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children ❖ High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non-functioning sub-district structures ❖ Poor relationship between MMDAs and the Private Sector ❖ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans ❖ Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens ❖ Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas ❖ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies ❖ Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan presents the major development priorities identified during the planning process in the District. The chapter begins with the analysis of the Area and Town Councils related development priorities as gathered during the interface between the Planning Team and the Area Councils in the District. This is followed by the linkage of the District-wide priorities with the thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Plan Framework (NMTDPF) provided by the National Development Planning Commission for District Medium Term Development planning in Ghana.

Table 2.1 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

Community Needs and Aspiration	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Scores
1. Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector		
❖ Good access roads linking farm settlements to market centre's	❖ Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	2
❖ Developed tourist potentials	❖ Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	2
❖ Street lighting systems	❖ Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure like electricity	2
❖ Credit facilities to farmers and traders		0
2. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization And Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
❖ High income levels among farmers and Artisans	❖ Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion	1
❖ Good soil fertility for agricultural production	❖ Loss of soil fertility	2
❖ High levels of modern farming technologies	❖ Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level	2
❖ High Agricultural productivity	❖ Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2
❖ Appropriate storage facilities	❖ Inadequate warehouse for farm produce	2
❖ Access to agricultural extension services	❖ Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	2
❖ Forest preservation	❖ Illegal lumbering activities by chainsaw operators	2
3 .Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development		

❖ Access to potable and safe drinking water	❖ Pollution of water bodies ❖ Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	2 2
❖ Access to electricity at rural settings	❖ Poor attitudes towards energy utilization ❖ Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	1 1
❖ Access to ICT	❖ Poor quality of ICT services	2
❖ Education in skills land use management	❖ Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	1
❖ Comprehensive settlement planning schemes	❖ Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	2
❖ Street and property address system	❖ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2
❖ Sanitation facilities	❖ Poor disposal of waste ❖ Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	2 2
4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment		
▪ Health infrastructures	❖ Inadequate health facilities especially at rural settings	2
▪ Reduction in HIV Prevalence rate	❖ Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS prevention and management	2
▪ Disability friendly facilities	❖ Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making	2
▪ Increase the number of health practitioners	❖ Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women ❖ High morbidity and mortality from malaria	1 2
▪ Increase in youth employment	❖ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	2 2
❖ Low gender disparity at all levels of education	❖ Heavier time burdens on women and limited access to productive resources	0
▪ Good condition of existing school facilities	❖ Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas	1
▪ High enrolment of boys and girls	❖ Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas	1
▪ Support for facilities such as Science laboratories, workshops for technical students, computer laboratories	❖ Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	1
▪ Educational Infrastructure	❖ Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas	2
▪ Community and social friendly centres	❖ Inadequate funding for social protection intervention	2

▪ Education on child rights	❖ Inadequate child development data for policy-making and planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation	1
	❖ Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children	2
▪ Increase school enrolment in rural areas	❖ Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas	2
5 Transparent and Accountable Governance		
❖ Improve internal revenue mobilization	❖ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	2
❖ Offices for sub districts	❖ Non-functioning sub-district structures	2
❖ Build capacity of sub-district structures	❖ Non-functioning sub-district structures	2
	❖ Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation	0
❖ Promote participation of proper coordination between public, private sector and civil society organizations	❖ Poor relationship between MMDAs and the Private Sector	2
	❖ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	0
❖ knowledge of the Disability Act	❖ Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens	1
❖ Provide accommodation facilities for staff.	❖ Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	0

Note

The average score of 1.9 is very high which indicates a strong harmony between community needs and aspirations and key development issues, which have implications for 2018 – 2021. The harmonised key development issues with implications for 2018-2021 are presented in the following table under GSGDA II

Table 2.2: 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	High cost of electricity tariff
	Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Limited availability of medium to long term financing
	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Low skills development
	Unreliable utilities
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Low transfer and uptake of research finding
	Limited application of science and technology
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
	Lack of credit for agriculture
	Low quality genetic material of livestock species
	Low level of husbandry practices,
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
	Inappropriate farming practices
	Indiscriminate use of weedicides
	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Widespread pollution of surface water
	Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
	Poor quality of drinking water
	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
	Low level of investment in sanitation sector
	Poor hygiene practices
	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country
	Poor quality ICT services
	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
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Inadequate funding source for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Inadequate financing of the health sector

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021
	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
	Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems
	Infant and adult malnutrition
	Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards
	Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ineffective sub-district structures
	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Implementation of unplanned expenditures
	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
	Inadequate financial resources

Table 2.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II (2014-2017)		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Economic Development	❖ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure like electricity		❖ High cost of electricity tariff ❖ Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc		❖ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ❖ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Lack of adequate market systems and information		❖ Inadequate access to affordable credit ❖ Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills		❖ Low skills development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Poor rural road infrastructure linking farm settlements to market centre's	Economic Development	❖ Poor storage and transportation systems
	High levels of environmental degradation	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	❖ Inappropriate farming practices ❖ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources		❖ Inappropriate farming practices
	Limited local involvement in protected forest area management		❖ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ❖ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ❖ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	Economic Development	❖ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields		❖ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ❖ Low level of husbandry practices, ❖ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ❖ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
	Inadequate private investments in agric-business ventures		❖ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ❖ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ❖ Lack of credit for agriculture ❖ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth

GSGDA II (2014-2017)		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
	Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low level of husbandry practices, ❖ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ❖ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Limited use of local building materials for housing construction	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ❖ Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning ❖ Scattered and unplanned human settlements
	Poor attitudes towards energy utilization		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of electricity tariff
	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of electricity tariff
	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor sanitation and waste management ❖ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ❖ Poor hygiene practices ❖ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ❖ High level of investment in sanitation sector
	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Widespread pollution of surface water ❖ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ❖ Poor quality of drinking water
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of ICT services
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth and groups with special needs
	Persistent high under-nutrition and malnutrition especially among children, older people, pregnant and lactating women		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Infant and adult malnutrition ❖ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems
	Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ❖ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Inadequate educational infrastructure especially in rural areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ Inadequate funding source for education

GSGDA II (2014-2017)		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
	Inadequate and decreasing resources for HIV & AIDS	Social Development	❖ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
			❖ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) and AIDS
	Inadequate health facilities especially at rural settings		❖ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	High morbidity and mortality from malaria		❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Inadequate disability friendly facilities		❖ Gaps in physical access to quality health care
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Governance, Corruption & Accountability	❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector
	❖ Non-functioning sub-district structures		❖ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	❖ Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens		❖ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	❖ Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies		❖ Poor quality of education at all levels
	❖ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans		❖ Inadequate funding source for education
	❖ Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially vulnerable groups in decision-making and policy implementation		❖ Ineffective sub-district structures
			❖ Poor service delivery at the local level
			❖ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
			❖ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
			❖ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
			❖ Inadequate financial resources
			❖ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
			❖ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
			❖ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

The below table shows the relationship in terms of similarities between the GSGDA II and that of NMTDPF. The similar issues in the GSGDA II are adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. There are also relevant new development issues from the NMTDPF which are added.

Table 2.4: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of electricity tariff ❖ Inadequate and unreliable electricity ❖ Inadequate access to affordable credit ❖ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ❖ Limited access to credit by SMEs ❖ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ❖ Poor storage and transportation systems ❖ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ❖ Low transfer and uptake of research finding ❖ Limited application of science and technology ❖ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ❖ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ❖ Lack of credit for agriculture ❖ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ❖ Low level of husbandry practices, ❖ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ❖ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce ❖ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ❖ Low skills development ❖ Unreliable utilities
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ Inadequate funding source for education ❖ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector ❖ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ❖ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ❖ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ❖ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ❖ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ❖ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) ❖ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ❖ Infant and adult malnutrition ❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people ❖ Widespread pollution of surface water ❖ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ❖ Poor quality of drinking water ❖ Poor sanitation and waste management ❖ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ❖ Low level of investment in sanitation sector ❖ Poor hygiene practices ❖ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ❖ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ❖ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ❖ Inadequate of education on accessibility standards ❖ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ❖ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ❖ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants ❖ Inappropriate farming practices ❖ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ❖ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ❖ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ❖ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ❖ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions ❖ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ❖ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ❖ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance ❖ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ❖ Poor quality ICT services ❖ 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
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ineffective sub-district structures ❖ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level ❖ Poor service delivery at the local level ❖ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ❖ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels ❖ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ❖ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ❖ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ❖ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ❖ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue ❖ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ❖ Inadequate financial resources

2.2 Prioritisation of development issues

POCC Analysis of Key Adopted Issues

This section looks at the district potentials and opportunities that it can take advantage of to address its development issues. It highlights on the district constraints (internal weaknesses) and the external treats (challenges) that are capable of hindering the district's efforts in addressing the numerous problems it faces. This analysis is organized around the four (4) prioritized Goals of the National Medium – Term Development Planning Framework (**NMTDPF, 2018 -2021**) as shown below.

Table 2.2.1: POCC Analysis

Goal one: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited access to finance	Availability of financial institutions	Existence of MASLOC	Lack of collateral to access loans, unnecessary bureaucracy in accessing funds	High rate of loan defaults, over politicization of financial issues
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	High Active labour force	NYEP, Existence of market management committee, NYA	No vocational training centre	Limited capacity of NBSSI at the district
Low awareness of incentives regime for local investors	Availability of tourism potentials	Tax incentives for local investors, Ministry of Tourism	Inadequate funding, inadequate partnership between local investors and local authorities	Lack of patronage from the citizenry
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	Availability of tourist potentials and existence of tourism Sub-	Ministry of Tourism	Limited funds for full development of the tourist potentials	Untimely release of funds from external sources

	committee of the Assembly			
Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	Existence of tourism potentials in the District	Ministry of Tourism	Inadequate funds	
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	Higher literacy in urban centres, Willingness to pay for electricity	Ongoing government programmes on rural electrification	Low income levels in rural areas	Limited coverage by the rural electrification programmes, limited funds
Weak regulatory enforcement	ECG,	Ongoing government programmes on rural electrification	Low income levels in rural areas	Limited coverage by the rural electrification programmes, limited funds
Inefficiencies in the management of utilities	Community and or D.A willingness and ability to pay percentage required for connection, Availability of ECG in the district	Ongoing government programmes on rural electrification	Low income levels in rural areas	Limited coverage by the rural electrification programmes, limited funds
CONCLUSION	<p>1. Developing the tourist potentials and expanding the NYEP models in the district can open up employment opportunities for the youth. However, the high illiteracy levels in the rural areas still stand as a challenge to overcome.</p> <p>2. Collaboration with ECG to help maintain constant supply of electricity in the Distrit.</p> <p>3. Sensitized the citizenry about the need to be credit worthy will enhance access to credit and that will lead to expansion of small scale businesses in the District.</p>			
Goal Two: Create opportunities for all				
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills especially at the basic level	Existence of District Education Directorate and expanded school infrastructure	Free Text and exercise books, free uniform programmes	Limited requisite staff and poor school infrastructure, high illiteracy among parents	Limited trained teachers, and release of funds for school infrastructure

Increase morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and un-communicable and emerging disease.	Availability of District Hospital and health centers, availability of NGOs in the health sector	NHIS, Support from Donors to prevent communicable diseases	Limited access to health care, high illiteracy levels	Limited Number of Health practitioners
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Presence of NGOs and CBOs in the health sector, DHS	GAC, and other donor/ government support HIV prevention and management	Inadequate education on stigmatization at the work place	Limited support for HIV and AIDS initiatives, Absence of a cure for HIV and AIDS
Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight etc.)	Availability of District Hospital and health centers, availability of NGOs in the health sector	NHIS, Support from Donors to prevent communicable diseases	Limited access to health care, high illiteracy levels among parents	Limited No of Health practitioners like dieticians
High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth	Large teaming of educated youth and fertile land for farming	NYEP, vibrant local private sector	Limited job opportunities	Inability to sustain the NYEP
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	District BAC, Existence of Association Self-employed Businesses	DFID Support, NBSSI	Limited funds, Limited capacity of BAC for large scale training	Limited funds
Lack of awareness of child protection laws and policies	Availability of Community Development and Social Welfare	Availability of child protection law	Inadequate information on child protection law.	Inadequate funds
Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	Disability Management Committee, DCDSWF	Existence of Disability Fund, LEEP programme	Stigmatization against the vulnerable,	Limited funds

Access to water services in Urban Areas	DWST, Area Councils	CWSA, Borehole drilling firms	Limited funds	Limited funds
Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	Existence of District Environmental Health Unit in the District.	Relationship with Zoom lion and waste management companies	Limited funds, poor attitude to household toilets	Limited funds
CONCLUSION	<p>1. The DA should collaboration with GES to address poor teaching and learning in our basic schools, the District AIDS Committee in collaboration with DHS, GAC and other NGOs can help reduce HIV and AIDs stigmatization in our work place to prevent the spread of the disease.</p> <p>2. It is also imperative to provide CHPS Centres to increase access to health.</p> <p>3. The DWST/DA can collaborate with CWST, National Security and MLGRD for provision of boreholes in the Urban Areas</p> <p>4. The District Assembly should sensitize the general public on the Child Protection Law</p>			
Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
Inadequate ICT Centres within communities	Large number of teaming youth available, Existence of ICT Facility in Ofoase	Availability of Donors in the ICT sector	Limited funds to establish ICT infrastructure	Untimely release of development funds
Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion	Availability of fertile land for cultivation	Adequate fertile lands along the slopes	Low number of extension officers to educate the farmers on the dangers of cultivating along steep slopes	Inadequate logistics to reach out to farmers
CONCLUTION	<p>1.The District Agric directorate should be resourced to educate farmers on the dangers of cultivating along steep slopes.</p> <p>.The DA should provide ICT Centres in all the Major towns in the District.</p>			
Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				

Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	DPCU	RPCU, NDPC	Limited funds, lack of commitment to M&E activities	Limited funds
Non-functioning sub-district structures	Clearly defined sub district structures	Allocation of DACF for strengthening sub districts	Inadequate funds	Bottlenecks in the implementation of the decentralization policy
Low level Stakeholder consultation	Existence of D.A, NCCE, and the Sub-structures to educate the populace	Decentralization policy	Limited funding for continuous sensitization and stakeholders consultation	Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Inadequate financial resource	Trained revenue collectors, District Finance Office.	Existence of revenue sources	Poor monitoring and supervision	Limited investment culture
Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans	Availability of qualified staff to implement plans	Availability of Tender Committee	Inadequate funds for monitoring and evaluation activities	Untimely release of funds
CONCLUSION	1. The District Assembly should involve the citizenry, NGOs and development partners in Plan and budget preparation of the Assembly 2. The district can empower the sub district structures, intensify public education for improved revenue generation 3. Funds should be made available for effective monitoring of development projects.			

Impact Analysis

	Needs of Basic Human Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	
CRITERIA	Health	Education	Social Security	attraction of investors	job creation	increases in incomes and growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Limited access to finance	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	-	0	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	-	0	-	+
Low awareness of incentives regime for local investors	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	-	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+

	Basic Human Needs and Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	
CRITERIA	Health	Education	Social Security	Attraction Of Investors	Job Creation	Increases In Incomes And Growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Weak regulatory enforcement	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Inefficiencies in the management of utilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills especially at the basic level	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+
Increase morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and un-communicable and emerging disease.	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+

Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight etc.)	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
	Needs of Basic Human Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	
CRITERIA	Health	Education	Social Security	attraction of investors	job creation	increases in incomes and growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Lack of awareness of child protection laws and policies	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Inadequacy of social protection programmes to cover all the vulnerable groups	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
Access to water services in Urban Areas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+

Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+
Inadequate ICT Centres within communities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Cultivation along steep slopes leading to erosion	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Non-functioning sub-district structures	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	0
Low level Stakeholder consultation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Inadequate financial resource	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
Inefficient and ineffective implementation of development plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+

2.3.1 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts have been subjected to strategic environmental analysis. The internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritized issues was assessed to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the MTDP. The conduct of the sustainability analysis led to sustainable prioritized issues, which are presented in table 2.3.1 below.

Table 2.3.1: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of electricity tariff ▪ Inadequate and unreliable electricity
	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs
	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 ▪ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ▪ Low transfer and uptake of research finding ▪ Limited application of science and technology ▪ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ▪ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ▪ Lack of credit for agriculture ▪ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ▪ Low level of husbandry practices, ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ▪ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
Economic Development	Tourism and creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ❖ Low skills development ❖ Unreliable utilities
Social Development	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ Inadequate funding source for education
	Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector ❖ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ❖ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ❖ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ❖ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ❖ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ❖ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
	Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ❖ Infant and adult malnutrition
	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Widespread pollution of surface water ❖ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ❖ Poor quality of drinking water ❖ Poor sanitation and waste management ❖ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ❖ Low level of investment in sanitation sector

	Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor hygiene practices ❖ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ❖ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ❖ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs
	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ▪ Inadequate of education on accessibility standards ▪ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs
	Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ▪ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ▪ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inappropriate farming practices ▪ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ▪ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ▪ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ▪ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ▪ Poor quality ICT services
	Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level ▪ Poor service delivery at the local level ▪ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ▪ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ▪ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ▪ Inadequate financial resources

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.0 Development Projections for 2018 -2021

3.1 Development projections

Previous sections of this plan preparation report focused on development issues and priorities. One must therefore have a very clear view of how the future situations will be like before coming out with measures to tackle identified development issues. This can be done through mathematical and scientific projections. Elements that can be projected include population, labour force after which it is compared with the existing stock of infrastructure to identify the extra facilities that will be needed in the future

3.1.1 Demographic Projections

The demographic projections were done based on the assumption that the population growth rate of 2.52% shall remain unchanged over the plan period.

Table 3.1.1(a):Population Projections

Years	Population	Labour Force	Sex		Dependency Ratio	Land Area	Density
			Male	Female			
2018	118,956	50840	58645	60311	1.8 : 1	611.80km ²	
2019	121,991	52137	60142	61849		611.80km ²	
2020	125,104	53467	61676	63428		611.80km ²	
2021	128,296	54831	63250	65046		611.80km ²	

SOURCE:GSS PHC 2010

From Table 3.1.1 by 2021 the total population in the District would have increased by 9340 persons, representing 7.90% of its population as at 2018.

Percentage analysis of the labour force situation for all the years within the planned period depict that over 51% of the total population will be in the labour force for all the years within the planned period.

The projected sex ratio pattern will correspond to the prevailing pattern in the country where there are more females to males.

The implications of the above are as follows;

- Since the labour force is greater than the dependency age groups, productivity, particularly in agriculture in the district, is going to be high throughout the planned period, all things being equal. It also implies that policy makers in planning for the district should institute interventions that will increase in job availability, to avoid problems of unemployment and its consequences.
- Again, since age dependency is going to be low throughout the planned period, the average worker and potential one will have relatively less or no persons depending on them. This will relieve them off any socio-economic burdens and obligations. Workers can save more than they could have done in the face of too many dependents and live much better.
- Lastly, if there will be more females to males throughout the planned period, then it implies that birth rate could go up if not effectively controlled.

