

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2018 – 2021)

JULY, 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	-Area Council
ACPID	-Agricultural Commodity Processing Infrastructure Development
ADA	-Asuogyaman District Assembly
AIDS	-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AGCT	-Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust
APR	-Annual Progress Report
BAC	-Business Advisory Centre
BDS	-Business Development Services
BECE	-Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBO	-Community Based Organization
CCPT	- Community Child Protection Teams
CHRAJ	-Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSOs	-Civil Society Organizations
CSIR	-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DAC	-District AIDS Committee
DACF	-District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-District Assembly
DBO	-District Budget Officer
D'CACT	-District Chamber of Agric., Commerce and Technology
DCD	-District Coordinating Director
DCE	-District Chief Executive
DDF	-District Development Fund
DMTDP	-District Medium – Term Development Plan

DPCU	-District planning coordinating Unit
DPO	-District Planning Officer
EIA	-Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	-European Union
FBO	-Farmer-Based Organizations
FOAT	-Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
IPEP	-Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
GHS	-Ghana Health Service
GNFS	-Ghana National Fire Service
GPRS I	-Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-Growth and poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA I	-Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 1
GSGDA II	-Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2
GTZ	-German Technical Co-operation
HIPC	-Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	-Human Immune –Deficiency Virus
HRD	-Human Resource Development
ICT	-Information and Communication Technology
IUCN	-International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
ILGS	-Institute of Local Government Studies
IPEP	-Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IGF	-Internally Generated Funds

IMR	-Infant Mortality Rate
KNUST	-Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and technology
LEAP	-Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	-Local Economic Development
L.I.	-Legislative Instrument
LPG	-Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MASLOC	-Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre
M&E	-Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	-Millennium Development Goals
MMDA	-Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MTEF	-Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	-National Disaster Management Organization
NMTDPF	-National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NBSSI	-National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	-National Development Planning Commission
NFED	-Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organization
NYA	-National Youth Authority
OVC	-Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PoA	-Programme of Action
PLHIV	-Persons Living with HIV
POCC	-Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges

PHC	-Population and Housing Census
PM&E	-Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PPM	-Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPP	-Policies, Programmes and projects
PWD	-Persons Living with Disability
RCCs	-Regional Coordinating Council
RPCUs	-Regional Planning Coordinating Units
SD	-Sustainable Development
SEA	-Strategic Environment Assessment
SIF	- Social Investment Fund
SMART	-Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
STD	-Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	-Sexually Transmitted Infection
STME	-Science Technology Mathematics and Education Clinic
SNV	-Netherlands Development Organization
SWOT	-Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats
TBA	-Traditional Birth Attendants
TCPD	-Town and Country Planning Department
WATSANC	-Water and Sanitation Committee
WRI	-Water Research Institute
VRA	-Volta River Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Governance processes and structures are generally put in place to promote development in its holistic sense, viz, the socio-economic wellbeing of the people.

Section 12 (3) (a) and (b) of the local governance Act 936 states that 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 resources necessary for the overall development of the district;...” .

In fulfillment of these and other related functions, Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies (MMDAs) have over the years been formulating 4-year Medium Term Development Plans to guide the implementation of their development agenda. The vision of the Assembly is a “*A decentralized, development oriented and client focused District Assembly*”, while its mission is “... *to improve the quality of life of the people of Asuogyaman by providing and maintaining basic services and other social amenities within the framework of environmental sustainability and democratic decentralization*”.

Under the 1992 4th Republican Constitution, five (5) Medium Term Development Plans have been implemented based on the development focus and priorities of the government in power.

The broad themes of National Medium Term Development Planning Frameworks (NMTDP) that gave birth to the Development Plans have changed over the years. They were, Vision 2020 (1997-2000), the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 1 -2002 -2005), and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 11, 2006-2009). The rest were the Ghana Standard Growth and Development Agenda 1 (GSGDA I, 2010-2013) and the GSDA II (2014-2017). The prime focus of the various NMTDPF have shifted from poverty reduction, to growth and shared growth and now to sustainable industrial development.

Under each planning dispensation, national guidelines have been issued by the National Development Planning Commission to ensure that each MMDA is inspired by and conforms to the national development agenda within the context of their unique potentials and needs.