Economic activity/Employment

The economic activity status of the population 15 years and older by sex, shows that, a high proportion (75.7%) of the population 15 years and older in the district is economically active. The rate recorded in the district is higher than the regional rate. A total of 97.4 percent of the economically active population is employed and 2.6 percent is unemployed. Close to 98 percent (97.7%) of the employed worked 7 days prior to the Census Night, 2 percent did not work but had a job to return to and less than one percent did voluntary work

There is little variation between males (75.6%) and females (75.8%) that are economically active in the district. However, the proportion of economically active females is slightly higher than males. Out of the proportions of both males (97.6%) and females (97.2%) who are employed, 97.8 percent males and 97.5 females worked during the period. A higher percentage of females (2.2%) than males (1.8%) reported that they did not work but had a job to return to.

This corresponds to the observed patterns of economic activity rates in the region which suggest that predominantly rural populations report higher economic activity rates because greater employment opportunities exist in their agricultural sector compared to the declining economic opportunities in urban sectors of the more urbanized districts (GSS, 2013). Akyemansa is predominantly rural and hence majority of the people have access to land for farming and other economic activities.

3.2 Employment Estimates

In this sub- section,the areas of concern include labour force, employment levels and the future structure of the district economy (employment by sectors) so as to decide what measures to be taken to make the conditionsfavourable.

Assumptions

The future is always uncertain and changes can always take place in what is expected to occur. The following assumptions have therefore been made to substantiate the projections made.

- The proportion of the labour force of the total population (51%) remains constant.
- There will be two point five- two percentage (2.52%) increase in the proportion of employed labour force throughout the period.
- The annual percentage change in employment by the sectors of the district economy continues at the same trend throughout the planning period.
- The 97.4 percent employed active labour force (GSS, 2010 PHC) in the district will remain the same as 2018.

Table 3.2 (a) Projections for Employed Labour Force:

Year	Labour Force	% Employed	No.	% Unemployed	No.
2018	50840	97.40%	49,518	2.6%	1,322
2019	52137	99.92%	52,095	0.08%	42
2020	53467	102.44%	54,772	-2.44%	-1,305
2021	54831	104.96%	57,551	-4.96%	-2,720

The trend indicates that whereas the number of employed persons is expected to increase that of the unemployed is likely to decrease by at decreasing figures.

Table3.2 (b) Projected Structure of District Economy (%)

Sector Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Service
2018	67.4	5.5	10.0
2019	67.1	5.5	10.0
2020	66.8	5.5	10.1
2021	66.5	5.5	10.2
% Change Per Year	0.4	0.25	0.8

As it could be seen from the table above, the number of people engaged in agriculture is likely to reduce by 0.4% a year. This could be attributed to the increasing land fragmentation and the high spate of residential development. Manufacturing is anticipated to pick a steady increase of 0.25% a year. The service and commercial sector is also expected to increase by 0.8% a year. As the district continues to be urbanized service activities tend to grow rapidly.

Table 3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	ADOPTED SUITABLE GOAL
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High cost of electricity tariff ❖ Inadequate and unreliable electricity ❖ Inadequate access to affordable credit ❖ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ❖ Limited access to credit by SMEs 	Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ❖ Poor storage and transportation systems ❖ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ❖ Low transfer and uptake of research finding ❖ Limited application of science and technology ❖ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ❖ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ❖ Lack of credit for agriculture ❖ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ❖ Low level of husbandry practices, ❖ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ❖ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 	
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ❖ Low skills development ❖ Unreliable utilities 	Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society

Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ Inadequate funding source for education ❖ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector ❖ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ❖ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ❖ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ❖ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups ❖ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ❖ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) ❖ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ❖ Infant and adult malnutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people ❖ Widespread pollution of surface water ❖ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ❖ Poor quality of drinking water ❖ Poor sanitation and waste management ❖ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ❖ Low level of investment in sanitation sector ❖ Poor hygiene practices ❖ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ❖ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ❖ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs ❖ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ❖ Inadequate of education on accessibility standards ❖ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs 	Goal Two: Create opportunities for all
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ❖ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 	
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ❖ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants ❖ Inappropriate farming practices ❖ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ❖ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ❖ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ❖ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ❖ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions ❖ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ❖ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ❖ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance ❖ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ❖ Poor quality ICT services ❖ 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 	Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ineffective sub-district structures ❖ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level ❖ Poor service delivery at the local level ❖ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ❖ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels ❖ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ❖ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ❖ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ❖ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ❖ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue ❖ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ❖ Inadequate financial resources 	<p>Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>
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Table: 3.3 Adoption of Objectives and strategies

ADOPTED GOAL	ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of electricity tariff ▪ Inadequate and unreliable electricity 	Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and boost the long-term generation of base load power at the lowest possible cost configuration 2. Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 3. Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs 	<p>Enhance Business Enabling Environment</p> <p>Improve Business Financing</p> <p>Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs 2. Strengthen oversight responsibilities over privately-financed micro finance institutions 3. Position Exim Bank to assist in financing of production for export, especially in the agriculture and agribusiness value chain 4. Review the mandate and position the National Investment Bank (NIB) to provide financing to the industrial sector 5. Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 6. Merge the YEA and YES to consolidate public resources in the provision of entrepreneurship training and business development services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems 	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2. Reinvigorate extension services 3. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme 4. Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain 5. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 6. Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain ▪ Low transfer and uptake of research finding ▪ Limited application of science and technology ▪ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ▪ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ▪ Lack of credit for agriculture ▪ Low quality genetic material of livestock species ▪ Low level of husbandry practices, ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ▪ Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 	<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p> <p>Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p> <p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations 8. Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development 9. Strengthen research programmes of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as well as of the agricultural and related sciences departments of public universities and other institutions 10. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain 11. Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 12. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital 13. Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and anti-dumping of poultry 14. Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health
Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ❖ Low skills development 	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence 2. Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector

	❖ Unreliable utilities		
Goal Two: Create opportunities for all			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Poor quality of education at all levels ❖ Inadequate funding source for education 	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform curriculum with emphasis on competencies in reading, writing, arithmetic, creativity at the primary level and introduce history of Ghana, French and optional Arabic language at the pre-tertiary level 3. Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level 4. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 5. Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 6. Set up a national research fund
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ❖ Inadequate financing of the health sector ❖ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ❖ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases ❖ High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs ❖ Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, 	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p> <p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p> <p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities 3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 4. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 5. Effectively implement the health financing strategy 6. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff 7. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 8. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 9. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 10. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 11. Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 12. Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 13. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) 14. Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy

	<p>especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ❖ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Weak nutrition sensitive food production systems ❖ Infant and adult malnutrition 	Ensure food and nutrition security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles 2 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition 3 Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate sexual education for young people 	Improve population management	1. Integrate reproductive health into curricula at all levels of education including, colleges of education and health training institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Widespread pollution of surface water ❖ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas ❖ Poor quality of drinking water ❖ Poor sanitation and waste management 	<p>Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p> <p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies, 2. Improve liquid and solid waste management 3. Reduce system and commercial losses 4. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 5. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 6. Improve water production and distribution systems 7. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 8. Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs 9. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unsustainability of sanitation and health services ❖ Low level of investment in sanitation sector ❖ Poor hygiene practices 		<p>10. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>11. Establish National Sanitation Fund</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ❖ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ❖ Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children ❖ Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs 	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p> <p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 2. Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes 3. Increase awareness on child protection 4. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs ❖ Inadequate of education on accessibility standards ❖ Inadequate support for special education for PWDs 	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices 2. Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth ❖ Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p> <p>Promote the creation of decent jobs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy 3. Revamp public employment centres across districts 4. Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs
Goal Three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ▪ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	Reduce environmental pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies 2. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inappropriate farming practices 	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	1. Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indiscriminate use of weedicides ▪ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. 4. Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture 5. Develop efficient energy technologies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ▪ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ▪ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 	Enhance climate change resilience	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the Green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes 2. Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 3. Develop coordinated response to climate change challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 3. Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 4. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 2. Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country ▪ Poor quality ICT services 	<p>Enhance application of ICT in national development</p> <p>Expand the digital landscape</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream ICT in public sector operations 2. Improve telecommunications accessibility 3. Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 3. Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) 4. Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 5. Support research and development in urban and regional planning 6. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

	human settlements		
Goal Four: Maintain a stable, united and safe society			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level ▪ Poor service delivery at the local level ▪ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ▪ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ▪ Inadequate and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of 	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen sub-district structures 2. Review the Local Government Service regime and practice. 3. Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 4. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 5. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 6. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 7. Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization 8. Review and harmonise financial sector legislation 9. Enhance financial capacities of regional administrations 10. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 11. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 12. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue

	citizenry in planning and budgeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans ▪ Inadequate financial resources 	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting 2. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects. 3. Strengthen the relationship between national development planning system and the budgeting processes 4. Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process

3.2.1 Sustainability analysis of the issues (Compatibility Matrix, Compound Matrix, Opportunities & Risks Matrix and Sustainability test)

Generally, a development process or policy is said to be sustainable when it is implemented to meet its set objective without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their future needs.

To ensure sustainable development, the Plans (Objectives) and Strategies of the district have been subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Sustainability Tools taking into account the general environmental considerations such as natural resources, socio-cultural Institutional and economic issues. *Annex 1,2,3& 4 indicates the Compatibility matrix, Compound matrix, Opportunity & Risk Assessment and Sustainability test respectively.*

The following issues emerged

- Constructional activities in the plan generally work against the conservation of natural resources.
- Constructional activities are also very sustainable as far as the living standards of the people are concern
- Most of the constructional activities are implemented without proper landscaping.
- Low priority is given to issues with environmental considerations.
- Most of the plans and programmes have little impact on institutional strengthen and efforts should be done to ensure closer collaborations among environmental stakeholders.
- The diversification of sources of energy for domestic and commercial purposes (promotion of LPG) will help minimize over dependence on fuel wood as a traditional source of energy.

3.3 Review and formation of development programmes and sub-programmes of the District Assembly

3.3.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	District Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Support 16 SME's in Entrepreneurship Development by 2021	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs.	Programme 4 Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services.
Promote good Corporate Governance	Implement a number of activities to promote good Corporate Governance	Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities.		
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Organize a number of programmes to enhance the application of science, technology and innovation by 2021	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations.		Agricultural Services and Management
Ensure improved Public Investment	Implement a number of programmes and projects to improve public investment 35%	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support.		
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development.	Implement Agriculture coordinated programmes for Agriculture development by 2021	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export.		

3.3.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Adopted Objectives	District Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Increase the % of improve safe and reliable water supply by 75% in 2021	1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems. 2. Improve water production and distribution systems.	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services.	Increase the % of improve environmental sanitation services by 85% in 2021	3. Provide public education on solid waste management. 4. Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure.	Organize a number of activities/projects to enhance sports and recreational infrastructure by end of plan period	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure		Education, Youth and Sports and Library Services
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels.	Increase the % of inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education by 35% in 2021	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels.		Public Health Services and Management
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Increase the % of affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage by 2021	Expand and equip health facilities.		
Improve human capital development and management	Organize a number of programmes to improve human capital development and management by end of plan period	Strengthen employment co-ordinations, to all sectors of the economy.	Programme 2 Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country.	Organize a number of programmes to promote participation of PWDs in social and economic development by end of plan period	Promote participation of PWDs in national development.		
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly.	Organize a number social protection programmes by 2021	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups.		

3.3.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adopted Objectives	District Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Protect existing forest reserves	Organize a number of Afforestation programmes to protect forest reserves	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes.	Programme 5 Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services.	Reshape or resurface 80km feeder roads to improve on road transport services by 2021	Expand and maintain the national road network.	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services
Address recurrent devastating floods	Resource NADMO dept. to address floods issues	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs.		
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system.	Organize a number of programmes to ensure efficient transmission and distribution system by 2021	Expand the distribution and transmission networks.		Spatial Planning
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements.	Support PPD to prepare 17no planning scheme by 2021	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925).	Programme 5 Environmental Management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Enhance climate change resilience	Implement all climate change programmes capture in the MTDP by 2021	Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes		Disaster prevention and Management
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation.	Resource NADMO dept. to implement programmes on disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively.	Programme 3 Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Construct 4no. ICT center's by 2021 to enhance national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure.		

3.3.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY.

Adopted Objectives	District Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Deepen political and administrative decentralization.	Organize a number of programmes to deepen political and administrative decentralization by 2021	1. Review the Local Government Service regime and practice. 2. Strengthen sub-district structures.	Programme 1 Management and Administration	General Administration
Strengthen fiscal decentralization.	Train and equip all revenue staff to boost IGF mobilization by 30%	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs.		Finance
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development.	Organize a number town hall meetings and public hearings to improve citizens participation in development process by 2021	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes.		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Introduction

This section focuses on the District Composite Programme of Action (POA) to be implemented in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018 – 2021). As indicated in the framework, the selection of Programmes is influenced by the National Medium Term Development Plan Framework (NMTDPF) document and the various community needs and aspirations. It also looked at the indicative financial Plan with expected cash flow and the Programmes to be implemented for the four-year period.

However, the overall District development goal, highlight on: ***Improved the standard of living of the people through Agricultural transformation to create jobs and equal opportunities for all.***

4.2 DISTRICT PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME (2018 – 2021)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1. Organize seminar on local economic development(LED) for SMEs in the District	SMEs trained on LED	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PLANNING UNIT
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs.			2.Facilitate the provision of loans from MASLOC for SMEs	Loans facilitate for SMEs	*	*			2,000			DA	MASLOC
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	3.Construction of 20km roads to link tourism sites	20km road constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DWD

development	Promote Public Private Partnerships for investment in the sector			4.Construction of summer huts at tourism sites through PPP	Summer huts constructed	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DWD
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	5.Extension of and purchase of electricity poles to10No. major towns in the District	Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	*	*	*	*					
				6.Connection of One hundred (100) communities to the National Grid	20 Communities connected to power supply	*	*	*	*	1,000,000			DA	ECG, GRICO
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services		Agricultural Development	7.Home and farm visits to disseminate 12 existing technological packages monthly to 3000 farmers by 12 AEAs.	Twelve technologies disseminated for 3,000 farmers	*	*	*	*			45,000	DA	DADU
				8.Construction of 18 Junior Staff Quarters	Eighteen junior staff quarters constructed	*				450,000			DA	DADU

			Agricultural Development	9.Construction of 1No. Warehouse for food storage for the planting for food programme	1No. warehouse constructed		*			200,000			DA	DADU
				10.Construction of Cocoa processing factory for the ONE – DISTRICT – ONE – FACTORY policy	Cocoa processing factory constructed		*			500,000			DA	DADU
				11.Build the capacity of Technical staff, producers (food crops) and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Capacity building courses for new technologies organized	*	*	*	*	36,000			DA	DADU
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme			12.Promote fortification of maize & cassava with soy bean among 160 farmers during processing in 8 operational areas	Maize & Cassava with Soya beans promoted	*	*	*	*	30,000			DA	DADU

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	13.Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	Farmers educated on slash and burn	*	*	*	*	32,000			DA	DADU
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction			14.Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	Tree planting exercise organized		*	*	*	45,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
				15.Organization of two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase on	Reforestation durbar organized	*				15,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and anti-dumping of poultry	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	16. Conduct animal health extension & disease surveillance in 10 communities every month by 2 Veterinary Staff for both	Animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities conducted	*	*	*	*	48,000			DA	DADU

				domestic and wild animals and birds.										
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	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	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	17. Cultivation of 400 acres of oil palm in the District	4,00 acres of oil palm cultivated	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DADU
				18.Improvement of oil palm production	Oil pam production improved	*	*	*	*	48,500			DA	DADU
				19.Improvement of cocoa production	Cocoa production improved	*	*	*	*	60,000			DA	DADU
				20.Introduction of beekeeping to 50 farmers in 5 communities	50 farmers in 5 communities introduced to bee keeping	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DADU
				21.Introduction of grasscutter/rabbit rearing to 15 farmers in 5 communities	15 farmers in 5 communities introduced to grass cutter rearing	*	*	*	*	125,000			DA	DADU
				22.Support for Root and Tuber production	Root and tuber production supported	*	*	*	*	45,000			DA	DADU
				23.Support for vegetable production	Vegetable production supported	*	*	*	*	45,000			DA	DADU

		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	24.Construction of Office Accommodation	Office accommodation constructed	*	*	*	*	320,000			DA	DADU
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation				25.Construction of one Staff Duty Bungalow for DDA	Staff duty bungalow for DDA constructed	*	*	*	*	30,000			DA	DADU
				26.Procurement two laptops and two desktop computers and accessories	Two laptops and desktop computers procured	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DADU
				27.Procurement of one photocopier machine and one printer	One printer and photocopier machine procured	*	*	*	*	8,000.00			DA	DADU
				28.Celebration of National Farmers Day	National farmers day celebrated	*	*	*	*	240,000			DA	DADU
	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end			29.Organization of 1-day district RELC planning session annually	RELC planning session organized	*	*	*	*	36,000				

	users in technology development													
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DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAM MES	SUB-PROGRAM MES	PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME (2018 – 2021)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Construction of 1No.Office Complex for GES	Office complex constructed		*	*		200,000			DA	DED
				2.Construction of 1No. 2bedroom bungalow for GES Director	1No.2bedroom bungalow constructed		*			75,000			DA	DED
				3 .Construction of 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary facilities	10No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	4,000,000			DA	DED
				4. Construction of 8No. 3Unit JHS. Classroom blocks	8No. 3unit JHS. blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	1,600,000			DA	DED
				5. Construction of 6No.3Unit KG. Classroom blocks	6No. 3unit KJ Classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	1,200,000			DA	DED
				6. Construction of 8No. 2unit Teachers quarters	8 No. 2Unit teachers quarters constructed	*	*	*	*	376,000			DA	DED

				7. Construction of 8.4 no. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	4No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Set up a national research fund	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	9.Provision of furniture for schools	Furniture provided for schools	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED
				10.Rehabilitation of selected schools	Selected schools rehabilitated	*	*	*	*		100,000		DA	DED
				11.Conduct management training for heads of school	Training of heads of schools conducted	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
				12.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	Needy students assisted	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	DED
				13.Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district	Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DED
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	14.Immunize children against the Non-Communicable diseases	Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DHMT

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care			15.Construction of 16.District Health Administration office Complex	District Health Administration office Constructed	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	DHMT
				17.Establishment of laboratory services at Abenase and Anyinase Health centres	Laboratory services established at Abenase and Anyinase Health centres	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DHMT
				18.Procurement of 4No. motor bikes to support service delivery at CHPS Zones	4No. motor bikes procured	*	*	*	*	24,000			DA	DHMT
				19. Construction of 9No. Maternal Health Clinics in the District	9No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed	*	*	*	*	900,000			DA	DHMT
				20.Rehabilitate selected CHPS Compounds in the District	Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	600,000			DA	DHMT
				21. Construction of 12No. CHPS Compound in the District	12No. CHPS Compounds constructed	*	*	*	*	1,800,000			DA	DHMT

				22.Construction of 1No.District Hospital	1No. District Hospital Constructed	*	*			1,500,000			DA	DHMT
				23. Construction of 4No. Health Centres in the District	4No. Health Centres Constructed	*	*	*	*	1,000,000			DA	DHMT
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	24.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS cases in the district reduced	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition			25.Educate expected mothers and mothers on exclusive breads feeding	Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	*	*	*	*	8,000			DA	DHMT
				26.Intensify advocacy in complementary feeding	Advocacy on complement ary feeding intesified	*	*	*	*	6,000			DA	DHMT
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National		Social Welfare and Community Development	27.Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create	More modules created at NYEP for job creation	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NYEP

	Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy			jobs opportunity for the youth										
				28. Build capacity of selected women groups in alternative source of livelihood in powder and soap making in the district.	Capacities of selected women groups built		*	*		16,000			DA	DSWC D
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	29. Organization of Community durbars in selected communities on Justice Administration, Community Care, Child Protection and promotion.	Community durbars organized in selected communities on the planned topics	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DSWC D
				30. Educate the General public on child abuse issues	General public educated on child abuse issues			*	*	10,000			DA	DSWC D
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Resource special training schools for persons with disability to provide PWDs with technical skills and formal education			31. Provide financial and material support to People With Disability (PWDs)	PWDs provided with financial support	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DSWC D
				32. Resource and empower 40 women groups	40 Women groups resourced	*	*	*	*	160,000			DA	DSWC D

				with credit (revolving fund)	and empowered									
				33.Monitoring of activities of PWDs	Activities of PWDs monitored and report produced	*	*	*	*	4,200.00			DA	DSWC D
				34.Registration of Day Car/Crèches in the four area council	All day care/crèches are registered	*	*	*	*	6,000.00			DA	DSWC D
				35.Registration of all PWDs within the district	All PWDs in the district registered	*	*	*	*	1,500.00			DA	DSWC D
				36.All or at least 90% of reported cases are dealt with before the close of the year 31 st December,2021	At least 90% of reported cases of abused are dealt with.	*	*	*	*	5,000.00			DA	DSWC D
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector	Environmental Sanitation and Management	Disaster prevention and Management	39.Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	All food handlers are medically screened	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DEHU

				40. Construction of animal pounds in all four Area Councils	Animal pounds constructed	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	DEHU
				41.Preparation of DESSAP	DESSAP Prepared	*	*			25,000			DA	DEHU
				42. Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment	Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DEHU
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve water production and distribution systems	Environmental Sanitation and Management	Disaster prevention and Management	43. Drilling and Mechanization of 120No. boreholes in the District	120No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	*	*	*	*	2,400,000			DA	CWS, DWD
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve liquid and solid waste management			44.Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 6 no. public Toilets in the District	6No. public toilets rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DEHU
				45.Pushing and leveling of heap-up refuse dumps	Heaps refuse dumps levelled		*	*		600,000			DA	DEHU
				46.Acquisition of 30 no. refuse containers	30No.refuse containers acquired	*	*			300,000			DA	DEHU
				47.Establishment of Liquid waste disposal facility	Liquid waste facility established		*	*	*	100,000			DA	DEHO

				48.Construction of a slaughter house in the District	Slaughter house constructed					40,000			DA	DEHO
	Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services			49.Acquisition of new sites for refuse disposal at the four area councils	New site for refuse disposal acquired	*	*			200,000			DA	DEHU

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME (2018 – 2021)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATORS
		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1.Construction of 1No. Gas filling station and Completion of 1No. fuel filling station at Ofoase	Gas filling constructed		*	*		350,000			DA	DWD, EPA, GNFS
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.			2. Construction of 14No. culverts in the District	14No. culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	700,000			DA	DWD/D FR
				3.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	*	*	*	*	800,000			DA	DWD/D FR
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility			4. Construction of 4No. ICT facilities in the District	4No. ICT facilities constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	NCA
	Mainstream ICT in public			5. Support ICT teaching and learning at all	No of schools supported	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA

	sector operations			basic school and Train the youth in ICT	with ICT Teaching & learning logistics									
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide		Physical and Spatial Planning	6.Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 5 major towns in the district	No of planning scheme prepared	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	PPD
				7.Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise	Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	PPD
	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		8. Valuation of properties within the district	All properties in the District valuated	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	PPD
				9.Organization of Statutory planning committee meetings	Statutory planning committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PPD

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TIME FRAME (2018 – 2021)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	1.Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	No. of projects monitored	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DPCU
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management			2.Review of Annual Action plan and Preparation of Annual Action Plans of the District	District development plans prepared and reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
				3.Preparation of District composite budgets	District composite	*	*	*	*	100,000				

	Act 2016 (Act 921)				budget prepared								DA	DPCU
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures		Legislative Oversight	4. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DPCU
				5. Provision of justice and security to all residents	Justice and security provided	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	POLICE
				6. Rehabilitation of 4 no Area council office in the District	4No. Area Council offices rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DWD
				7.Organization of General Assembly meetings, Su-committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings	Statutory committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DPCU
				8.Organization of Tender committee meetings	Tender committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	DTC
		Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	9. Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	Staff training and capacity	*	*	*	*	28,000				HRM/ PLANNING

					building organized									
			General Administration	10. Construction of 2No. 4Unit official bungalow for staff	2No. official bungalow for staff constructed	*	*	*	*	520,000			DA	DWD
				11.Fencing of the DCE & DCD official residence	DCE & DCD official residence fenced	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD
				12.Completion of 1 no. 2-storey district assembly office complex	1 no. 2storey office complex completed and used	*	*	*	*	46,000.00			DA	DWD
				13.Furnishing of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block and DCE bungalow	2 story assembly office complex furnished	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	DWD
				14.Education on Anti-Corruption, Accountability and Rule of Law Programme		*	*	*	*	3,000.00				
				15.Education on Taxes and District Assembly By-Laws		*	*	*	*	4,000.00				

				16.Civic Education Club Activities						3,500.00				
				17.Procurement of 18 Office Motorbikes(Yamaha type) for Civic education activities	3 Motorbikes procured	*	*	*	*	24000.00				
				19.Construction of NCCE Office Accommodation	NCCE office accommodation constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000.00				
		Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	20. Procurement of 6No. Laptops	6No. Laptops procured	*				16,000.00				
				21. Purchasing of 6No. Air Conditioners	6No. Air Conditioners purchased	*				12,000.00				
				22. Procurement of 6No. Printers/Scanner/Photocopier	6No. Printers/Scanners/Photocopiers procured		*			12,000.00				
				23. Procurement of 40No. Ark files	40No. Ark files procured		*			1,200.00				
				24. Submission of monthly/Annual reports	Monthly/Annual report submitted		*			20,000.00				

				25. Procurement of 4No. steel cabinet	4No. steel cabinet procured			*	*	2,800.00				
				26. Procurement of 4No. fridge	4No. fridges procured			*	*	3,600.00				

Prioritization Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Programme 1 Management and Administration						
Sub-Programme Finance						
Organise 3-day sensitization workshop on revenue generating strategies for revenue/IT staff	1	3	0	1	5	7 th
Provide ID cards and other accessories for Revenue Collectors	2	3	0	0	5	7 th
Sub-Programme General Administration						
Construct 2No. 4Unit official bungalow for staff	1	0	2	3	7	5 th
Fence DCE & DCD official residence	1	0	2	3	6	6 th
Complete 1 no. 2-storey district assembly office complex	2	2	0	1	5	7 th
Furnish 1 no. 2 story assembly office block and DCE bungalow	2	3	1	0	6	6 th
.Education on Anti-Corruption, Accountability and Rule of Law Program me	3	2	2	1	6	6 th
.Education on Taxes and District Assembly By-Laws	3	2	2	0	7	5 th
Civic Education Club Activities	3	2	1	0	6	6 th
Procure 18 Office Motorbikes(Yamaha type) for Civic education activities5	1	2	3	1	7	5 th
Construct NCCE Office Accommodation	1	2	0	0	3	8 th
Procure 6No. Laptops	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Procure 40No. Ark files	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Submission of monthly/Annual reports	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Procure 4No. steel cabinet	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Procure 4No. fridge	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Purchase 6No. Air Conditioners	0	3	0	0	3	8 th
Procure 6No. Printers/Scanner/Photocopier	3	2	1	0	6	6 th
Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	2	2	1	0	6	6 th
Provision of justice and security to all residents	3	2	1	0	6	6 th
Rehabilitate 4 no Area council office in the District	2	3	1	0	6	6 th
Organize General Assembly meetings, Su- committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings	0	3	2	0	5	7 th
Organize Tender committee meetings	2	3	0	0	5	7 th

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Sub-Programme Human Resource						
Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	2	3	0	0	5	7th
Sub-Programme Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation						
Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	2	2	3	2	9	3 rd
Review of Annual Action plan and Preparation of Annual Action Plans of the District	0	3	0	3	6	6 th
.Preparation of District composite budgets	0	3	0	3		6 th
Programme 2 Social Services Delivery						
Sub-Programme Education, Youth & Sports and Library Services						
Construct 1No.Office Complex for GES	1	2	3	6		6 th
Construct 1No. 2bedroom bungalow for GES Director	2	3	3	2	10	2 nd
Construct 10No. 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary facilities	3	2	3	3	11	1 st
Construct 8No. 3Unit JHS. Classroom blocks	3	2	3	3	11	1 st
Construct 6No.3Unit KG. Classroom blocks	3	2	3	3	11	1 st
Construct 8No. 2unit Teachers quarters	3	2	3	3	11	1 st
Construct 8.4 no. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
Provide furniture for schools	2	3	1	1	7	5 th
Rehabilitate selected schools	2	3	1	1	7	5 th
Conduct management training for heads of school	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	3	3	1	1	8	4 th
Provide electricity to selected schools within the district	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Sub-Programme Public Health Services and Management						
Immunize children against the Non-Communicable diseases	3	3	3	2	11	1 st
Construct 16.District Health Administration office Complex	3	1	2	2	8	4 th
Establish laboratory services at Abenase and Anyinase Health centres	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Procure 4No. motor bikes to support service delivery at CHPS Zones	3	2	3	2	10	2 nd
Construct 9No. Maternal Health Clinics in the District	3	3	2	1	9	3 rd
Rehabilitate selected CHPS Compounds in the District	3	3	2	1	9	3 rd
Construct 12No. CHPS Compound in the District	3	2	1	0	6	6 th
Construct 1No.District Hospital	3	1	1	1	1	6 th
Construct 4No. Health Centres in the District	3	1	1	1	6	6 th

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Educate expected mothers and mothers on exclusive breads feeding	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
.Intensify advocacy in complementary feeding	1	3	1	1	6	6 th
Sub-Programme						
Birth and Death Registration Services						
Registration of births and deaths						
Sub-Programme						
Environmental Health and Sanitation Services						
Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Construct animal pounds in all four Area Councils	3	3	3	2	11	1 st
Preparation of DESSAP	3	2	3	1	9	3 rd
Purchase of sanitary tools and equipment	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Drilling and Mechanization of 120No. boreholes in the District	3	2	3	2	10	2 nd
Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 6 no. public Toilets in the District	3	1	3	2	9	3 rd
Pushing and leveling of heap-up refuse dumps	3	2	2	2	9	3 rd
Acquisition of 30 no. refuse containers	2	2	2	1	7	5 th
.Establish Liquid waste disposal facility	2	2	1	1	6	6 th
Construct a slaughter house in the District	3	2	2	1	8	4 th
.Acquire new sites for refuse disposal at the four area councils	3	1	2	1	7	5 th
Sub-Programme						
Social Welfare and Community Services						
Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create jobs opportunity for the youth	1	3	1	1	6	6 th
Build capacity of selected women groups in alternative source of livelihood in powder and soap making in the district.	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
Organize Community durbars in selected communities on Justice Administration, Community Care, Child Protection and promotion.	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
Educate the General public on child abuse issues	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
Provide financial and material support to People With Disability (PWDs)	2	2	0	0	4	8 th
Resource and empower 40 women groups with credit (revolving fund)	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
Monitoring of activities of PWDs	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Registration of Day Car/Crèches in the four area council	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
.Registration of all PWDs within the district	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
All or at least 90% of reported cases are dealt with before the close of the year 31 st December,2021	2	3	0	0	5	7 th

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Programme 3						
Infrastructure Development and Management						
Sub-Programme						
Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management						
Construct 1No. Gas filling station and Completion of 1No. fuel filling station at Ofoase	3	2	3	2	10	2nd
Construct 14No. culverts in the District	2	2	3	2	9	3rd
Construct 4No. ICT facilities in the District	2	2	3	1	8	4th
Support ICT teaching and learning at all basic school and Train the youth in ICT	3	3	1	0	7	5th
Sub-Programme						
Urban Roads and Transport Services						
.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	3	3	2	2	10	2nd
Sub-Programme						
Spatial Planning						
.Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 5 major towns in the district	2	3	0	0	5	7 th
Complete Street Naming and property addressing exercise	3	2	1	1	7	5 th
Valuation of properties within the district	2	3	0	0	5	7 th
Organize Statutory planning committee meetings	2	3	0	0		7 th
Programme 4						
Economic Development						
Sub-Programme						
Agricultural Services and Management						
Home and farm visits to disseminate 12 existing technological packages monthly to 3000 farmers by 12 AEAs.	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Construct 18 Junior Staff Quarters	1	3	3	2	9	3 rd
Construct 1No. Warehouse for food storage for the planting for food programme	3	3	2	2	10	2nd
Construct Cocoa processing factory for the ONE – DISTRICT – ONE – FACTORY policy	3	2	3	1	9	3rd
Build the capacity of Technical staff, producers (food crops) and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	1	3	1	1	6	6 th
Promote fortification of maize & cassava with soy bean among 160 farmers during processing in 8 operational areas	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	3	2	0	0	5	7 th
Organize two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase on	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Conduct animal health extension & disease surveillance in 10 communities every month by 2 Veterinary Staff for both domestic and wild animals and birds.	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Cultivate 400 acres of oil palm in the District	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Improvement of oil palm production	2	3	0	0	5	7 th
.Improvement of cocoa production	2	3	0	0	5	7 th
Introduce beekeeping to 50 farmers in 5 communities	3	3	0	0	6	6 th

Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Introduce grass cutter/rabbit rearing to 15 farmers in 5 communities	3	3	1	1	8	4th
Support for Root and Tuber production	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Support for vegetable production	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Construct Office Accommodation	1	3	3	2	9	3rd
Construct one Staff Duty Bungalow for DDA	0	3	2	0	4	6th
Procure two laptops and two desktop computers and accessories	2	3	0	0	3	7th
procure one photocopier machine and one printer	2	3	0	0	3	7th
Celebration of National Farmers Day	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Sub-Programme Trade, Industry and Tourism Services						
Organize seminar on local economic development(LED) for SMEs in the District	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Facilitate the provision of loans from MASLOC for SMEs	2	3	0	0	3	7th
Construct 20km roads to link tourism sites	3	3	2	1	9	3rd
Construct summer huts at tourism sites through PPP	2	3	3	1	9	3rd
Extende and purchase of electricity poles to10No. major towns in the District	2	3	2	1	8	4th
Connect One hundred (100) communities to the National Grid	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Programme 5 Environmental Management						
Sub-Programme Disaster Prevention and Management						
Organise 8no. public education on effects of disaster and its prevention.	3	3	0	0	6	6th th
Provide support for disaster victims	3	3	0	0	6	6th
Train disaster volunteer groups on timely detection of disaster and its management	2	3	0	0	5	6th
Sub-Programme Natural Resource Conservation and Management						
Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	3	3	0	0	6	6 th
Organize two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase	3	3	0	0	6	6th

Table: 4.3 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

PROGRAAMME	TOTAL COST 2018 -2021	EXPECTED REVENUE						SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	ALTERNAT IVE COURSE OF ACTION
		GoG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP		
Economic Development	4,765,500.00	3,619,476.41	74,256.00	292,152.24	-	3,985,884.65	779,615.35	1. Formation of revenue task force 2. Prosecution of rate defaulters 3. Updating of rateable items data base	1. Reaching out to development partners and NGOs through proposal writing for funding support. 2. Adopting Public-Private Partnership (PPP) financing approach.
Social Services Delivery	14,557,500.00	11,443,628.73	74,256.00	-	-	11,517,884.73	3,039,615.27		
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	3,150,000.00	2,082,532.54	148,512.00	-	-	2,231,044.54	918,955.46	1. Valuation of properties 2. Sensitization of people to take building permits	
Management and Administration	8,205,900.00	7,750,647.52	1,095,134.77	-	-	8,845,782.29	-639,882.29	1. Formulation of revenue monitoring team to check revenue collectors 2. Sensitize market women, transport unions to pay fees.	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	1,625,000.00	269,178.00	-	-	-	269,178.00	1,355,822	1. Sensitize the general public on the need to register their businesses with District Assembly 2. Educate the people on the need to add toilet facilities in their buildings	
TOTAL	32,303,900.00					26,849,774.21	5,454,125.79		

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT COMPOSIT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction:

This section presents M & E Communication activities as well as annually phased action plans for the planned period. Below is an M & E Communication activities and an annual action plans from 2018 - 2021. The budget for implementing the plan for the years is intended to be met largely from the District Assembly Common Fund, Internally Generated Fund, the District Development Facility and other donor sources. Table 5.1 shows the M & E Communication activities for the District.