This Medium Term Plan is anchored on a national focus that seeks to consolidate development and create jobs through private sector led industrialization. The District Medium Term Plan (2018-2021) of the Asuogyaman District Assembly will enhance the provision of conventional services such as quality education and health care delivery, water and sanitation and extension services for the people of the Asuogyaman District; while laying the foundation and providing the enabling environment for the implementation of government led industrialization and job creation policies such as the One-District-One-Factory, Planting for Food and Jobs, Planting for Jobs and Investment, and tourism development.

The preparation of the DMTDP involved various processes characterized by the wide consultation of different stakeholders. Sensitization meetings to inform the citizens about the

impending exercise and its rationale was carried out in over 60 communities in collaboration with the USAID and its partner NGO, Youth and Women Empowerment (YOWE).

Data on various sectors of the District's economy such as education, health, water and sanitation, etc was collected and community needs and aspirations assessed through the administration of questionnaires in 50 communities in the district. The data was collated and validated by the departments and agencies, as well as at Area Council level consultations (public hearings) where the collated needs of communities were harmonized and prioritized. These were interspersed with meetings of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit and Heads of various Agencies and Institutions.

A major public hearing, was organized to afford the general public and key stakeholders, yet another opportunity to make inputs into the draft plan and validate inputs earlier made.

The draft plan was then laid before members of the General Assembly in accordance with section 5 of the National Development Planning Systems Regulation 2016 (LI.2232) for final adoption.

The DMTDP has six (6) main chapters. The main focus of chapter one is a performance review of the implementation of the previous DMTDP and an update of the District Profile or Current Situation of the District.

The DMTDP (2014-2017) was reviewed to ascertain its level of implementation. In summary, 21% of the projects and activities in the Plan were fully implemented, 48% were ongoing, 7.8 were implemented outside of the Plan, while 21% were not implemented at all. The District profile or current physical, demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics was updated. The key development issues from the district profile and the performance review of GSDA II were also matched against the community needs and aspirations to determine the extent to which they are related.

Chapter Two (2) looks at the development issues of the district which emerged from the performance review, district profile and community needs assessment. These prioritized issues selected under key, sectors were linked to the thematic areas of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework, namely: (1) Build a Prosperous Society, (2) Create Opportunities for All, (3) Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a resilient Built Environment and (4) Maintain a Stable United and Safe Society. These development issues were prioritized through the POCC and impact analysis and further subjected to the strategic Environmental Assessment to determine their potential impact on key environmental indicators and the district as a whole.

In Chapter three (3) development goals and issues as well as objectives and strategies deemed appropriate to address the identified challenges of the district were adopted from the national policy framework. This was preceded by the development projections where needs of the people for the future in various sectors are forecasted.

Chapter four (4) constitutes the Composite Programmes of Action for 2018-2021. These are programmes and projects formulated to address the various development gaps for the 4-year planning period. They come with outcome and impact indicators, indicative budget, sources of

funding, and lead and collaborating implementers. An indicative financial plan is prepared to map out strategies to mobilize revenue and address possible shortfalls in projected revenue inflows. The Plan is estimated to cost an amount of GHC37,557,921.16. The project revenue for the Assembly over the four year period is also estimated at GHC34,862,6583.79. This leaves a revenue gap of GHC2,695,262.37. A number of strategies, as spelt out in the Indicative Financial Plan, are expected to be rolled out to address the financial gap in the implementation of the Plan.

In Chapter five (5) Annual Action Plans are teased out of the Composite Programmes of Action to indicated the specific set of projects and activities earmarked for implementation in each of the four years. They also indicate the locations of each activity. The Annual Action Plans are to form the basis for the preparation of the annual Programme Based Budget.

How implementation of the plan would be monitored and evaluated and feedback disseminated is detailed out in a section on M&E arrangements and a dissemination and communication strategy.

Chapter Six (6) discusses the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements to ensure the smooth and successful implementation of the Plan. It outlines the monitoring indicators, baselines and targets, strategies for data collection and management, report preparation and dissemination, and arrangements for evaluation as well as participatory monitoring and evaluation.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

This plan was prepared by the Asuogyaman District Assembly to facilitate the socio-economic development of the Asuogyaman District and Constituency. The District Assembly is one of the 26 Assemblies in the Eastern Region of Ghana. It is a legal public and local governance entity created to administer the Asuogyaman District.