Table: 5.1 M & E Communication Activities

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MTDP Evaluations					
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2020				DPCU
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2021				DPCU
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Bi-annually e.g. start 5 th of July bi-annually				DPCU
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th April bi-annually				DPCU
Implementation monitoring					
Monthly or Quarterly Field Visit	Last week to the end of the quarter				DPCU
Monthly or Quarterly Review Meetings	Last week of the quarter				DPCU
APR preparation and dissemination					
Data collection	From 10 th January annually				DPCU
Data collation	From 10 th January annually				DPCU

Data analysis and validation	From 15 th January annually	DPCU
Prepare Draft MDA APR	15th January annually	DPCU
Organise Draft APR review workshop	20 January annually	DPCU
Final APR submitted to NDPC	End of January annually	DPCU
Dissemination of District APR	From February annually	DPCU

Table: 5.2 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP -2018)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs : Build a Prosperous Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB - PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTIN G AGENCIES	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEA D	COLAB ORATO RS
Economic Development Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1.Organize seminar on local economic development(LED) for SMEs in the District	District wide		SMEs trained on LED	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	ILGS
	2.Facilitate the provision of loans from MASLOC for SMEs	District wide		Loans facilitate for SMEs	*	*			2,000			DA	MASLO C
	3.Construction of 20km roads to link tourism sites	District wide		20km road constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DWD
	4.Construction of summer huts at tourism sites through PPP	Otwereso		Summer huts constructed	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DWD
	5.Extension and purchase of electricity poles to 3No. major towns in the District	Ofase-Kuma, Kwaboadi No.2 and Odumase		Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	ECG/ MoP
	6.Connection of Electricity to three	Paawudu,		3 communities connected to	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	ECG MoP

	communities in the District	Sukuran and Mufrafadue n		the National Grid									
	7.Create awareness on flooding	District wide		Awareness on flooding created	*	*	*	*	4,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	8.Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	District wide		Farmers educated on slash and burn		*	*	*	4,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	9.Recruit, train and form disaster volunteer groups	District wide		Disaster volunteer groups recruited and trained		*	*		8,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	10.Provision of material assistance to disaster victims	District wide		Material assistance provided for disaster victims		*	*	*	38,000			DA	NADMO
	11.Build Capacity of staff on administrative, crop and animal management	District wide		Capacity of staff built on crop, adm., and animal mgt.		*	*	*	15,000			DA	DADU
	12.Provision of office materials and logistics	Ofoase		Office logistics provided	*	*	*	*	15,000			DA	DADU
	13.Celebration of National Farmers Day			National farmers day celebrated				*	240,000			DA	DADU
	14.Provision of Extension services	District wide		Extension services provided	*	*	*	*	15,000			DA	DADU

	15.Organize one RELC district planning session with stakeholders	District wide		RELC district planning session organized		*	*	*	7,000			DA	DADU
	16.Education on best farming practices	District wide				*	*	*	5,000			DA	DADU
	17.Organize fora on smart agriculture	District wide		Smart agricultural for a organized		*	*	*	6,000			DA	DADU

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal : Create Opportunity for All													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB - PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	18..Completion of 1 no 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Methodist JHS	Ofoase		1 no. 6-unit classroom block and ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	250,000.00			DA	DED
	19.Completion of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility at Kwaboadi no. 1	Kwaboadi No. 1		3 unit classroom block and ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	126,000.00			DA	DED
	20. Construction of 1No. 3unit classroom block at Akokoaso	Akokoaso		1No. 3unit classroom block costructed	*	*	*	*	240,000.00			DA	DED
	21. Completion of 1no. 6unit classroom block at Akokoaso	Akokoaso		1 no. 6-unit classroom block completed	*	*	*	*	10,000.00			DA	DED
	22.Completion of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block at Kotokuom	Kotokoum		1 no. 6-unit classroom	*	*	*	*	31,000.00				

				block completed								DA	DED
	23.Completion of 1 no 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	Brenase		1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	160,000.00			DA	DED
	24.Completion of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facility	AppoliZevor		1 no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	200,000.00			DA	DED
	25.Completion of 1 no. 6 –unit classroom block and ancillary facility	Takyiman.		1 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	21,000.00			DA	DED
	26. Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block and ancillary facilities at Asubua	Asubua.		1 no. 6-unit classroom block cladding/partitioning completed	*	*	*		400,000.00			DA	DED
	27. Construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom and ancillary facility.	Akyekrom		1 no. 6-unit classroom block with and ancillary facility constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			DA	DED

28.Completion of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block and 1 no. 6-seater KVIP	Otwereso camp		1 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facility completed	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			DA	DED
29. Construction of 3 no. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	Selected schools		6 no. 6-seater KVIP and 6 no. 4-unit urinal facility constructed at selected schools	*	*	*	*		30,000.00		DA	DED
30.Organize in- service training for teachers	District wide		In-service training for teachers organized	*	*	*	*	7,000.00			DA	DED
31.Conduct management training for heads of school	District wide		Management training conducted for heads	*	*	*	*	4,800.00			DA	DED
32.Organize enrolment drives in communities	District wide		Enrolment drives organized and enrolment improved	*	*	*	*	18,000.00			DA	DED
33.Rehabilitation of selected schools	Selected Schools		Schools rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	40,000.00			DA	DED
34.Provide furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture provided for schools	*	*	*	*	55,000.00			DA	DED

	35.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	District wide		Needy students assisted		*	*	*	150,000.00			DA	DED
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	36.Construction of District Health Office Complex	Ofoase		District Health Administration office complex Constructed	*	*	*		150,000.00			DA	DHMT
	37 Completion of 1no. 4unit nurses quarters at Ofoase	Ofoase		1 no. 4-unit nurses quarters constructed	*	*	*	*	1,000.00			DA	DHMT
	38.Health programmes (nutrition, population activities, EPI, Ebola, cholera etc)	District wide		Health programmes carried out and people health status improved	*	*	*	*	30,000.00			DA	DHMT
	39. Completion of 1 No. CHPS compound and quarters	Akyem Zevor		1 no. CHPS compounds and quarters completed	*	*	*	*	170,000.00			DA	DHMT
	40.Construction of 1 no. maternity at NyameBekyere No.2	Nyamebekyere No. 2		1 no. maternity ward constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	DHMT
	41.Construction of 1No.District Hospital			1No. District Hospital Constructed	*	*			1,500,000			DA	DHMT
	42.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS cases in the district reduced	*	*	*	*	34,374.85			DA	DHMT

	43.Construction of health centre at Otwereso	Otwereso		Health centre constructed	*	*	*	*	250,000.00			DA	DHMT
	44.Construction 1 no. CHPS centre at Odumase	Odumase		1 no. CHPS compound constructed	*	*	*	*	280,000.00			DA	DHMT
	45.Rehabilitation of Ayirebi Health Center	Ayeribi		Ayirebi health centre rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	DHMT
	46.Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create jobs opportunity for the youth	District wide		More modules created at NYEP for job creation	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	NYEP
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	47. Organization of Community durbars in selected communities on Justice Administration, Community Care, Child Protection and promotion.	District wide		Community durbars organized in selected communities on the planned topics		*			1,100.00			DA	DSWCD
	48.Acquisition of office consumables			Office consumables acquired	*	*	*	*	3,000.00			DA	DSWCD
	49. Provide financial and material support to People With Disability (PWDs)	District wide		PWDs provided with financial support	*	*	*		38,,000.00			DA	DSWCD
	50. Resource and empower 10 women groups with credit (revolving fund)	District wide		40 Women groups resourced and empowered	*	*	*		30,000.00			DA	DSWCD

	51. Build capacity of selected women groups in alternative source of livelihood in powder and soap making in the district.	District wide		Capacities of selected women groups built	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			DA	DSWCD
	52. Monitoring of activities of PWDs	District wide		Activities of PWDs monitored and report produced	*	*	*	*	1,084.00			DA	DSWCD
	53. Registration of Day Car/ Crèches in the four area council	All Area Council		All day care/ crèches are registered	*	*	*	*	1,500.00			DA	DSWCD
	54. Registration of all PWDs within the district	District wide		All PWDs in the district registered					400.00			DA	DSWCD
	55. All or at least 90% of reported cases are dealt with before the close of the year 31 st December, 2018			At least 90% of reported cases of abused are dealt with.	*	*	*	*	1,000.00			DA	DSWCD
Environmental Sanitation and Management	56. Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	District wide		All food handlers are medically screened		*	*	*	20,000			DA	DEHU
Disaster Prevention and Management	57. Construction of animal slaughter house at Ofoase	Ofoase		Animal slaughter house constructed		*	*	*	300,000			DA	DEHU
	58. Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment	Ofoase		Sanitary tools and equipment purchased		*	*	*	40,000			DA	DEHU

	59.Preparation of DESSAP	Ofoase		DESSAP Prepared	*	*	*	*	25,000			DA	DEHU
	60.Dislodging and Rehabilitation of 6 no. public Toilets at Kotokuom, Abenase, Anyinase and Ofoase	Kotokuom, Abenase, AnyinaseOf oase		6No. public toilets rehabilitated	*	*			40,000			DA	DEHU
	61.Pushing and leveling of 4 heap-up refuse dumps			Heaps refuse dumps levelled		*	*		320,000			DA	DEHU
	62.Acquisition of new sites for refuse disposal at the four area councils	All Areal Council		New site for refuse disposal acquired	*	*			200,000			DA	DEHU
Environmental Sanitation and Management	63. Drilling and Mechanization of 20No. boreholes in the District	District wide		20No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			DA	CWS, DWD

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB - PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATORS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	64. Construction of 1No. culverts in the District	District wide		6No. culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	DWD/D FR
	65. Completion of 1No. Ghana National Fire office at Ofoase	Ofoase		1No. fire office completed	*	*			50,000.00			DA	DWD
	66. Completion of 1No. Ghana National Fire Tender Bay at Ofoase	Ofoase		1No. fire Tender bay completed			*	*	40,000.00			DA	DWD
	67. Completion of 1No. Ghana Police Service Station at Ofoase	Ofoase		1No. police station completed	*	*			140,000.00			DA	DWD
	69.Completion of 1No. 2UnitGhana Police Service bungalow at Ofoase	Ofoase		1No. 2Unit police bungalow completed	*	*			120,000.00			DA	DWD
	70.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	Odumase – Samporeso, Atila junction – powerline, Adubiase – Asabidie, Asabidie –		Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	*	*	*	*	800,000			DA	DWD/D FR

		Quartey, Asabidie – Paawudu, Asabidie – Kwabodi No. 1											
	71. Construction of 1No. ICT facilities in the District	Abenase,		4No. ICT facilities constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	NCA
	72. Support ICT teaching and learning at all basic school and Train the youth in ICT	District wide		No of schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	73. Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 5 major towns in the district	AkimOfoase , Ayeribi, Brenase and Adwafo		No of planning schemes prepared	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	PPD
	74. Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise	Ofoase		Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	PPD
	75. Valuation of properties within the district	District wide		All properties in the District valued	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	PPD
	76. Organization of Statutory planning committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory planning committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PPD

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB - PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATORS
Management and Administration	77.Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	District wide		No. of projects monitored	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DPCU
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	78.Review of Annual Action plan of 2018 and Preparation of 2019 Annual Action Plans of the District	Ofoase		2019 District development plans prepared and reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
	79.Preparation of 2019 District composite budgets and review of 2018 composite budget	Ofoase		2019 District composite budget prepared and 2018 budget reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	80. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	Ofoase		All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	*	*	*		200,000			DA	DPCU
Legislative Oversight	81. Provision of justice and security to all residents	District wide		Justice and security provided		*	*	*	10,000			DA	POLICE
	82.Organization of General Assembly	Ofoase		Statutory committee	*	*	*	*					

	meetings, Su- committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings			meetings organized					40,000			DA	DPCU
	83.Organization of Tender committee meetings	Ofoase		Tender committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	DTC
	84.Construction of 1No. Area Council at AkyemOfoase	Ofoase		1No. Area Council building constructed	*	*	*	*	238,394.73			DA	DWD
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	85. Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	Ofoase		Staff training and capacity building organized	*	*	*	*	28,000				HRM/ PLANNING
Management and Administration	86.Completion of 1 no. 2-storey district assembly office complex	Ofoase		1 no. 2storey office complex completed and used	*	*	*	*	46,000.00			DA	DWD
	87.Furnishing of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block and DCE bungalow	Ofoase		2 story assembly office complex furnished	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	DWD
	88.Maintenance and repairs of Assembly vehicles, buildings and equipment's	Ofoase		Assembly equipment's maintained	*	*	*	*	51,500.00			DA	DWD
	89.Education on Anti-Corruption, 90.Accountability and	District wide		General public educated on accountability issues	*	*	*	*	15,000.00			DA	NCCE

	Rule of Law Program me												
	91.Education on Taxes and District Assembly By-Laws	District wide		General public educated on tax payment		*	*	*	6,000.00			DA	NCCE
	92.Provision of material to communities (Self Help)	Ofoase		Communities provided with materials		*	*	*	180,957.35			DA	DWD
	93.Procurement of Consultancy for selected works, goods and technical services	District wide		Consultancy services procured	*	*	*	*	35,000.00			DA	DWD
	94.Provision for office materials and consumables	Ofoase		Office consumables provided	*	*	*	*	80,000.00			DA	PROCU REMEN T
Management and Administration	95.Purchase of 4No.Motor bikes for revenue heads	District wide			*	*	*	*	20,000.00			DA	DWD/ F&A
Finance and Revenue Mobilization													

Table : 5.3 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP -2019)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs : Build a Prosperous Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Economic Development Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1.Facilitate the provision of loans from MASLOC for SMEs	District wide		Loans facilitate for SMEs	*	*						DA	MASLO C
	2.Construction of 20km roads to link tourism sites			20km road constructed	*	*	*	*	2,000			DA	DWD
	3.Development of Kwaneakwa river reservoir with ancestral fish stock for tourism	Kwaneakwa		Kwaneakwa ancestral fish reservoir developed	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DWD
	4.Extension of and purchase of electricity poles to10No. major towns in the District	District wide		Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	*	*	*	*	300,000				
	5.Connection of Twenty-five (25) communities to the National Grid	Selected Communities		25Communitie s connected to power supply		*	*	*	300,000 200,000			DA	ECG, GRICO
Economic Development	6.Home and farm visits to disseminate 12	District wide		Twelve technologies		*	*	*			45,000		

Agricultural Development	existing technological packages monthly to 3000 farmers by 12 AEAs.			disseminated for 3,000 farmers								DA	DADU
	7.Construction of 18 Junior Staff Quarters	District wide		Eighteen junior staff quarters constructed	*				450,000			DA	DADU
	8.Construction of 1No. warehousing facility for planting for food programme			1No. warehousing facility constructed	*	*	*		200,000			DA	DADU
	9.Construction of Cocoa processing factory for the ONE - DISTRICT – ONE - FACTORY programme	District wide		Cocoa processing factory constructed	*	*	*	*	500,000			DA	DADU
	10.Build the capacity of Technical staff, producers (food crops) and other stakeholders in the use of new technologies	Ofoase		Capacity building courses for new technologies organized	*	*	*	*	36,000			DA	DADU
	11.Promote fortification of maize & cassava with soy bean among 160 farmers during processing in 8 operational areas	District wide		Maize & Cassava with Soya beans promoted	*	*	*	*	30,000			DA	DADU
	12.Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	District wide		Farmers educated on slash and burn	*	*	*	*	32,000			DA	DADU

	13.Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	District wide		Tree planting exercise organized		*	*		45,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	14.Organization of two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase	Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase		Reforestation durbar organized	*				15,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	15.Cultivation of 400 acres of oil palm in the District	District wide		4,00 acres of oil palm cultivated	*	*	*		200,000			DA	DADU
	16.Celebration of National Farmers Day	District wide		National farmers day celebrated				*	240,000			DA	DADU

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal : Create Opportunity for All													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB - PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Social Services Delivery	17.Construction of 1No.Office Complex for GES	Ofoase		Office complex constructed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED
Education and Youth Development	18.Construction of 1No. 2bedroom bungalow for GES Director	Ofoase		1No.2bedroom bungalow constructed	*	*	*	*	75,000			DA	DED
	19 .Construction of 3No. 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary facilities	District wide		3No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DED
	20. Construction of 2No. 3Unit JHS. Classroom blocks	District wide		2No. 3unit JHS. blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DED
	21. Construction of 1No.3Unit KG. Classroom blocks	District wide		1No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED
	22. Construction of 2No. 2unit Teachers quarters	District wide			*	*	*	*	376,000			DA	DED
	23. Construction of 1 No. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	District wide		1No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	*	*	*			5,000		DA	DED

	24.Provision of furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture provided for schools	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED
	25.Rehabilitation of selected schools	District wide		Selected schools rehabilitated		*	*	*		100,000		DA	DED
	26.Conduct management training for heads of school	District wide		Training of heads of schools conducted	*	*	*			20,000		DA	DED
	27.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	District wide		Needy students assisted	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	DED
	28.Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district	District wide		Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DED
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	29.Immunize children against the Non-Communicable diseases	District wide		Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DHMT
	30. Construction of 2No. Maternal Health Clinics in the District	District wide		2No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed		*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
	31.Rehabilitate Gyaha and Kwaboadi No. 2 CHPS	Gyaha, Kwaboadi No. 2		Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	*	*			600,000			DA	DHMT

	32. Procurement of 4No. motor bikes to support service delivery at CHPS Zones			4No. motor bikes procured	*	*	*		24,000.00			DA	DHMT
	33. Construction of 2-No. CHPS compound and quarters for Betenase and Nyamebekyere No. 3	Betenase, Nyamebekyere No. 3		2-no. CHPS compounds and quarters constructed	*	*	*		400,000.00			DA	DHMT
	34.Establishment of Laboratory services at Abenase and Anyinase Health Centres	Abenase, Anyinase		4No. Health Centres Constructed	*	*	*	*	1,000,000			DA	DHMT
	35.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS cases in the district reduced	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
	36.Educate expected mothers and mothers on exclusive breads feeding	District wide		Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	*	*	*	*	8,000			DA	DHMT
	37.Intensify advocacy in complementary feeding	District wide		Advocacy on complementary feeding intensified	*	*	*	*	6,000			DA	DHMT
	38.Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create jobs opportunity for the youth			More modules created at NYEP for job creation	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NYEP
Social Service Delivery	39. Organization of Community durbars in four four area councils on social vices	All Area Council		Community durbars organized on social vices in	*	*	*	*				DA	DSWCD

Social Welfare and Community Development				four area councils selected					2,000				
	40.All cases brought before the department are solved before the end of the year	Ofoase		All cases solved before the end of year	*	*	*	*	800			DA	DSWCD
	41.Training of 200PWDs in soap making and batik tie and dye	District wide		PWDs trained in batik tie and dye			*		2,500			DA	DSWCD
	42.. Acquisition of office equipment and logistics			Office consumables acquired	*	*	*	*	8,000			DA	DSWCD
	43. Education of students on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse in the District (AYISEC, AKUSEC)	District wide		Students educated on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse				*	16,000			DA	DSWCD
Environmental Sanitation and Management Disaster Prevention and Management	44.Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	District wide		All food handlers are medically screened	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DEHU
	45. Construction of animal pound at Ayeribi	Ayeribi		Animal slaughter house constructed	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	DEHU
	46. Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment			Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DEHU

	47.Pushing and leveling of heap-up refuse dumps	District wide		Heaps refuse dumps levelled		*	*		600,000			DA	DEHU
	48.Acquisition of 5 No. refuse containers	Selected communities		5No.refuse containers acquired	*	*			50,000			DA	DEHU
	49.Construction of Liquid waste treatment site	Ofoase		Liquid waste treatment site constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000.00			DA	DEHU
Environmental Sanitation and Management	50. Drilling and Mechanization of 30No. boreholes in the District	District wide		120No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	*	*	*	*	2,400,000			DA	CWS, DWD

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATIO N	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR S	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTIN G AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONO R	LEA D	COLAB ORATO RS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	51. Construction of Gas filling station	Ofoase		Gas filling station constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD/ EPA, GNFS
	52. Construction of 1No. culverts in the District	Ofoase		6No. culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DWD/D FR
	53. Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	Otwereso – Kofi Nimo, Kwabodi No.1 – Kwabodi No. 2, Abodease – Otwereso,		Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	*	*	*	*	800,000			DA	DWD/D FR
	54. Construction of 1No. ICT facilities in the District	Ayirebi		1No. ICT facilities constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA
	55. Support ICT teaching and learning at all basic school and Train the youth in ICT	District wide		No of schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	56.Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 4 major town in the district	Selected towns		No of planning scheme prepared	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	PPD
	57.Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise	District wide		Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	PPD
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	58. Valuation of properties within the district	District wide		All properties in the District valuated	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	PPD
	59.Organization of Statutory planning committee meetings	District Assembly Hall		Statutory planning committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PPD

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Management and Administration	60.Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	District wide		No. of projects monitored	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DPCU
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	61.Review of 2019 Annual Action plan and Preparation of 2020 Annual Action Plans of the District	Ofoase		District development plans prepared and reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
	62.Preparation of 2020 District composite budgets	Ofoase		District composite budget prepared	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	63. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	Ofoase		All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DPCU
Legislative Oversights	64. Provision of justice and security to all residents	District wide		Justice and security provided		*	*	*	10,000			DA	POLICE
	65. Rehabilitation of 1 No Area council office in the District	Ofoase		4No. Area Council offices rehabilitated		*	*	*	400,000			DA	DWD

	66.Organization of General Assembly meetings, Su- committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DPCU
	67.Organization of Tender committee meetings	Ofoase		Tender committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	DTC
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	68. Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	Ofoase		Staff training and capacity building organized	*	*	*	*	28,000				HRM/ PLANNING
Management and Administration General Administration	69.Construction of 2No. 4Unit official bungalow for staff	Ofoase		2No. official bungalow for staff constructed	*	*	*	*	520,000			DA	DWD
	70.Fencing of the DCE & DCD official residence	Ofoase		DCE & DCD official residence fenced	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD
	71.Completion of 1 no. 2-storey district assembly office complex	Ofoase		1 no. 2storey office complex completed and used		*	*	*	46,000.00				
	72.Furnishing of 1 no. 2 story assembly office block and DCE bungalow	Ofoase		2 story assembly office complex furnished		*	*	*	100,000.00				

	73.Civic Education Club Activities	District wide			*	*	*		10,000.00			DA	NCCE
	74.Construction of NCCE Office Accommodation	District wide		NCCE office accommodation constructed	*	*	*					DA	NCCE
Management and Administration	75. Procurement of 6No. Laptops	Ofoase		6No. Laptops procured	*	*	*		18,000.00			DA	PROCUREMENT
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	76. Purchasing of 6No. Air Conditioners	Ofoase		6No. Air conditioners procured		*	*		12,000.00			DA	PROCUREMENT
	77. Procurement of 6No. Printers/Scanner/Photocopier	Ofoase		6No. Printers/Scanners/Photocopiers		*	*		12,000.00			DA	PROCUREMENT

Table: 5.4 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (CAAP -2020)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs : Build a Prosperous Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLABORATORS
Economic Development Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Organize seminar on local economic development(LED) for SMEs in the District	District wide		SMEs trained on LED	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	ILGS
	2.Facilitate the provision of loans from MASLOC for SMEs	District wide		Loans facilitate for SMEs	*	*			2,000			DA	MASLOC
	3.Construction of 20km roads to link tourism sites	selected roads		20km road constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DWD
	4.Construction of summer huts at tourism sites through PPP	District tourism site		Summer huts constructed	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DWD
	5. Extension of and purchase of electricity poles to 3No. major towns in the District	District wide		Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	*	*	*	*	300,000				
	6.Connection of Twenty-five (25) communities to the National Grid	Selected communities		25 Communities connected to power supply	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	ECG, GRICO

Economic Development Agricultural Development	7. Conduct animal health extension & disease surveillance in 10 communities every month by 2 Veterinary Staff for both domestic and wild animals and birds.	Selected communities		Animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities conducted		*	*	*	48,000			DA	DADU
	8.Improvement of oil palm production	District wide		Oil palm production improved		*	*	*	48,500			DA	DADU
	9.Improvement of cocoa production	District wide		Cocoa production improved		*	*	*	60,000			DA	DADU
	10.Introduction of beekeeping to 50 farmers in 5 communities	Selected communities		50 farmers in 5 communities introduced to bee keeping		*	*	*	200,000			DA	DADU
	11.Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	District wide		Farmers educated on slash and burn		*	*	*	32,000			DA	DADU
	12.Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	District wide		Tree planting exercise organized		*	*		45,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	13.Organization of two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area	Ofoase, Akokoaso,		Reforestation durbar organized	*				15,000			DA	DADU/

	council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase	AyirebiAbenase											NADMO
	14.Introduction of grasscutter/rabbit rearing to 15 farmers in 5 communities	Selected communities		15 farmers in 5 communities introduced to grass cutter rearing	*	*	*	*	125,000			DA	DADU
	15.Celebration of National Farmers Day	Selected community		National farmers day celebrated				*	240,000			DA	DADU
	16.Construction of Office Accommodation	Ofoase		Office accomodation constructed	*	*	*	*	320,000			DA	DADU
	17.Procurement two laptops and two desktop computers and accessories	Ofoase		Two laptops and desktop computers procured		*	*		20,000			DA	DADU

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal : Create Opportunity for All													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	18.Construction of 3No. 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary facilities	District wide		3No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	4,000,000			DA	DED
	19. Construction of 2No. 3Unit JHS. Classroom blocks	District wide		2No. 3unit JHS. Blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	1,600,000			DA	DED
	20. Construction of 2No.3Unit KG. Classroom blocks	District wide		2No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	1,200,000			DA	DED
	21. Construction of 2No. 2unit Teachers quarters	District wide			*	*	*	*	376,000			DA	DED
	22. Construction of 1 no. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	District wide		1No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
	23.Provision of furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture provided for schools	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED
	24.Rehabilitation of selected schools	District wide		Selected schools rehabilitated	*	*	*	*				DA	DED

										100,000			
	25. Conduct management training for heads of school	Ofoase		Training of heads of schools conducted	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
	26. Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	District wide		Needy students assisted	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	DED
	27. Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district	District wide		Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DED
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	28. Immunize children against the Non-Communicable diseases	District wide		Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	*	*	*	*	20,000.00			DA	DHMT
	29. Construction of 3No. Maternal Health Clinics in the District	District wide		9No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed	*	*	*	*	900,000.00			DA	DHMT
	30. Rehabilitate of Nurses Quarters at Anyinase and Adjobue	Anyinase, Adjobue		Nurses Quarters rehabilitated	*	*			50,000.00			DA	DHMT
	31. Construction of 2No. CHPS Compound at Paawudu and Subinso	Paawudu, Subinso		2No. CHPS Compounds constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000.00			DA	DHMT

	32.Construction of 1No.District Hospital	Ofoase		1No. District Hospital Constructed	*	*			1,500,000			DA	DHMT
	33. Construction of 1No. Health Centres in the District	Selected community		4No. Health Centres Constructed					1,000,000			DA	DHMT
	34.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS cases in the district reduced	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
	35.Educate expected mothers and mothers on exclusive breads feeding	District wide		Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	*	*	*	*	8,000			DA	DHMT
	36.Intensify advocacy in complementary feeding	District wide		Advocacy on complementary feeding intensified	*	*	*	*	6,000			DA	DHMT
	37.Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create jobs opportunity for the youth	District wide		More modules created at NYEP for job creation	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NYEP
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	38.Registration and handling of cases brought before the agency	District wide		Cases registered and handled	*	*	*	*	500.00			DA	DSWCD
	39.Community durbar on three core programmes on community care, justice administration, child	Selected communities		Communities educated on child rights, protection and promotion		*			2,000.00			DA	DSWCD

	rights promotion and protection												
	40.Registration of PWDs	District wide		PWDsregistered			*		800.00			DA	DSWCD
	41. Resource and empower 10 women groups with credit (revolving fund)	District wide		40 Women groups resourced and empowered	*	*	*	*	160,000			DA	DSWCD
	42.Registration and monitoring of Day care/ crache in the four area councils	District wide		Day care crech registered				*	1,800.00			DA	DSWCD
Environmental Sanitation and Management	43.Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	District wide		All food handlers are medically screened	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DEHU
Disaster Prevention and Management	44. Construction of animal pound at Abenase	Abenase		Animal pound constructed	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	DEHU
	45. Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment			Sanitary tools purchased	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DEHU
	46.Pushing and leveling of heap-up refuse dumps	District wide		Heaps refuse dumps levelled		*	*		600,000			DA	DEHU
	47.Acquisition of 10 no. refuse containers			30No.refuse containers acquired	*	*			300,000			DA	DEHU

Environmental Sanitation and Management	48. Drilling and Mechanization of 30No. boreholes in the District	District wide		30No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	*	*	*	*	2,400,000			DA	CWS, DWD
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
	49.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	District wide		Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	*	*	*	*	800,000			DA	DWD/D FR
	50. Construction of 1No. ICT facility in the District	Akokoaso		4No. ICT facilities constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	NCA
	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	51.Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 4 major towns in the district	Ofoase		No of planning scheme prepared	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA
Physical and Spatial Planning	52.Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise	District wide		Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	PPD
	53.Organization of Statutory planning committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory planning committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PPD

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Management and Administration	54.Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	District wide		No. of projects monitored	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DPCU
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	55.Review of 2020 Annual Action plan and Preparation of 2021 Annual Action Plans of the District	Ofoase		District development plans prepared and reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
	56.Preparation of 2021 District composite budgets	Ofoase		District composite budget prepared	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	57. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	Ofoase/Accra		All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DPCU
Legislative Oversight	58. Provision of justice and security to all residents	District wide		Justice and security provided	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	POLICE

	59. Rehabilitation of 1 No Area council office in the District	Selected Area Council		1No. Area Council offices rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD
	60. Procurement of 3 Office Motorbikes (Yamaha type) for Civic education activities	Ofoase		3 Motorbikes procured	*	*	*	*	36,000.00			DA	NCCE
	61. Organization of General Assembly meetings, Su- committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DPCU
	62. Organization of Tender committee meetings	Ofoase		Tender committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	DTC
Management and Administration	63. Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	Ofoase		Staff training and capacity building organized	*	*	*	*	28,000				HRM/ PLANNING
Human Resource Management													
Management and Administration	64. Procurement of 40No. Ark files	Ofoase		40No. Ark files procured	*	*	*	*	1,200			DA	PROCUREMENT
	65. Submission of monthly/Annual reports	Ofoase		Annual reports submitted	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	66. Procurement of 4No. steel cabinet	Ofoase		4No. steel cabinet procured	*	*	*	*	2,800			DA	

Table: 5.5 DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP -2021)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs : Build a Prosperous Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Economic Development	1.Construction of 20km roads to link tourism sites	Selected roads		20km road constructed	*	*	*	*	50,000			DA	DWD
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2.Construction of summer huts at tourism sites through PPP	Tourism sites		Summer huts constructed	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DWD
	3.Extension of and purchase of electricity poles to 2No. major towns in the District	2 selected towns		Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	*	*	*	*	200,000				
	4.Connection of Fifty (10) communities to the National Grid	50 selected communities		50 Communities connected to power supply		*	*	*	200,000			DA	ECG, GRICO
Economic Development	5.Support for Root and Tuber production	District wide		Root and tuber production supported	*	*	*	*	45,000			DA	DADU

Agricultural Development	6.Support for vegetable production	District wide		Vegetable production supported	*	*	*	*	45,000			DA	DADU
	7.Construction of one Staff Duty Bungalow for DDA	Ofoase		Staff duty bungalow for DDA constructed	*	*	*	*	30,000			DA	DADU
	8.Procurement of one photocopier machine and one printer	Ofoase		One printer and photo copier machine procured	*	*	*	*	8,000.00			DA	DADU
	9.Educate farmers on slash and burn agriculture and fire outbreak	District wide		Farmers educated on slash and burn	*	*	*	*	32,000			DA	DADU
	10.Organize tree planting exercise and nursing of seeds	District wide		Tree planting exercise organized		*	*		45,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	11.Organization of two day reforestation durbar at each of the four area council in Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi and Abenase	Ofoase, Akokoaso, Ayirebi Abenase		Reforestation durbar organized	*				15,000			DA	DADU/ NADMO
	12.Organization of 1-day district RELC planning session annually	Ofoase		RELC planning session organized	*	*	*	*	36,000			DA	DADU

	13.Celebration of National Farmers Day	Selected community		National farmers day celebrated				*	240,000			DA	DADU
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal : Create Opportunity for All													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATO RS
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	14 .Construction of 2No. 6Unit classroom blocks and Ancillary facilities	District wide		2No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	80,000			DA	DED
	15. Construction of 3No. 3Unit JHS. Classroom blocks	District wide		3No. 3unit JHS. Blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	600,000			DA	DED
	16. Construction of 2No.3Unit KG. Classroom blocks	District wide		2No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DED
	17. Construction of 2No. 2unit Teachers quarters	Ofoase		2No. Teachers quarters constructed	*	*	*	*	376,000			DA	DED
	18. Construction of 1 No. KVIP/ Urinal facilities for selected schools within the district	Selected schools		1No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
	19.Provision of furniture for schools	District wide		Furniture provided for schools	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DED

	20.Rehabilitation of selected schools	District wide		Selected schools rehabilitated	*	*	*	*		100,000		DA	DED
	21.Conduct management training for heads of school	of oase		Training of heads of schools conducted	*	*	*	*		20,000		DA	DED
	22.Scholarship, Bursaries & Financial Assistance/Basic essentials to needy pupils and staff	District wide		Needy students assisted	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	DED
	23.Provision of electricity to selected schools within the district	District wide		Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	*	*	*	*	120,000			DA	DED
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	24.Immunize children against the Non-Communicable diseases	District wide		Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DHMT
	25. Construction of 2No. Maternal Health Clinics in the District	District wide		2No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
	26.Rehabilitate selected CHPS Compounds in the District	Selected CHPS compounds		Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	*	*			600,000			DA	DHMT

	27. Construction of 3No. CHPS Compound in the District	District wide		3No. CHPS Compounds constructed	*	*	*	*	450,000			DA	DHMT
	28.District response initiative On HIV/AIDS	District wide		HIV/AIDS cases in the district reduced	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DHMT
	29.Educate expected mothers and mothers on exclusive breads feeding	District wide		Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	*	*	*	*	8,000			DA	DHMT
	30.Intensify advocacy in complementary feeding	District wide		Advocacy on complementary feeding intesified	*	*	*	*	6,000			DA	DHMT
	31.Development of more comprehensive modules in the NYEP to create jobs opportunity for the youth	District wide		More modules created at NYEP for job creation	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NYEP
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	32. Organization of All 90% of all reported cases are dealt with accordingly before the close of the year	District wide		All reported cases dealt with	*	*	*	*	800.00			DA	DSWCD
	33.Monitoring of activities of PWDs	District wide		Activities of PWDs monitored			*	*	2,000.00			DA	DSWCD
	34.Organization of outreach programme on single parenting in 20 selected churches in the District	District wide		Outreach programme organized for 20 churches on single parenting	*	*	*	*	25,000.00			DA	DSWCD

	35.Registration and monitoring of Day Care/ Creche in the four area council	District wide		Day Care/ Crech registered	*	*	*	*	2,000.00			DA	DSWCD
	36. Build capacity of selected women groups in alternative source of livelihood in powder and soap making in the district.	District wide		Capacities of selected women groups built	*	*			16,000			DA	DSWCD
Environmental Sanitation and Management	37.Ensure that all food and drink handlers are medically screened TYPHOID, T.B and issued with certificate of fitness	District wide		All food handlers are medically screened	*	*	*	*	20,000			DA	DEHU
Disaster Prevention and Management	38. Construction of animal pound Akokoaso	Akokoaso		Animal pound constructed	*	*	*	*	300,000			DA	DEHU
	39. Purchasing of sanitary tools and equipment	Ofoase		Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	*	*	*	*	40,000			DA	DEHU
	40.Pushing and leveling of heap-up refuse dumps	District wide		Heaps refuse dumps levelled		*	*		600,000			DA	DEHU
Environmental Sanitation and Management	41. Drilling and Mechanization of 30No. boreholes in the District	District wide		120No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	*	*	*	*	600,000			DA	CWS, DWD

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLAB ORATORS
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	42. Construction of 2No. culverts in the District	District wide		2No. culverts constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD/D FR
Infrastructure Development	43.Reshaping and Resurfacing of feeder roads within the district	Kwaboadi No. 1 – Twumkrom, Twumkrom – Afarikrom, Afarikrom– Gyankrom		Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	*	*	*	*	800,000			DA	DWD/D FR
	44. Construction of 1No. ICT facilities in the District	Otwereso		1No. ICT facilities constructed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA
	45. Support ICT teaching and learning at all basic school and Train the youth in ICT	District wide		No of schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	NCA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	46.Prepare comprehensive planning schemes for 4 major towns in the district	Ofoase		No of planning scheme prepared	*	*	*	*	150,000			DA	PPD

Physical and Spatial Planning													
	47.Completion of Street Naming and property addressing exercise	Ofoase		Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	PPD
	48.Organization of Statutory planning committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory planning committee meetings organized	*	*	*	*	5,000			DA	PPD

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society													
PROGRAMMES AND SUB – PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLABORATORS
Management and Administration	49.Project and programme monitoring and evaluation	District wide		No. of projects monitored	*	*	*	*	400,000			DA	DPCU
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	50.Review of 2021 Annual Action plan and Preparation of 2022 Annual Action Plans of the District	Ofoase		District development plans prepared and reviewed	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
	51.Preparation of 2022 District composite budgets	Ofoase		District composite budget prepared	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	52. Publication, Publicity and Gazetting of Assembly documents	Ofoase		All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	*	*	*	*	200,000			DA	DPCU
Legislative Oversight	53. Provision of justice and security to all residents	District wide		Justice and security provided	*	*	*	*	10,000			DA	POLICE
	54. Rehabilitation of 1 No Area council office in the District	Akokoaso		1No. Area Council offices rehabilitated	*	*	*	*	100,000			DA	DWD

	55.Organization of General Assembly meetings, Su- committee meetings, DPCU meetings and Executive committee meetings	Ofoase		Statutory committee meetings organized		*	*	*	40,000			DA	DPCU
	56.Organization of Tender committee meetings	Ofoase		Tender committee meetings organized		*	*	*	10,000			DA	DTC
Management and Administration	57. Organize staff training and Capacity building activities	Ofoase		Staff training and capacity building organized	*	*	*		28,000				HRM/ PLANNING
Human Resource Management													
Management and Administration	58. Procurement of 4No. fridge	Ofoase		4No. fridges procured	*	*	*		3,600			DA	PROCUREMENT
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	59. Procurement of 6No. Office desk	Ofoase		6No. office desk procured	*	*	*		6,000			DA	PROCUREMENT