1.1.1 Vision and Mission

Vision of the Assembly

A decentralized, development oriented and client focused District Assembly.

Vision of the District

A healthy, literate and wealthy population living in a safe and secured environment, where individuals and groups contribute to socio-economic development within a democratic framework.

Mission

The Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people of Asuogyaman by providing and maintaining basic services and other social amenities within the framework of environmental sustainability and democratic decentralization.

1.1.2 Functions

Amongst others, the Asuogyaman District Assembly performs the following functions:

1. To exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
2. To provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
3. To exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
4. To formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
5. To promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
6. To initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
7. To be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
8. To, in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
9. To take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to (a) execute approved development plans for the district
10. To guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;

11. To 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.

1.1.3 Core Values

The core values include Participation, Professionalism, Efficient and Effective use of resources, Client Focus, Accountability and Transparency.

1.2 REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP) 2014-2017

The Assembly's Medium Term Plan (2014 to 2017) prepared under Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), is to be replaced by the new Medium Term Plan (2018-2021). Implementing the current plan came with its attendant challenges and successes. The performance review of the expiring plan is meant to ascertain the progress with its implementation with the view to incorporating lessons learnt into the preparation and implementation of the new plan. The review highlights the implementation status of programmes and in the plan and the key issues that underpinned the overall achievement in terms of implementation.

1.2.1 Methodology

The exercise constituted a comprehensive review of reports submitted over the four-year period to the Assembly by Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Key features of those reports were preset indicators meant to measure the progress in the implementation of programmes and projects outlined in Annual Action Plans of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan. The departmental reports as well as the Assembly's participatory monitoring and evaluation activities form the basis of the District quarterly and annual monitoring reports which become the main source document for the review. Other relevant documents including survey reports were also reviewed. As per the guidelines of the NDPC, and based on available and verified data, the individual programmes and projects in each of the four annual action plans are rated as "fully implemented", "on-going", "started but abandoned", "suspended", "not implemented"; and "implemented but not in the MTDP".

The other sections of this chapter include a comprehensive analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the district and a summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

1.2.2 Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP

Table 1.1: 2014 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Provision of 5 skip bins and 30 refuse containers	No. of skip bins and refuse containers provided	20	10	11 skip bins provided	Fully implemented. Improved sanitation condition in the District
Construction of 5 No. 8 seater WC toilet facilities in selected communities	No. of W/C toilet facilities provided	2	5	1 constructed by private investor	On-going
Promote of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	No. of successful clean-up campaigns organized	12	48	12 campaigns organized	Target achieved in the 1 st year
Rehabilitation of 10 No. public toilet facilities in the district	No. of public toilets rehabilitated required	5	10	1 public toilet rehabilitated	On-going
Construct 3-No. 10 Unit Vault Chamber toilet	No. of 10 unit vault chamber toilet constructed		3	2 vault chamber toilet constructed	On-going
Purchase of sanitary equipment	No. of required sanitary equipment purchased	40	25	5 sanitary equipment purchased	On-going Improved sanitation condition
Rehabilitate selected existing town drains	No. of town drains rehabilitated	-	8	1 town drain rehabilitated	On-going
Clear refuse heaps	No. of refuse dumps cleared	1	1	1	Fully implemented
Carry out fumigation exercises within communities and public institutions	No. of fumigation exercises conducted		8	4 fumigation exercise carried out	Started but abandoned
Provision of litter bins	No. of litter bins provided		200	-	Not implemented
Organise annual medical screening for food and drink vendors	Number of food and drink vendors medically screened	2656	3000	3495 food and drink vendors screened	Fully implemented

Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
Construction of 1 no. small town water system	No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Construction of 12 boreholes in selected communities	No. of Boreholes constructed	59	12	2 boreholes constructed	On-going
Renovation of existing pipe born and borehole facilities in the district	No. of boreholes renovated	11	4	2 boreholes renovated	On-going
Monitor and Evaluate water and sanitation facilities	No. of facilities monitored	15	20	18	On-going. satisfactory
Train WATSAN committee on maintenance and resource management.	No. of WATSANC'S trained	33	4	-	Not implemented
Extension of pipe borne water to selected urban communities in the district.	No. of beneficiary communities	n.a	2	Nil. Except those done by individual households	Not implemented