CHAPTER SIX

M & E Matrix

6.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation matrix is a tool used to summarize the M&E Plan. It provides a comprehensive format for presenting the inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts for each of the DMTDP objectives. M&E Matrix as well indicates the linkage of the DMTDP to National Medium Term Development Framework (NMTDF 2018-2021) policy objectives as shown in table 6.1

GOAL ONE: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance Business Enabling Environment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of SMEs trained on LED	No. of SMEs trained on LED	Output		4	4	4	4	Male	Quarterly	DA/MASLOC
								Female		
Loans facilitate for SMEs	No. of SMEs with access to loans	Output		4	4	4	4	Male	Quarterly	MASLOC/DA
								Female		
Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
20km road constructed	20km length of road constructed	Output		20km	20km	20km	20km	Road Type	Annually	DWD/DFRS
Summer huts constructed	No. of Summer huts constructed	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DWD/DA
Objective 3: Ensure energy availability and reliability										
Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	Extension of electricity to 10 major towns	Output		2	3	3	2		Annually	ECG/DA

50 Communities connected to power supply	50 Communities connected to power supply	Output		20	10	10	10	Selected Communities	Annually	ECG/DA
Objective 3: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Twelve technologies disseminated for 3,000 farmers	Twelve technologies disseminated for 3,000 farmers	Output		3	3	3	3	Male Female	Annually	DAD
Eighteen junior staff quarters constructed	Eighteen junior staff quarters constructed	Output		4	5	5	4		Annually	DAD
Capacity building courses for new technologies organized		Outcome		4	4	4	4	Male Female	Annually	DAD
Objective 4: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
Maize & Cassava with Soya beans promoted Seeds and planting materials promoted	Percentage change in yield of selected crops	output						Types of food crops	Annually	NADMO
Objective 5: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
Farmers educated on slash and burn	No. of Farmers educated on slash and burn	output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly Annually	NADMO/DAD
Tree planting exercise organized	No. of Tree planting exercise organized	output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly Annually	
Reforestation durbar organized	No. of Reforestation durbar organized	output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly Annually	
Objective 6: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Percentage change in yield of selected	Output							Annually	DAD

Crops: Maize Rice (milled) Cassava Cocoyam Plantain Livestock: Goat Sheep Cattle Poultry (Local & Exotic fowl)	crops, livestock & fish;									
Objective 7: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities conducted	No. of Animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	Output		1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DAD
Objective 8: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
Acres of oil palm cultivated	4,000 acres of oil palm cultivated	Output		1000	1000	1000	1000		Annually	DAD
Oil palm production improved	% of oil palm production improved	outcome		5%	5%	5%	5%		Annually	DAD
Cocoa production improved	% increase in Cocoa production	outcome		5%	5%	5%	5%		Annually	DAD
No. of farmers in 5 communities introduced to bee keeping	50 farmers in 5 communities introduced to bee keeping	Output		15	10	15	10		Quarterly Annually	DAD
No. of farmers in 5 communities introduced to grass cutter rearing	15 farmers in 5 communities introduced to grass cutter rearing	Output		5	2	5	3		Quarterly Annually	DAD
Root and tuber production supported	% increase in Root and tuber production	Outcome		5%	5%	5%	10%		Annually	DAD
Vegetable production supported	% increase in vegetable production	Outcome		2%	5%	10%	15%		Annually	DAD

Office accomodation constructed	No. of Office accomodation constructed	Output		-	-	1	-		Annually	DAD
Staff duty bungalow for DDA constructed	No. of Staff duty bungalow for DDA constructed	Output		-	1	-	-		Quarterly Annually	DAD
Two laptops and desktop computers procured		Output		-	2	-	2			DAD
One printer and photo coppier machine procured	One printer and photo coppier machine procured	Output		1 Printer	-	1 Copier	-			DAD
National farmers day celebrated	No. of National farmers day celebrated	Output	2017	1	1	1	1		Annually	DAD
RELC planning session organized	No. of RELC planning session organized	Output	2017	4	4	4	4		Quarterly Annually	DAD

GOAL TWO: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Office complex constructed	No. of Office complex constructed	Output		2	3	3	2		Annually	DED/DWD DPCU
1No.2bedroom bungalow constructed	1No.2bedroom bungalow constructed	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DED/DWD DPCU
10No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	10No. 6Unit classroom blocks constructed	Output		1	2	1	2		Annually	DED/DA DPCU
8No. 3unit JHS. blocks constructed	8No. 3unit JHS. blocks constructed	Output		1	2	2	3		Annually	DA/DED DPCU
6No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed	6No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DWD/DED DPCU
8No. 2Unit Teachers quarters constructed	8No. 2Unit Teachers quarters constructed	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DA, DPCU
4No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	4No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DA/DED DPCU
Objective: Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education										
Furniture provided for schools	No. of furniture provided for schools	Output		32	34	36	38		Annually	DED
Selected schools rehabilitated	No. of Selected schools rehabilitated	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DED
Training of heads of schools conducted	No. of Training of heads of schools conducted	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DED
Needy students assisted	No. of Needy students assisted	Output							Annually	DED/DA DPCU

Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	No. of Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	Output							Annually	DED/DA DPCU
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) KG: Total • Boys • Girls Primary: Total • Boys • Girls JHS: Total • Boys • Girls SHS: Total • Boys • Girls b.Net Admission Rate Primary: Total • Boys • Girls JHS: Total • Boys • Girls	Increase in Gross Enrolment rate	Outcome							Annually	DED
			90.7%	88.7%	89.9%	91.1%	90.4%			
			91.7%	90.1%	92.3%	94.4%	94.5%			
			89.7%	87.2%	87.5%	87.8%	86.3%			
			79.7%	86.6%	93.4%	100.2%	104.2%			
			78.6%	84.4%	89.4%	94.9%	98.2%			
			81.0%	88.9%	97.8%	105.9%	110.7%			
			59.7%	63.3%	67.0%	71.7%	77.1%			
			60.2%	63.0%	67.6%	72.0%	74.7%			
			59.1%	63.6%	66.3%	71.3%	79.7%			
			13.3%	14.6%	16.0%	17.3%	20.0%			
			14.0%	15.2%	16.4%	17.6%	20.0%			
			12.5%	14.0%	15.5%	17.0%	20.0%			
			59.6%	60.7%	62.8%	64.9%	67.1%			
			56.1%	57.1%	59.1%	61.1%	63.1%			
			63.2%	64.4%	66.6%	68.9%	71.1%			
			48.6%	47.2%	50.9%	53.9%	57.2%			
			48.6%	48.5%	55.1%	54.8%	57.3%			
			42.5%	45.6%	46.2%	52.7%	57.2%			
Net Enrolment rate KG: Total	Increase in Net	Outcome							Annually	DED

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls 	Enrolment rate		52.4%	49.0%	49.7%	50.3%	50.0%			
Primary: Total			52.4%	49.2%	50.4%	51.6%	51.6%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls 			52.4%	48.7%	48.9%	49.1%	48.2%			
JHS: Total			68.7%	71.4%	77.1%	82.6%	86.0%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls 			67.5%	69.4%	73.5%	78.0%	80.7%			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls 			70.1%	73.6%	80.9%	87.6%	91.6%			
			35.3%	35.9%	38.0%	40.6%	43.7%			
			35.0%	35.1%	37.6%	40.1%	41.6%			
			35.7%	36.7%	38.3%	41.2%	46.1%			
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Increase in Gender Parity Index	Outcome	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.91		Annually	DED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KG Primary 			1.03	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.13			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JSS SSS 			0.98	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.07			
			0.90	0.92	0.95	0.97	1.00			
% change in students with passes in:		Outcome	16.9%	23.5%	30.1%	36.8%	50.0%		Annually	DED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASCE BECE 			82.5%	85.0%	87.5%	90.0%	95.0%			
Objective: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	No. of Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	Output								DHMT

	able Diseases									
District Health Administration office Constructed	No. of District Health Administration office Constructed	Output		1	2	3	3		Annually	DHMT/DA
Laboratory services established at Abenase and Anyinase Health centres	No. of Laboratory services established at Abenase and Anyinase Health centres	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DHMT
4No. motor bikes procured	4No. motor bikes procured	Output		3	3	3	3		Annually	DHMT/DA
9No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed	9No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed	Output		-	1	-	-		Annually	DHMT/DA
Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	No. of Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	Output		4	6	4	4		Annually	DHMT/DA
12No. CHPS Compounds constructed	12No. CHPS Compounds constructed	Output		3	3	3	3		Annually	DHMT/DA
No. of District Hospital Constructed	12no. District Hospitals Constructed	Output		3	3	3	3		Annually	DHMT/DA
4No. Health Centres Constructed	4No. Health Centres Constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DHMT
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Percentage change in maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births).	Outcome		0	0	0	0		Quarterly	DHMT
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths	Percentage change in under-five mortality	Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%		Quarterly	DHMT

occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age of five per 1,000 live births).									
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Percentage change in malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome		0%	0%	0%	0%		Quarterly	DHMT
Objective 3: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) – **the figures are absolute as a result of changes in population	Percentage change in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive).	Outcome							Quarterly	DHMT
Objective 4: Ensure food and nutrition security										
Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	No. of Mothers educated on exclusive breads feeding	Output		30	40	60	70		Quarterly	DHMT/DA
Advocacy on complementary feeding intensified	No. of Advocacy on complementary feeding	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DA/DHMT
Objective 5: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
More modules created at NYEP for job creation	No. of modules created at NYEP for job creation	Output							Monthly	NEP
Capacities of selected women groups built	No. of Capacities of selected women groups built	Output		5	5	5	5		Quarterly	DA/DSWCD
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Community durbars organized in selected	No. of Community durbars organized in selected	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DA/DSWCD

communities on the planned topics	communities on the planned topics									
General public educated on child abuse issues	No of public educated on child abuse issues organised	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DA/DSWCD
Objective: Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship										
PWDs provided with financial support	No. of PWDs provided with financial support	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DSWCD
No. of Women groups resourced and empowered	40 Women groups resourced and empowered	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DSWCD
Activities of PWDs monitored and report produced	No. of Activities of PWDs monitored and report produced	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DA/DSWCD
All day care/crèches are registered	No. of day care/crèches registered	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DSWCD
All PWDs in the district registered	No. of All PWDs in the district registered	Output		10	10	10	10		Quarterly	DSWCD
At least 90% of reported cases of abused are dealt with.	% of reported cases of abused dealt with.	Output		5%	5%	5%	5%		Quarterly	DSWCD
Objective 7: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
All food handlers are medically screened	No. of food screening activities organised in a year	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DEHU
Animal pound constructed	No. of Animal pound constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DEHU
No. of Liquid waste treatment site constructed	Ino. Liquid waste treatment site constructed	Output			1				Annually	DEHU
No. of Slaughter house constructed	Ino. Slaughter house constructed	Output			1				Annually	DEHU
DESSAP Prepared	One (1) DESSAP Prepared	Output		-	1	-	-		Annually	DA/DEHU

Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	No. of Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	Output							Annually	DEHU
Objective 8: Improve access to water services for all in urban areas										
No. of boreholes drilled and mechanized	120No. boreholes drilled and mechanized			30	30	30	30		Annually	WASAM/CWS
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	% increase of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Outcome		55%	65%	75%	85%		Annually	CWS/WASAM
Objective 9: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
No. of public toilets rehabilitated	6No. public toilets rehabilitated	Outcome		2	2	1	1		Annually	DEHU
No. of Heaps refuse dumps levelled	8no. Heaps refuse dumps levelled	Output		2	2	2	2		Annually	DEHU
No. of refuse containers acquired	30No.refuse containers acquired	Output		5	5	10	10		Annually	DEHU
No. of New site for refuse disposal acquired	1no. New site for refuse disposal acquired	Output		-	1	-	-		Annually	DEHU

GOAL THREE: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of Gas filling station constructed	6no. Gas filling station constructed	Output		1	1	2	2		Annually	DWD
No. of culverts constructed	10No. culverts constructed	Output		10	-	-	-		Annually	DFR/DWD
Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	No. of Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	Output							Quarterly	DWD/DFRs
Objective 2: Enhance application of ICT in national development										
No. of ICT facilities constructed	4No. ICT facilities constructed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DA
Schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	No of schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	Output							Annually	DED/DA
Objective 3: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
No of planning scheme prepared	17no. planning scheme prepared	Output		5	4	4	4		Annually	PPD
No. of Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	4 zones on Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	PPD
All properties in the District valuated	% of properties in the District valuated	Output		-	1	-	-		Annually	PPD

Statutory planning committee meetings organized	16no. Statutory planning committee meetings organized	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	PPD
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GOAL FOUR: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

Objective: Improve decentralized planning

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of projects monitored		Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of District development plans prepared and reviewed	4no. District development plans prepared and reviewed	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DPO
No. of District composite budget prepared	4no. No. of District composite budget prepared	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DBA
All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette		Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	PROCUREMENT
Justice and security provided		Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	ADM.
No. of Area Council offices rehabilitated	4No. Area Council offices rehabilitated	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	DWD
No. of Tender committee meetings organized	16no. Tender committee meetings organized	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DTC/DWD
Staff training and capacity building organized		Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	HR
No. of official bungalow for staff constructed	2No. official bungalow for staff constructed	Output		-	1	1	-		Annually	DWD
DCE & DCD official residence fenced		Output		1	-	-	-		Annually	DWD

No. of Assembly office complex furnished	1no. Assembly office complex furnished	Output		-	1	-	-		Annually	Procurement/DWD
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6.2 DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND USEAGE

6.2.1 Primary Data

The DPCU will design and administer questionnaires to collect both qualitative and quantitative data which are unavailable from secondary sources. The data to be gathered shall cover demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure, environmental and gender issues.

Data on the operations of the DPCU and Area Councils, procurement procedures and compliance with audit recommendations will also be collected.

Also, input data in the form of government transfers such as DACF, DDF, GETFUND, etc as well as transfers from Development Partners, NGOs and Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) will be gathered.

Additionally, construction projects, crops and livestock production and other output data will be covered.

Finally, outcome and impact related data will be collected. Such data include school enrolment and BECE results among others.

6.2.2 Secondary Data

Apart from primary data, the DPCU would also collect secondary data. These data would be obtained from reports and other documents at the offices of the Municipal Assembly, Departments of the Assembly, NGOs, MDAs, CWSA, GSS, etc. The secondary data collected would also be validated before they are analysed.

6.2.3 Data on Programmes and Projects

The Akyemansa District Assembly and other Departments already have some data on programmes and projects being implemented in the District. These data are in the form of quarterly and annual reports presented to the Assembly, RPCU, NDPC and MoFEP.

These reports are prepared based on formats designed by the RPCU, NDPC and MoFEP. The reports indicate on each programme or project such details as project name, location, commencement date, cost, source of funding, expected completion date and status of completion.

The DPCU will collect data on all programmes and projects undertaken by the Assembly, MDAs, Development Partners and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) to up-date the District Programme/Project Register. The data collected will be validated with stakeholders before the update is carried out. Below in tables shows the indicator data collection sheet.

6.2.4 Data Validation

It is worth mentioning that stakeholder's fora will be organized to review and validate the data before the collation and analysis will be done to minimise errors and inconsistencies. The contributions of programmes and projects being implemented towards achieving the goal and objectives of the MTDP would also be ascertained.

Table: 6.2 Data collection matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
SMEs trained on LED	Nov. to Dec. every year	Focus group Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male participants Female participants 	A no. of SMEs trained on LED
Loans facilitated for SMEs	Mar. to Apr. every year	Self- Administered survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male recipient Female recipient 	Loan facilitated for a no. SMEs
Roads constructed	Aug. to Sept. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban roads constructed Rural roads reshaped 	80km road constructed
Summer huts constructed	Oct. to Nov. every year	In-person interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. constructed No. yet to be constructed 	8no. Summer huts constructed
Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District	Feb. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban connections Rural Connections 	Electricity extended to 10No. major towns in the District
Communities connected to power supply	Jul. to Aug. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male households Female households 	50 Communities connected to the national grid
Extension services provided for 4,000 farmers	Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male farmers Female farmers 	4,000 farmers provided with Extension services provided
Monitoring vehicles procured	Jan. 2018& Jan 2021	Focus group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pic-up Van/Bus 	2no. monitoring vehicles procured
Capacity building courses organized	May. every year	Focus group discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Participants Female Participants 	4no capacity building courses organized
Seeds and planting materials promoted	Apr. to May. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cereals Root crops 	Seeds and planting materials promoted by 15%
Farmers educated on slash and burn	Dec. every year	In- person interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male farmers Female farmers 	A no. farmers educated on slash and burn

<p>Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish</p> <p>Crops:</p> <p>Maize Rice (milled) Cassava Cocoyam Plantain</p> <p>Livestock:</p> <p>Goat Sheep Cattle Poultry (Local & Exotic fowl)</p>	Jan. to Dec. every year	Survey covering 5,000 farmers in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of hectares cultivated by Male farmers No. of hectares cultivated by female farmers 	<p>9% increase in maize yield. 8.5% increase in rice (milled) yield. 4.5% increase in cassava yield 5% increase in cocoyam yield. 5.2% increase in plantain yield.</p>
Tree planting exercise organized	May. to Jun. every year	Survey covering the 3 major markets in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Participants Female Participants 	A no. of tree planting exercise organized
Reforestation durbar organized	Aug. to Sept. every year	survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Participants Female Participants 	A of no. durbars on reforestation organized
farmers trained on application of agr-chemicals and fertilizers	Jun. to Jul. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Participants Female Participants 	2000 farmers trained on application of agr-chemicals and fertilizers
Classroom blocks constructed	Jan. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JHS 	10 No. 6 Unit classroom blocks constructed
KG. blocks constructed	Mar. to Apr. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects mainstreamed Projects not mainstreamed 	8 No. 3 unit KG. blocks constructed

Classroom blocks constructed	Jun. to Jul. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	6No. 3unit Classroom blocks constructed
Teachers quarters constructed	Jan. to Nov. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Constructed No. Yet to be Constructed 	8No. teachers quarters constructed
KVIP Urinal facilities constructed	Jan. to May. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Schools JHS Schools 	4No. KVIP Urinal facilities constructed
Furniture provided for schools	Feb. to Mar. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Supplied No. Yet to be Supplied 	800 furniture's provided for schools
Selected schools rehabilitated	Sept. every year	In- person interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	A no of schools rehabilitated
Training of heads of schools conducted	Feb. to Mar. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	A no. of training of heads of schools conducted
Needy students assisted	Jun. 2018 every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	A no of needy students assisted
Selected schools in the District provided with electricity	Aug. to Sept. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary JHS 	A no. of Selected schools in the District provided with electricity
<p>Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)</p> <p>KG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls <p>Primary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls <p>JHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys 	Oct. every year	In- person interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Females 	Gross enrolment rate for KG, primary, JHS & SHS increased to 90.4, 104.2, 77.1 & 20.0 respectively

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls SHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys Girls 				
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KG Primary JSS SSS 	Jan. to Sept. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Females 	Net enrolment rate for KG, primary, JHS & SHS increased to 50.0, 86.0 & 43.7
% change in students with passes in WASCE and BECE	Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male student passed rate Female Passed rate 	BECE performance increased to 50.0% and WASCE performance increased to 95.0%
Children immunized against Non-Communicable Diseases	Jun. to Jul. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	Non-communicable disease reduced by 60%
Maternal Health Clinics constructed	Jan. to Dec. every year	Mailed questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	9No. Maternal Health Clinics constructed
Selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated	Feb. to June. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	A no. of selected CHPS Compound rehabilitated
CHPS Compounds constructed	Jan. to Aug. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	3No. CHPS Compounds constructed
District Hospital Constructed	Jan to Dec. 2018-2021	In- person interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	1No. District Hospital Constructed
Health Centres Constructed	Jan. to Dec. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	4No. Health Centres Constructed

Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	Maternal mortality rate reduced by 25.1% from 2016.
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	Under-five mortality rate reduced by 1.4% from 2016.
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan. to Dec. every year	In- person interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population reduced by 20%
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) – **the figures are absolute as a result of changes in population	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate reduced by 0.8%
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	80 unemployed youth benefitting from skills/ apprenticeship & entrepreneurial training from 2017
Community durbars organized in selected communities on the planned topics	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records		4no. community durbars organized
Public educated on child abuse issues	Sept. to Oct. every year	Self-Administered survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	General public educated on child abuse issues
PWDs provided with financial support	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	A no of PWDs provided with financial support
Women groups resourced and empowered	Sept. to Oct. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women resourced Women Yet to be resourced 	40 Women groups resourced and empowered
Capacities of selected women groups built	Aug. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women trained Women Yet to be trained 	10 women's group capacity built
All food handlers are medically screened	Oct. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	500 food handlers medically screened
Animal slaughter house constructed	Sept. Oct. 2018-2021	Self-Administered survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughter house constructed Slaughter house On-going 	1No. Animal slaughter house constructed

Sanitary tools and equipment purchased	Feb. to Sept. every year	In-person interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Purchased No. Yet to be Purchased 	A no. of Sanitary tools and equipment purchased
Boreholes drilled and mechanized	May. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	30No. boreholes drilled and mechanized
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Sept. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male household with access to safe water Female households with access to safe water 	75% proportion of population have access to safe water sources
Public toilets rehabilitated	Jul. 2019 & Jul. 2021	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	2No. public toilets rehabilitated
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrines)	Mar. every year	In-person interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Female 	78% proportion of population have access to improved sanitation
Heaps refuse dumps levelled	Feb. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of refuse dumps leveled No. Yet to be leveled 	4no. humps of refuse dumps levelled
Refuse containers acquired	Jul. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Rural 	10No.refuse containers acquired
New site for refuse disposal acquired	Jan. 2020	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	1no. new site for refuse disposal acquired
10No. culverts constructed	Jan. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Constructed No. On-going 	10No. culverts constructed
Selected feeder roads reshaped and some resurfaced	Apr. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads Trunk roads 	A no. of selected feeder roads reshaped and resurfaced
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan. to Sept. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads Trunk roads 	A no. of Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated (km)
ICT facilities constructed	Feb. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban 	4No. ICT facilities constructed

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural 	
Schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics	Mar. to Oct. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary ▪ JHS 	No of schools supported with ICT Teaching & learning logistics
Planning scheme prepared	Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of schemes prepared ▪ No. On-going 	No of planning scheme prepared
Street naming and property addressing exercise completed	Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streets Named ▪ Houses addressed 	80% of the exercise completed
Properties in the District valuated	Mar. to Dec. every year	Data from records		All properties in the District valuated
Statutory planning committee meetings organized	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of plans approved ▪ No. Yet to be approved 	All Statutory planning committee meetings organized
Projects monitored	Jan. to Dec. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects completed ▪ Projects On-going 	No. of projects monitored
District development plans prepared and reviewed	Sept. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous Plan ▪ Current Plan 	4no. District development plans prepared and reviewed
District composite budget prepared	Oct. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous budget ▪ Current budget 	4no. District composite budget prepared
Statutory documents published, publicized and gazette	Mar. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document published ▪ Document Yet to be published 	All statutory documents published, publicized and gazette
Justice and security provided	Jan. to Dec. every year	Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Police Citizen ratio ▪ 	
Area Council offices rehabilitated	Apr. to Nov. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of Area Council rehabilitated ▪ No. Yet to be rehabilitated 	4No. Area Council offices rehabilitated
Tender committee meetings organized	Jan. to Dec. every year	In- person interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Male Participants ▪ Female Participants 	All Tender committee meetings organized

Staff training and capacity building organized	Apr. every year	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Male Participants ▪ Female Participants 	A no. of Staff training and capacity building organized
Official bungalow for staff constructed	Nov. 2019-Nov. 2021	Data from records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. completed ▪ No. On-going 	2No. official bungalow for staff constructed

6.2.5 How Data will be Analyzed and Used

Primary and Secondary data gathered from M & E activities and other departments would be collated, analysed and interpreted by the DPCU. Existing data processing methods and M & E activities will be used for the analysis and interpretation of the data. The results of the analysis will reflect the district performance in terms of progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal and objectives set out in the MTDP.

The results would enable the identification of problems confronting the implementation of programmes and projects in the municipality and help resolve them. Lessons learnt would inform subsequent action plans and MTDP.

6.2.6 Reporting Arrangement

The DPCU would embark on monitoring activities on quarterly basis. The monitoring activities would enable the DPCU ascertain the progress of work and constraints that militate against the implementation process of programmes and projects in the district. The DPCU would, after each monitoring activity, brief the District Chief Executive (DCE), the Presiding Member (PM), Assembly Members, Departments of the Assembly, community members and other stakeholders on its findings and observations. This would enable stakeholders take remedial action where necessary to address the problems identified.

Findings, observations and reactions from the monitoring exercise would be included in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QAPRs) which would be submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC). Other relevant stakeholders would be served with the QAPRs. The reporting format is indicated below:

Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

6.3 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

This outlines methods of reporting, channels of communication and the feedback system that guides the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan. Communication strategy is required to ensure timely and appropriate generation, collection, dissemination, storage and ultimate disposition of programmes and projects information. Below include the communication strategies put in place to effectively implement the programmes and projects in the plan;

(a) Identification of relevant stakeholders

Information about individuals and entities impacted or that influence the implementation of the development plan will be identified and documented.

(b) Orientation Workshop for Principal Actors

An orientation workshop will be organized for the principal actors of the Plan to ensure a unified approach and smooth take-off of the implementation process. This will ensure that the principal actors were informed of the specific actions to be taken and the need for collaboration among themselves for success in the implementation.

(c) The Completed Plan will be disseminated to NDPC, RCC, offices of District sub structures, Decentralized Departments and other relevant stakeholders

(d) Consultative meetings, mailing systems, the district website through which the people and other stakeholders can be reached with information on the DMTDP.

(e) Review of all M&E reports at Sub Committees and the Executive Committee levels so that Assembly persons will be well informed and therefore put across their feedback and the concerns of their communities.

(f) Inform stakeholders on level of implementation.

The strategy for the dissemination of M&E report in the district is indicated in table 6.

TABLE 6.3: DISSEMINATION STRATEGY FOR AKYEMANSA DISTRICT

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholder sensitization	To disseminate MTDP (2018-2021)	Assembly members, Area Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Stakeholders' workshop	July	DCE, DPCU
Community sensitization	To create awareness on MTDP (2018-2021)	Community members, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, chiefs and opinion leaders, Area Council members, Assembly members	Discussion and broadcast on local radio station, community durbars	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU
Stakeholder sensitization	To create awareness on their roles & expectations in the implementation of MTDP (2018-2021)	Assembly members, Area Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Stakeholders' fora, power point presentation, discussions	December	DCE, DPCU
Sensitization of heads of departments	To present/discuss & validate monitoring reports	Heads of departments	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU
Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	To disseminate quarterly and annual progress reports and evaluation reports.	Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Present reports physically to the RCC	End of April, July, October, January	DCD, DPO
Sensitization of stakeholders & community members		Assembly members, Area Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Community durbars, town hall meetings, radio discussions/ broadcast	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss mid-year, annual & mid- term review reports and evaluation reports	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Area Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	July, February	DCE, DPCU
Community sensitization		General public, media, Assembly members, community members, Area Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Public fora	July, February	DCE, DPCU, Media
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss revised annual action plans	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Area Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	August, March	DCE, DPCU
Sustain Assembly's website	To disseminate progress reports and evaluation reports and other relevant information	General public, media, Assembly members, community members, Area Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Uploading of progress reports and other relevant information	Throughout the year	DCE, DPCU, IT Officers

6.4 Evaluation Arrangement

The DPCU would conduct evaluation on the MTDP for a number of reasons including;

1. Provide management with information regarding policy, programmes and project performance.
2. Determine strengths and weaknesses of interventions and therefore enable management to improve future planning, delivery of services and decision making.
3. Assist management, staff and other stakeholders to determine in a systematic way and objective manner the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of activities (expected and unexpected) in the light of specified objectives.
4. Serve as a means of validating the results of initial assessments obtained from project monitoring activities.
5. Determine the extent to which the programme interventions are successful in terms of their impact and sustainability of results.

The DPCU would consider the following steps in conducting evaluation;

1. Assessing the need for an evaluation (provide the background).
2. Developing clear ideas on the rationale and objectives of the evaluation.
3. Determining the type of evaluation to undertake.
4. Specifying the methods, scope and timing of the evaluation.
5. Identifying and analysing stakeholders.
6. Estimating the costs involved which should be factored into the budget of the AAP.
7. Preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) and contractual agreements based on items (i) to (iv) above. The TOR would be prepared by the DPCU in collaboration with stakeholders. The TOR will be the formal reference for the consultant or team of consultants to be recruited.
8. Recruiting a consultant or a team in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 914).
9. Organising meetings to discuss the inception and draft reports with stakeholders.
10. Organising a validation meeting with stakeholders before submission of the final report.
11. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

Below is the evaluation matrix.

Table 6.4: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	1. To what extent are the programmes, projects and activities relevant considering the municipality's context, priorities and needs? 2.To what extent are the outcomes selected for the programmes relevant given the municipality's context, priorities and needs?	What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of relevance of the programmes, projects and activities for the preparation of future plans?	1.Primary data. 2.Secondary data. 3.Data on programmes/projects.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field	1.Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts. 2.Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021). 3.Field survey.
Efficiency	1.What were the benefits obtained in comparison to the costs? 2.Could alternative strategies be implemented to reduce costs in relation to the outcomes? 3.What was the cost of producing the outcomes and how did they compare to national benchmarks?	What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the efficiency of the municipality's programmes for future plans?	1.Primary data. 2.Secondary data. 3.Data on programmes/projects.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field	1.Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts. 2.Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021). 3.Field survey.
Effectiveness	1.Have the results stated at the outcome level the MTDP been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement? 2.What factors (political, sociological, economic, etc) have affected the outcomes, either positively or negatively? 3.How have these factors limited or facilitated progress towards the outcomes? 4.What were the key outputs produced by the Assembly that contributed to the outcomes? 5.Were the outputs produced by the Assembly relevant these outcomes?	1.What were the quantity, quality and timeliness of outputs? What factors impeded or facilitated the production of such outputs? 2.What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the effectiveness of the district's programmes for future plans?	1.Primary data. 2.Secondary data. 3.Data on programmes/projects.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field	1.Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts. 2.Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021). 3.Field survey.
Sustainability	1.To what extent are outcomes sustainable at the relevant levels (communities, mid or high level institutions)? 2.To what extent have outcomes and outputs been replicated (which were aimed for replication) within the district and especially in support of decentralization strategies? If so, by whom? If not, what are the realistic prospects of doing so? 3.To what extent was a specific exit strategy prepared and agreed upon by key partners/stakeholders to ensure post programme sustainability specifically in the areas where the Assembly would not work?	1.What was the partnership strategy adopted by the Assembly in pursuing the outcomes and was it effective and sustainable? 2.What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the sustainability of the district's preparation of future plans?	1.Primary data. 2.Secondary data. 3.Data on programmes/projects.	Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field	1.Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts. 2.Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021). 3.Field survey.

6.5 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society.

To ensure effective PM&E, all key stakeholders would be directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. Partnerships between the Assembly and Non-Governmental, Civil Society and Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted.

The PM&E methods to be used are Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

The DPCU would consider the following steps when undertaking PM&E:

1. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
2. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
3. Identifying the key stakeholders.
4. Identifying a lead facilitator.
5. Determining the performance questions.
6. Determining the resources and time available.
7. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
8. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
9. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

Annex: 1 Compatibility Matrix

No	PROGRAMMES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Enhance Business Enabling Environment		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	--	0
2	.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development			+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	--	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
3	.Ensure energy availability and reliability				0	--	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
4	.Improve production efficiency and yield					0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation						0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
6	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
7	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
8	Improve post-harvest management									+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels										0	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality											+	--	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+
11	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)												+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
12	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups													+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	--	0	0
13	Ensure food and nutrition security														+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+
14	Promote the creation of decent jobs															0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
15	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system																+	+	+	0	+	--	+	0	0
16	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship																	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	--
17	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services																		+	+	+	+	--	+	+
18	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all																			0	+	+	0	+	+

[illegible]

*Note: Strong Relationship= + Weak Relationship= - No Relationship= 0

Compatibility Matrix - Record Sheet

No. 1

Title of District Plan: Akyemansa District Medium-Term Development Plan – 2018-2021

Activity No. (row)	Activity No. (column)	Score	Reasons for Incompatibility
1	23	-	Enhancing business and enabling environment do not have significant interaction with improving decentralized planning
2	13	-	Do not have significant interaction
3	5	-	Do not have significant interaction. Ensure energy availability and reliability has little to do with promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
9	18	-	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all level and improve access to safe and reliable water supply service for all do not have significant interaction.
10	12	-	Do not have significant interaction.
12	22	-	Do not have significant interaction.
15	21	-	Do not have significant interaction.
16	24	-	Do not have significant interaction.
17	22	-	Do not have significant interaction.

Annex 2:

COMPOUND MATRIX – Key Environmental Concerns

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
Environmental Components Programmes	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
1.Enhance Business Enabling Environment	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	+
2.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0
3.Ensure energy availability and reliability	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	+	0

¹ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
Environmental Components Programmes	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
4.Improve production efficiency and yield	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	+	0
5. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0
6.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	+	0
7.Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
8.Improve post-harvest management	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	+/-	+	0	+	0
9.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
Environmental Components Programmes	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
10.Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
11.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+
12.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
13.Ensure food and nutrition security	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0
14.Promote the creation of decent jobs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
15.Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
<div>Environmental Components</div> <div>Programmes</div>	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
16.Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
17.Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
18.Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
19.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0
20.Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0
21.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	0

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
Environmental Components	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Programmes																		
22.Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.Improve decentralized planning	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+
24.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+

COMPOUND MATRIX 1A: - RECORD SHEET

No1.....

Description of Plan under review: 1.Enhance Business Enabling Environment

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for establishment of new businesses which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover for new businesses will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

Description of Plan under review:2.Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:3.Ensure energy availability and reliability

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of sub-stations, erection of electricity poles which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in the extension processes which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destroy habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for electricity poles will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for electricity projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 4.Improve production efficiency and yield

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for crop production which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be cleared for farming which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Clearing of timber for crop farming will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality	Air quality is compromised during cultivation and application of chemicals	-
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Cutting down of trees for cultivation will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires	When vegetation is cleared the land is susceptible to bush fires	-
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for crop production may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1A: - RECORD SHEET

No...5.....