Policy Objective: Reverse forest and Land Degradation					
District Objective: To reduce the incidence of bush fire by 60% by 2017					
Programme: Environmental and Sanitation Management					
Sub-programme: Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Formation of local community fire volunteers in every community.	No. of community fire volunteer groups formed	2	4	1 fire volunteer groups formed	On-going satisfactory
Organize tree planting exercises in the Volta gorge area	No. of tree planting exercises organized	-	3000	1000 trees planted	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts					
Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness during world disaster day	No. of disaster awareness programmes organized	2	15	5 programmes held	On-going satisfactory

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system					
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management					
Sub-programme: Physical and Spatial Planning					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of annual educational campaigns on building permit	Number of educational campaigns on building permit organized	1	4	0	Not implemented
Development of settlement layout for settlements	Number of settlement s with layouts	0	8	0	Not implemented
Implement the street naming and property numbering programme	Number of Towns with street named and Property numbered	0	4	2 towns had their streets named	On-going. Inadequate funds stalled the exercise
Preparation of site plans for district assembly	Number of site plans prepared	-	8	2	On-going
Construction and reshaping of 80km of feeder roads including road along the volta lake	Length of Roads maintained or reshaped	55km	80km	115km	Fully implemented
Construction of footbridge	Foot bridge constructed	15	3	1 footbridge under construction	On-going
Install 500 street lights in selected communities	No. of street lights installed in communities	-	300	100 streetlights provided	On-going satisfactory

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Objective 1: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management					
Programme: Management and Administration					
Sub-programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination / Finance and Revenue Mobilization					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Conduct routine maintenance of office	no. of routine maintenance of office equipment	4	4	2 routine	On-going

equipment and other properties	conducted			maintenance conducted	satisfactory
Organization of annual capacity building workshop for assembly members in the district on their roles	No. of capacity building workshop organized for assembly members	2	8	1	On-going
Provide support for staffs capacity	No. of staff supported to undergo training	15	80	12 staff supported	On-going
Procurement of office equipment and other logistics for central administration	No of office equipment and other logistics for central administration procured	-	20	24 office equipment procured	Fully implemented
Carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of Development project	No. of evaluation conducted on the implementation of the DMTDP	4	16	19	Fully implemented;
Prepare of Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports	Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports prepared	1	1MTDP 4 AAP 4 budgets 4 APR 4qrterly progress reports	1 AAP 1 budget 1 APR 4 qrterly progress reports	Fully implemented
Organize General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	No. of General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	-	3 General Assem. 3 execo 27 sub-commtt	3 General Assem. 3 execo 27 sub commttee	Fully implemented
Provide support for Sub-District structures	No. of sub-structures supported	-	6	2	On-going
Renovate and furnish the District Assembly conference room and Assembly halls	Type of renovation carried out and furnishing provided at the assembly hall	-	Painting, new furniture, New AC	1	On-going
Maintenance of official residence	No. of Official residence maintained	-	-	-	Not implemented
Provide support for Youth Employment programme	Youth employment programme supported	-	administrative and logistical	programme supported	Fully implemented;
Construction of Staff bungalows	Staff bungalows constructed	-	1	1 staff bungalow completed	Fully implemented;
Construction of canteen for staff	no. of Staff canteen constructed and in use	-	1	-	Not implemented

Construction of District Magistrate Court	District Magistrate court constructed	-	1	Construction ongoing	On-going satisfactory
Updating revenue database	No. of revenue data updated	1	1	-	Not implemented
Recruit additional revenue collectors	no. of revenue collectors recruited		3	3 collectors recruited	Fully implemented;
Equip revenue collectors with logistics	No. of revenue collectors equipped with logistics	-	16	5	On-going. satisfactory
Organization of refresher training for revenue collectors	No. of refresher training organized for revenue collectors	1	4	1	On-going
Support communities to resolve land disputes especially resettlement lands	No. of communities supported to resolve land disputes	-	4	3 communities supported	On-going
Support for self-help projects	no. of self-help projects supported	-	1	0	Not implemented
Mobilize communities for development	no. of communities mobilized	-	5	2 communities mobilized	On-going
Provide marching fund for Rural Enterprises Project	amount provided	-	10,000.00	3,000.00 cedis marching grant provided	On-going
Commemorate independence day	independence day commemorated	1	1	Day commemorated	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property					
District Objective: To build the capacity of the security services throughout the planned period					
Provide accommodation and logistical support for the security services	No. of rooms provided or furnished for the security services	-	3	0	Not implemented
Rehabilitate Akwamufie Police Station	no. of police station rehabilitated	-	1	0	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

Organization of bi-annual training workshops for farmers on mechanized and productive methods of farming (e.g. application of fertilizers)	No. of Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	50	150	1,251 made up of 420 females and 831 males benefit from the various trainings in total	Fully implemented
Establish a mobile Agric-business advisory Centre for farmers.	Business advisory centres established	0	1	-	Not implemented.
Provision of subsidised viable seeds, seedlings and other inputs to farmers.	Certified seed maize, vegetable seeds and weedicides provided to farmers.	0	800	159 farmers made up of 117 males and 42 females reached	On-going
Formation of FBOs to access credit facilities.	No. of FBOs access to credit facilities.	0	200	0	Not implemented
Conduct 162 field days for farmer beneficiaries in improved maize, cassava, plantain.	no. of Field days conducted	0	165	151 field day conducted	Fully implemented
Train 2500 farmers on post-harvest technology	Farmers trained in post-harvest technology	0	2500	1,251 farmers trained	On-going
Train farmers and FBOs to build and manage storage facilities.	No. of farmers and FBOs trained to build and manage storage facilities.	0	200	15 farmers and FBOs trained	On-going
Train AEAs in post-harvest technology.	AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	0	35	20 AEAs trained. Target exceeded for 1 st year	On-going
Train groups in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	No. of groups trained in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	0	4	4 groups trained	Fully implemented in year one
Facilitate groups to acquire irrigation equipment and accessories.	Irrigation equipment acquired for 2 groups.	0	4	0	Not implemented
Train 2000 farmers on grasscutter/snail production.	No of farmers trained in grasscutter and snail rearing.	0	2000	0	Not implemented due to inadequate funds

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing and proper feeding.	No. of Livestock farmers trained in improved housing.	0	100	424 livestock farmers trained. Target exceeded	Ongoing
Vaccinate 6000 small ruminants against scheduled diseases.	No. of Small ruminants vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	0	6000	3500 small ruminants vaccinated	Ongoing . satisfactory
Vaccinate 5000 local poultry against Newcastle disease etc.	No. of local poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease.	0	5000	3400 local poultry vaccinated	Ongoing
Anti-rabies vaccination for dogs and cats.	No. of cats and dogs vaccinated.	0	400	350 cats and dogs vaccinated	Ongoing (satisfactory)
Organise one (1) district farmers' day celebration.	No. of district farmers' day celebration held.	0	4	Day celebrated	Fully implemented
Programme: Promote Aquaculture development					
Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	-	16	3 education programmes held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Train small scale fish farmers in business management	Number of farmers trained in business management	-	100	30	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fish farmers on good aquaculture practices	Number of educational workshops organised	-	16	-	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Monitor, regulate the activities of fish farmers and collect production data	Number of fish farm visits	-	400	50 fish farms were visited	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fish farmers on fish health management	Educate fish farmers on fish health management	-	100	8 education programmes were held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Programme: Enhance inland Fisheries production and management					

Educate stakeholders on fisheries laws and regulation	Number of stakeholders educational fora organized	-	16	3 stakeholders education fora held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers on good sanitation at landing beaches	Number of stakeholders educational for aorganised	-	48	11 educational programmes held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on group formation and dynamics	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	100 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on record keeping	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	100 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Train fish processors and traders in fish food hygiene and value addition	Number of fish processors and traders trained	-	500	-	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Monitor fishing effort and fish catch	Average number of fishing canoes monitored	-	400	191 fishing canoes monitored	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
District Objective: To ensure the provision of ready market for 80% of Small Scale Enterprises by 2017					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Growth and development of SMEs, job creation					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 100 people in medium and small scale enterprise	Amount (GH¢) off credit disbursed to MSEs in the district by 2017	2,500	200,000	2000 credit disbursed to MSEs in the District	On-going
Organization of workshop to educate SMEs in various business areas	Number of SMEs educated in various business areas by 2017	129	400	196 SMEs educated	On-going
Construction of Artisans workshop	Artisans workshop constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Train 2000 youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	No. of youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	35	2000	86 youth demanded	On-going
Establish 4 markets in selected communities	No. of markets established	5	4	0	Not implemented
Construction of Lorry park	Lorry park constructed	-	1	0	Not implemented

Revamp abandoned farms and other installations in the district	No. of abandoned farms and other installations in the district revamped	-	3	0	Not implemented
Conduct tax education among citizens	Number of tax education conducted	-	20	6 tax education conducted	On-going
Establishment of Tourism Information center	Number of people having knowledge about the existence of tourism centre in the district by 2017		1	0	Not implemented
Promote research and innovation to enhance job creation	Research and innovation promoted	2	2	0	Not implemented
Organize clients exhibition show	No. of client exhibition show organized and attended	3	4	1 client exhibition show organized	On-going

Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programmes: Education and Youth Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organize my first day at school	No. of my first day at school organized	-	1	1 my first day at school organized	Fully implemented
Construct 5 new KG blocks and ancillary facilities	No. of KGs constructed and in use:	102	5	1KG constructed	On-going
Construction of 4 no. 6 unit classroom block with office and store	No. of prim. schools constructed and in use:	407	12	2 Prim. School constructed	On-going
Construction of 2 no. 3 unit JHS classroom block with office and store	No. of JHS constructed and in use:	171	2	1JHS constructed	On-going
Construction of Dormitory for Apeguso and Adjena Senior High School	No. of Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	-	2	1 Dormitory constructed	On-going

Construction of Dining Hall	Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	-	1	1 Dinning hall constructed	On-going
Construction of Administration block	No. of Administration Block constructed	1	1	1 Administration Block constructed	On-going
Procurement of 2000 desk for schools.	No. of Dual desks procured	3,925	2000		Not implemented
Construction of 2 teachers bungalows in the district	No. of teachers' bungalow constructed	14	2	1 teachers bungalow constructed	On-going
Organise district award scheme for best teachers annually in the district	No. of District best teacher Awards organized	-	1	0	Not implemented
Organization of 1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS and SHS	No. of mock exams organized annually in the district for JHS and SHS	-	1	0	Not implemented
Regular monitoring of teaching and learning by circuit supervisors in all schools in the district	No. of monitoring visits conducted	330 visits	330 visits	330 monitoring visits conducted	Fully implemented
Provide scholarship to well deserving students	No. students provided with scholarship	-	10	5 scholarship provided	On-going
Implement the school feeding programme in the district	No. of beneficiary schools		10	10 schools benefited	On-going
Support STME Clinic	Amount of support provided	-	-	2000.00 to support STME clinic	On-going
Support sports and cultural festivals	Amount of support given	-	-	-	Not implemented
Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery					
Construction and completion of 5 new health facilities in selected communities	No. of new health facilities constructed	-----	5	2 health facilities constructed	On-going
Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District	No. of DAC/Stakeholder meetings held No. of monitoring visits	-----	2	5 meetings and monitoring visits held	Fully implemented
Support Immunisation and malaria programmes	No. of immunization and malaria prevention programmes	-	2	2 immunization and malaria programmes	Fully implemented

	conducted			held	
Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	No. of exercises conducted	-	1	1 exercise conducted	Fully implemented
Objective 5: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme Social Welfare and Community Development					
Organize seminar on good parenting	No. of communities sensitized on parental, child rights and responsibilities	3	10	2 communities sensitized	On-going
Collect data on orphans and vulnerable children and provide support	No. of orphans and vulnerable children registered in database	299	450	10 orphans and vulnerable children registered	On-going
Support Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs provided with financial and material support	20	200	20 PWDs supported	On-going
Organize 2 forum annually on child abuse	No. of forums organized annually on child abuse, labouretc	-	12	3 forums organized	On-going
Organize workshops for women groups	No. of workshops organized for women groups	10	20	1 workshop organized	On-going
Form 10 child protection teams in the district	No. of Community Child Protection Teams (CCPT)	6	6	-	Not implemented
Develop a gender profile for the district	No. of district gender profiles available	Nil	1	A district gender profile available	On-going
Organized annual trainings for women on the management of SMEs	No. of training organized for women in the management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	1	10	A training was organized	On-going
Support for self-help projects	No. of self-help projects supported	20	60	1 self-helpproject supported	On-going
Collaborate with Government and Non- governmental agencies to mobilize communities for development	No. Of developmental projects undertaken	20	40	10 developmental project undertaken	On-going
Monitor and supervise operating of Day Care Centres	No. of Day Care Centres supervised	20	3/5	8 Day Care Centres supervised	On-going
Implementation of LEAP programme	No. of Beneficiary households paid	350	350	350 Beneficiary households paid	Fully implemented

Organize adult education meetings on Socio-economic issues	No. of adult education meetings organized on socio-economic culture and political issues	50	200	7 adultd education meetings organized	On-going
Organize forums to empower women group and provide them with home management techniques	No. of forums organized for women's group on economic empowerment.	60	100	12 forums organized	On-going

2015 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1.2: 2015 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-programme: Infrastructure Development					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Provision of 5 skip bins and 30 refuse containers	No. of skip bins and refuse containers provided	20	5	0	Not implemented
Construction of 3No. 8 seater WC toilet facilities in selected communities	No. of W/C toilet facilities provided	2	2	1 W/C toilet facilities provided	On-going
Promote of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in	No. of successful clean-up campaigns organized	12	48	30 clean-up campaigns organized	On-going

the district					
Rehabilitation of 10 No. public toilet facilities in the district	No. of public toilets rehabilitated required	5	4	1 public toilets rehabilitated	On-going
Construct 3-No. 10 Unit Vault Chamber toilet	No. of 10 unit vault chamber toilet constructed		2	110 unit vault chamber toilet constructed	On-going
Purchase of sanitary equipment	% of required sanitary equipment purchased	40%	25%	5% sanitary equipment purchased	On-going
Rehabilitate selected existing town drains	No. of town drains rehabilitated	-	4	1 town drains rehabilitated	On-going
Clear refuse heaps	No. of refuse dumps cleared	1	1	1 refuse dumps cleared	Fully implemented
Carry out fumigation exercises within communities and public institutions	No. of fumigation exercises conducted		8	4 fumigation exercises conducted	On-going
Provision of litter bins	No. of litter bins provided		200	350 litter bins provided	Fully implemented
Organise annual medical screening for food and drink vendors	Number of food and drink vendors medically screened	2656	4000	3498 food and drink vendors medically screened	Fully implemented
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-programme: Infrastructure Development					
Construction of 1 no. small town water system	No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	-	1	0	Not implemented
Construction of 12 boreholes in selected communities	No. of Boreholes constructed	59	3	3 Boreholes constructed	Fully implemented
Renovation of existing pipe born and borehole facilities in the district	No. of boreholes renovated	11	4	-	Not implemented
Monitor and Evaluate water and sanitation facilities	No. of facilities monitored	15	20	11 facilities monitored	On-going
Train WATSAN committee on maintenance and resource management.	No. of WATSANC'S trained	33	4	1 WATSANC'S trained	On-going
Extension of pipe borne water to selected urban communities in the district.	No. of beneficiary communities	-	3	0	Not implemented

Policy Objective: Reverse forest and Land Degradation					
District Objective: To reduce the incidence of bush fire by 60% by 2017					
Programme: Environmental and Sanitation Management					
Sub-programme: Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management					
Policy Objective: Reverse forest and Land Degradation					
District Objective: To reduce the incidence of bush fire by 60% by 2017					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Formation of local community fire volunteers in every community.	No. of community fire volunteer groups formed	2	4	3 community fire volunteer groups formed	On-going
Organize tree planting exercises in the Volta gorge area	No. of tree planting exercises organized	-	5000	2000 tree planting exercises organized	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts					
Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness during world disaster day	No. of disaster awareness programmes organized	2	6	3 disaster awareness programmes organized	On-going
Other programmes	Organise clean-up exercise	-	3	5 clean-up exercise organized	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system					
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management					
Sub-programme: Physical and Spatial Planning					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of annual educational campaigns on building permit	Number of educational campaigns on building permit organized	1	4	2 educational campaigns on building permit organized	On-going
Development of settlement layout for	Number of settlements with layouts	0	8	4 layout settlements developed	On-going

settlements					
Implement the street naming and property numbering programme	Number of Towns with street named and Property numbered	0	4	2 street naming and property numbering programme implemented	On-going
Preparation of site plans for district assembly	Number of site plans prepared	-	8	3 site plans prepared	On-going
Construction and reshaping of 80km of feeder roads including road along the volta lake	Length of Roads maintained or reshaped	55km	80km	30km Roads maintained or reshaped	On-going
Construction of footbridge	Foot bridge constructed	15	3	1 Foot bridge constructed	On-going
Install 500 street lights in selected communities	No. of street lights installed in communities	-	500	150 street lights installed in communities	On-going

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Objective 1: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management					
Programme: Management and Administration					
Sub-programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination / Finance and Revenue Mobilization					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Conduct routine maintenance of office equipment and other properties	maintenance of office equipment and other properties routinely done	4	4	2 office equipment and other properties maintained	On-going
Organization of annual capacity building workshop for assembly members in the district on their roles	No. of capacity building workshop organized for assembly members	2	8	1 capacity building workshop organized	On-going

Provide support for staffs capacity	No. of staff supported to undergo training	15	80	16 staffs capacity supported	On-going
Procurement of office equipment and other logistics for central administration	No of office equipment and other logistics for central administration procured	-	-	(computers and accessories purchased)	On-going
Carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of Development project	No. of evaluation conducted on the implementation of the DMTDP	4	4	4 evaluation conducted	fully implemented
Prepare of Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports	Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports prepared	1	1MTDP 4 AAP 4 budgets 4 APR 12 qrtely progress reports	1 AAP 1 budget 1 APR 4 qrtely progress reports	Fully implemented
Organize General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	No. of General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	-	3General Assem. 3execo 27 sub-commtt	4 General Assem. 4execo 27 sub commtt	Fully implemented
Provide support for Sub-District structures	No. of sub-structures supported	-	6	1 sub-structures supported	On-going
Renovate and furnish the District Assembly conference room and Assembly halls	Type of renovation carried out and furnishing provided at the assembly hall	-	Painting, new furniture, New AC		Not implemented
Maintenance of official residence	Official residence maintained	-	2	1 Official residence maintained	On-going
Provide support for Youth Employment programme	Youth employment programme supported	-	-	-	Not implemented
Construction of Staff bungalows	Staff bungalows constructed	-	2	1 Staff bungalows constructed	On-going
Construction of canteen for staff	Staff canteen constructed and in use	-	1	-	Not implemented
Construction of District Magistrate Court	District Magistrate court constructed	-	1	1 District Magistrate court constructed	On-going
Updating revenue database	No. of revenue data updated	1	1		Not implemented
Recruit additional revenue collectors		-	16	0	Not implemented
Equip revenue collectors with logistics	No. of revenue collectors equipped with logistics	-	16	7 revenue collectors equipped with logistics	On-going

Organization of refresher training for revenue collectors	No. of refresher training organized for revenue collectors	1	4	1 refresher training organized for revenue collectors	On-going
Support communities to resolve land disputes especially resettlement lands	No. of communities supported to resolve land disputes	-	4	3 communities supported to resolve land disputes	On-going
Provide marching fund for Rural Enterprises Project	Amount provided		10,000	0	Not implemented
Commemorate independence day		1	1	1 independence day commemorated	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property					
Provide accommodation and logistical support for the security services	No. of rooms provided or furnished for the security services	-	1	0	Not implemented
Rehabilitate Akwamufie Police Station	Akwamufie police station rehabilitated	-	1	0	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of bi-annual training workshops for farmers on mechanized and productive methods of farming (e.g. application of fertilizers)	Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	50	150	46 Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	On-going
Establish a mobile Agric-business advisory Centre for farmers.	Business advisory centres established	0	1	0	Not implemented
Provision of subsidised viable seeds, seedlings and other inputs to farmers.	No. of farmer beneficiaries	0	800	200 farmer beneficiaries	On-going
Formation of FBOs to access credit facilities.	No. of FBOs access to credit facilities.	0	200	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					

Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
Conduct 162 field days for farmer beneficiaries in improved maize, cassava, plantain.	Field days conducted	0	200	81 Field days conducted	On-going
Train 2500 farmers on post-harvest technology	Farmers trained in post-harvest technology	0	2500	1245 Farmers trained in post-harvest technology	On-going
Train farmers and FBOs to build and manage storage facilities.	No. of farmers and FBOs trained to build and manage storage facilities.	0	200	22 farmers and FBOs trained	On-going
Train AEAs