Description of Plan under review: 5.Promote Proactive Planning for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		+
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 6 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of pens to house both livestock and poultry which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will lead to destruction of habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover for pen construction will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 7. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 8.Improve post-harvest management

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of the silos which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:9.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and Participation in quality education at all levels

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of the classroom blocks which reduces available land size or alternative uses of land	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may compete with other alternative uses of land	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:10. Reducedisability morbidity, and mortality

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 11. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of Health facilities which reduces available land size or alternative uses of land	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may compete with other alternative uses of land	-
Drought	Clearing of land for CHPS will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:12. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 13. Ensure food and nutrition security

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for cultivation of crops which will reduce available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be cleared for farming which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Preparation of land for cultivation of crops will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Preparation of land for cultivation of crops will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for farming may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land for cultivation of crops will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1A: - RECORD SHEET
No...14.....
Description of Plan under review:14. Promote the creation of decent jobs

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:15. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:16.Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:17. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:18. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		+
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		+
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		+
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review:19 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of roads infrastructure which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be cleared for road construction which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for road infrastructure projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 20. Enhance application of ICT in national development

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of ICT Centre, erection of Telephone Mask which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing the ICT Centres and clearing of vegetative cover for telephone mask will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for projects may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 21.Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for the construction of human settlements which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction settlements will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation	Clearing of vegetative cover will expose the land to erosion	-
Crises/Conflicts	Increased demand for land for houses may lead to conflicts	-
Drought	Clearing of land for the construction of settlements will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		+
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		0

COMPOUND MATRIX 1A: - RECORD SHEET
No...22.....
Description of Plan under review:22. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		0
Access to timber resources		0
Protection of Wildlife		0
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		0
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		0
Air Quality		0
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)		0
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		0
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		0
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		0
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		0

Description of Plan under review: 23. Improve decentralized planning

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land		+
Access to timber resources		+
Protection of Wildlife		+
Use of Non Timber Forest Products		+
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		0
NTPP (Medicinal Plants)		+
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		+
Floods		+
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		0
Drought		+
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		0
Access to Information		+

Description of Plan under review: 24.Deepen political and administrative decentralization

LIVELIHOOD	REASONS	SCORE
Access to Water		0
Access to Land	Land is needed for construction of decentralized departments, Area Councils, offices for agencies among others which reduces available land size	-
Access to timber resources	Timber products will be used in roofing which will deplete vegetative cover	-
Protection of Wildlife	Depleted vegetative cover will destruct habitat	-
Use of Non Timber Forest Products	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
HEALTH		
Water Quality		0
Sanitation		+
Air Quality		+
NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Extraction of timber for construction will lead to destruction of NTFPs	-
VULNERABILITY		
Bushfires		0
Floods		0
Land Degradation		+
Crises/Conflicts		+
Drought	Clearing of land for construction purposes will lead to excessive dryness that affects rainfall pattern	-
Epidemics		0
INSTITUTIONAL		
Adherence to Democratic Principles		+
Human Rights		+
Access to Information		+

Annex: 3 Opportunity and Risk Assessment

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
	1. Enhance Business Enabling Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	SC: Job creation SC: Increase in teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS EC: Job creation and increase in income levels NR: Habitat destruction	SC: Intensify reproductive health education (i.e distribution of free condoms) NR: 1. Use of environmentally friendly materials (eg. bamboo) 2. Afforestation	GHS, Contractors, TAs, CSOs, MMDA, MASLOC Forestry Commission, NADMO, TAs, Contractors, MMDA
	2. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development							
	3. Ensure energy availability and reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	SC: Creation of jobs EC: Increase in income levels of the people		Forestry Commission, TAs, NADMO, DA, CSOs,
	4. Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>			

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
	5.Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety 	NR <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/>			
			SC <input type="checkbox"/>	SC <input type="checkbox"/>	SC <input type="checkbox"/>			
	6.Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact legislation to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, meat inspection and anti-dumping of poultry 	EC <input type="checkbox"/>	EC <input type="checkbox"/>	EC <input type="checkbox"/>			
			INS <input type="checkbox"/>	INS <input type="checkbox"/>	INS <input type="checkbox"/>			
2.0	7.Enhance the application of science,		NR <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/>			
			SC <input type="checkbox"/>	SC <input type="checkbox"/>	SC <input type="checkbox"/>			
			EC <input type="checkbox"/>	EC <input type="checkbox"/>	EC <input type="checkbox"/>			
			INS <input type="checkbox"/>	INS <input type="checkbox"/>	INS <input type="checkbox"/>			

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
	technology and innovation 8.Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development 						

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
1.0	9.Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	SC: Job creation SC: Increase in teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS EC: Job creation and increase in income levels NR: Habitat destruction	SC: Intensify reproductive health education (i.e distribution of free condoms) NR: 1. Use of environmentally friendly materials (eg. bamboo) 2. Afforestation 3. Silos should not be sited closer to protected areas	GHS, Contractors, TAs, CSOs,MMDA Forestry Commission, NADMO, TAs, Contractors,MMDA
	10.Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>			
	11.Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>			

NO	PLAN OBJECTIVES	PLAN ACTION/MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION			REASONS FOR EVALUATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS
			OPP.	RISK	NEUTRAL			
	12.Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>			
	13.Ensure food and nutrition security							
	14.Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Revamp public employment centres across districts 	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>	NR <input type="checkbox"/> SC <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> INS <input type="checkbox"/>			

Annex: 4 Sustainability Test

Activity: Organize Seminar on Local Economic Development for SMEs.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could trigger light industrial ventures which could pollute the atmosphere, water and land.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Rivers and water bodies would be polluted by light industrial activities caused by electricity provision.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluorocarbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries resulting from electricity supply would release carbon into the atmosphere.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extension of electricity and consequential establishment of light industries would generate jobs and income which would empower people to afford education, good nutrition and improved well-being.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries as a result of the activity would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could provide jobs for and empower women.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries as a result of the activity could attract transport facilities/services.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would involve local communities and other stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could attract water facilities thereby increasing access.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			

Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would facilitate and stimulate local economic development through enhanced activities of Micro and Small Enterprises.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote the use of local materials as agro-processing and light industrial activities would spring up.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enable the retention of local capital; human, financial, etc.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would encourage value addition which would see to the use of local raw materials, labour and products.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate data and facilitate information dissemination.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Provide market facilities.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extraction of timber for of the development of the markets can destroy forest areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities and extraction of timber can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Deforestation resulting from extraction of timber can negatively affect rivers and water bodies thereby destroying their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers and operators of the market facilities which would improve their well-being and enable them afford social services.

Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Development of the markets would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities and operationalisation of the markets would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the development process and operationalisation of the markets would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Development of the markets would attract transport related facilities such as bus terminals, etc.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could call for the provision of drainage facilities which would prevent floods and its effects.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would attract water facilities.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would provide infrastructure for and facilitate local economic development activities in the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would encourage the retention of funds and human capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The markets would serve as the receiving points and outlets for local products and services.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate market data/information which would be disseminated.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construct 20km roads to link tourism site			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Clearing/opening up of roads could destroy reserved areas and wildlife.

Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Rivers and water bodies would be polluted by activity if activity is across or nearby.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers and some road users which would improve their well-being and enable them to afford social services.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction of the road would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the construction process would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Project would provide infrastructure which would facilitate transport activities.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Provision of drains would help check flooding.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would facilitate the transportation/distribution of water to communities.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would provide infrastructure for and facilitate local economic development activities in the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.

Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would encourage the retention of capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would facilitate transport services and improve the transport sector.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Stakeholders would be sensitized as part of the implementation process.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Develop tourist sites through PPP			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extraction of timber for the development of the tourist sites can destroy forest areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities and extraction of timber can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Deforestation resulting from extraction of timber can negatively affect rivers and water bodies thereby destroying their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers and operators of the market facilities which would improve their well-being and enable them afford social services. It would also create space for selling and displaying of beads and other cultural heritage.

Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Development of the tourist sites would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities and operationalisation of the sites would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the development process and operationalisation of the sites would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Development of the sites would attract transport related facilities such as roads, bus terminals, etc.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could call for the provision of drainage facilities which would prevent floods and its effects.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would attract water facilities.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would provide infrastructure for and facilitate local economic development activities in the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would encourage the retention of funds and human capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The sites would serve as the receiving points and outlets for local products and services.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate tourism data/information which would be disseminated.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Extend electricity to 100 communities across the district			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could trigger light industrial ventures which could pollute the atmosphere, water and land.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Rivers and water bodies would be polluted by light industrial activities caused by electricity provision.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries resulting from electricity supply would release carbon into the atmosphere.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extension of electricity and consequential establishment of light industries would generate jobs and income which would empower people to afford education, good nutrition and improved well-being.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries as a result of the activity would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could provide jobs for and empower women.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Operations of light industries as a result of the activity could attract transport facilities/services.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would involve local communities and other stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could attract water facilities thereby increasing access.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			

Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would facilitate and stimulate local economic development through enhanced activities of Micro and Small Enterprises.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote the use of local materials as agro-processing and light industrial activities would spring up.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enable the retention of local capital; human, financial, etc.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would encourage value addition which would see to the use of local raw materials, labour and products.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate data and facilitate information dissemination.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Promote agro processing and Enhance agricultural productivity			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extraction of timber for the construction of agro processing structures can destroy forest areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities and extraction of timber can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Deforestation resulting from extraction of timber can negatively affect rivers and water bodies thereby destroying their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	People would be employed through the processing activities. Agro processing would add value which would contribute to the nutritional needs of the people.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would provide employment for the local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Engagement of women in the process would generate income for and empower women.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Rehabilitation of road to processing facility sites would enhance accessibility in the area.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to flooding and fire outbreak.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would ensure the involvement of Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and other stakeholders thereby promoting participation.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would attract provision of water bodies which would improve access to water.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to agric. output and local economic growth of the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local materials, labour and services would be used for the construction of agro processing structures.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enable the retention of local capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote activities along the agric. value chain which would involve utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate data/information on the farm which would be disseminated.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construct drains/culverts			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Drains constructed could carry storm water into rivers and water bodies which would alter their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers which would improve their well-being and enable them to afford social services.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction of the drains would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the construction process would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Project would protect and prolong the lifespan of the road and facilitate transport activities.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would help check flooding and outbreak of epidemics.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would prevent flooding of the market and facilitate trading activities.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.

Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would encourage the retention of capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Stakeholders would be sensitized as part of the implementation process.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construct Educational facilities (ICT, School blocks etc)			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extraction of timber for the construction of the school block can destroy forest areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities and extraction of timber can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Deforestation resulting from extraction of timber can negatively affect rivers and water bodies thereby destroying their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers which would improve their well-being and enable them to afford social services.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the construction process would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.

Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would help enhance children's right to education.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Construct Health facilities (Health centre, CHPS, Clinics, etc.)			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Extraction of timber for the construction of the facility can destroy forest areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Surface run-off resulting from construction activities and extraction of timber can cause erosion and degrade the land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can cause air and noise pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Deforestation resulting from extraction of timber can negatively affect rivers and water bodies thereby destroying their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Use of machines/equipment during construction can release carbons into the atmosphere which would negatively affect the climate.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			

Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would generate employment and income for the workers which would improve their well-being and enable them to afford social services.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would create jobs for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Construction activities would generate waste.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Involvement of women in the construction process would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation would attract the involvement of stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The project would use local materials, labour and services.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would help enhance right to quality health care.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity can help disseminate information on health.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Support youth employment and other related programmes.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enhance employment opportunities, generate income and improve the general well being of the youth in the municipality.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would expand job avenues and provide income for local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would empower women as they would benefit from employment opportunities and income that would be generated.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	With enhanced employment opportunities conflicts would be minimised.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local communities, youth and women would be involved in the process.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.

EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	With employment avenues, activity would contribute local economic development of the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would boost operations of Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs) which use local raw materials and labour.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would help retain local human and financial capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would result in developing local raw materials, labour and products.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would strengthen the Business Advisory Centre in updating and disseminating information on MSEs.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Increase support for the vulnerable and excluded.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enhance education and well being of the vulnerable and excluded.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would equip the vulnerable and excluded with employable skills and job opportunities.

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would empower the vulnerable and excluded to contribute to safe sanitation delivery.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The vulnerable and excluded including women would be empowered.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local communities would be involved in the activity.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Not relevant.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity supports the aim.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local services would be used for the activity.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would provide the human resource base that would support micro and small scale business activities.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local expertise would be used for the activity.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote rights of the vulnerable and excluded.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The vulnerable and excluded would be empowered to access information.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Provide sanitation facilities/services.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity could enhance degraded land.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Pollution of water and land would be minimised.

Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Pollution of rivers and water bodies would be reduced by activity.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluorocarbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would improve the health status and the general well being of the people.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Management of refuse using the containers could create jobs for the local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would improve sanitation.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Engagement of women would empower them economically.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to preventing the outbreak of epidemics.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local communities and other stakeholders would be involved in the activity.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local services and labour would be used for activity.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local human capital would be retained.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity has neutral effect on the aim.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote right to work and safe sanitation.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The public would be educated on waste management.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Drill and Mechanize 120no. boreholes across the district			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local persons would be engaged/earn income which support them to educate their wards and afford balanced diet.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would create jobs and generate income for the local people including women and young people.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enhance sanitation.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would empower women.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The water facilities would prevent conflicts and outbreak of epidemics.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would involve beneficiary communities and other stakeholders.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would improve access to water.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			

Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would help improve growth as more time could be devoted for economic activities.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local materials and services would be used for activity.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local human capital would be retained.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would support value addition activities as water would be used in the process.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote right to work and potable water.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would involve community sensitization which would include information dissemination.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Prepare spatial plans.			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enhance reserved areas and wildlife.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Degraded areas would be improved by activity.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would minimise atmospheric, water and land pollution.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute rivers and water bodies retaining their natural character.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would minimise release of chlorofluoro carbons thereby reducing the effects of climate change.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			

Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enhance the wellbeing of the local people as it would contribute to the development of planned settlements.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would support controlled development which would facilitate sanitation management.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote orderly development which would improve transport services.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Floods and conflicts relating to development control would be minimised.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would ensure active participation by stakeholders in the process.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would promote orderly development which would enhance access to water.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			
Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to economic growth as light industrial areas could be developed for local economic development.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Has neutral effect on the aim.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local labour and services would be used for the activity.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to promoting right to decent housing and living.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Information would be disseminated by activity.

Sustainability Test

Activity: Training and Capacity building activities			
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES			
Protected Areas and Wildlife: Should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Reserved areas and wildlife would be protected through good agric. practices adopted by trained personnel.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Degraded areas would be enhanced through good agric. practices.
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products into the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided.	Quantity and types of materials to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Adoption of good agronomical practices would prevent pollution into the atmosphere, water and land.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Application good agronomical practices would preserve water bodies.
Climate Change: the release of harmful substances like chlorofluoro carbons should be avoided and minimised.	Report from the meteorological services	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Chlorofluoro carbons would not be released into the atmosphere since equipment that release such carbons would not be used.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS			
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and communities in terms of nutrition, shelter, education, well-being and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Well trained personnel would be employed to work, earn income to educate, provide decent shelter and nutritious food for their households.
Job Creation: the activity should provide jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be empowered.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Trained persons would manage affairs in the municipality and women and young people would be included.
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of people to be employed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Well trained personnel would promote good sanitation.
Gender: Activity should empower women.	Level of participation proposed.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Training of women would get them empowered.
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Well trained and resourced staff would ensure roads are properly maintained/constructed.
Vulnerability and Risk: Activity should avoid floods, bushfire, drought, crises & conflicts and epidemics.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Trained and well-resourced personnel would manage issues of flooding and fire outbreak effectively.
Participation: active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would ensure the involvement of Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs) and other stakeholders thereby promoting participation.
Access to water: activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would empower staff to provide water facilities which would improve access to water.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY			

Growth: the activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would contribute to better management of local economy for growth of the municipality.
Use of local materials and services: activity should result in the use of raw materials & services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Local materials, labour and services would be properly managed to support sectors of the local economy to grow.
Local retention of capital: should encourage the local retention of capital.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would enable the retention of local capital.
Local economic linkages: should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5	The activity would promote activities along the agric. value chain which would involve utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES			
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	It would create opportunities and enhance the right to work.
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5	Activity would generate data/information on the farm which would be disseminated.

APPENDIX 5

REPORT ON THE VALIDATION OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE FOUR AREA COUNCIL OF THE AKYEMANSA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HELD ON 18TH OCTOBER, 2017

Name of District: Akyemansa

Region: Eastern

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Ofoase

Venue: Assembly forecourt - Ofoase

Date: 18th October, 2017

Introduction:

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning.

In pursuance of this objective, Section 3, subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, spells out the main tenets of community participation as follows:

- a) Each DA is required to conduct a public hearing on its District Development Plan before such a Plan is adopted.
- b) Sub-district authorities (such as town or area councils, Unit committee, etc.) or a local community which have been authorized by the District Planning Authority to prepare a sub-district plan or a local action plan must also conduct public hearing(s) before the adoption of such plans.
- c) A written report on the public hearing(s) - including written submissions by individuals, groups, communities and organizations - must be attached to the proposed District Development Plan, and subsequently sent to the NDPC.

The planning unit in collaboration with members from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Akyemansa District Assembly conducted validation of community needs assessment on 18th October, 2017 at the Assembly's forecourt for all the four Area councils in

the District to operationalized community participation as stated in the Act 1994, Act 480. This is in line with the assembly's aim of promoting wider participation from its citizenry.

The medium of invitation for the exercise was letter of invitation, announcement at the information centres and the 'GONGON' used by our chiefs at the communities for wider publicity.

The identifiable groups at the hearing were, the chairmen and women of the Area councils, Unit committee members, Assembly members, chiefs, opinion leaders and heads of departments of the District Assembly. The Hon. DCE was scheduled to be part of it but was later invited for another important programme with the Regional Minister at Koforidua.

Participation for the public hearing was encouraging with a total number of Seven hundred Eighty – Six (786) participants for the four area councils.

The gender ratio at the meeting was 8:2, Seven hundred males against Eighty – Six women.

The medium of interaction at the public hearing was 'TWI'.

The participants were happy about the collaboration so far but their major concerned was;

- Poor performance of the BECE candidates in the District.
- Teenage pregnancy.
- Unemployment.
- Inability of the Assembly to address the needs given it before the next DMTDP

The planning team assured the participants that the Assembly will this time follow through their needs in order to address most of them before the next planning cycle. On the BECE result and the teenage pregnancy, the Education Directorate in collaboration with the District Assembly is fashioning out modalities to solve those problems.

Parents were however, advised not to burden their wards with too much work at home and were also to make sure they study at home.

The general level of participation was good.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature of Planning Officer:

APPENDIX 6

REPORT ON THE ADOPTION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP 2018 -2021) BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE AKYEMANSA DISTRICT ON THE 28TH MARCH, 2018

Name of District: Akyemansa

Region: Eastern

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Ofoase

Venue: District Assembly Hall, Akyemfoase Date: 28th March, 2018

Introduction:

The Development Planning System in Ghana recognizes community participation as an essential and integral part of effective development planning.

In pursuance of this objective, Section 3, subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994, Act 480, spells out the main tenets of community participation as follows:

- a) Each DA is required to conduct a public hearing on its District Development Plan before such a Plan is adopted.
- b) Sub-district authorities (such as town or area councils, Unit committee, etc.) or a local community which have been authorized by the District Planning Authority to prepare a sub-district plan or a local action plan must also conduct public hearing(s) before the adoption of such plans.
- c) A written report on the public hearing(s) - including written submissions by individuals, groups, communities and organizations - must be attached to the proposed District Development Plan, and subsequently sent to the NDPC.

The planning unit in collaboration with members from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) of the Akyemansa District Assembly presented the Draft District Medium Development Plan (DMTDP 2018 – 2021) to the Akyemansa District Assembly to scrutinize

and to open up the Development Plan for wider consultation with the stakeholders and the general public before adoption by the general house.

The medium of invitation for the exercise was letter of invitation, announcement at the information centres, notice board and the ‘GONGON’ used by our chiefs at the communities for wider publicity.

The identifiable groups at the hearing were, the chairmen and women of the Area councils, Unit committee members, Assembly members, chiefs, opinion leaders, CSOs, the Member of Parliament (MP), District Chief Executive and heads of departments of the District Assembly.

Participation for the public hearing was encouraging with a total number of One Hundred and Fifty participants with fifteen females attending.

The gender ratio at the meeting was 3:1.

The medium of interaction at the public hearing was ‘TWI’.

The participants were happy about the collaboration so far but their major concerns were;

- The district to construct two bridges for each common fund received
- Improvement of mobile communication in the district
- All existing barriers be made functional to stop evasion of payment of taxes
- Tackle teenage pregnancy which is on the rise
- Provide portable water for all communities
- Improvement of BECE pass rate
- Among others

The DCE assured the participants that the Assembly will this time follow through their needs in order to address most of them before the next planning cycle. On the BECE result and the teenage pregnancy, members advised that the Assembly by-laws be made to deal with irresponsible parents and men who put these innocent teenagers in that state.

The general level of participation was good.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature of Planning Officer: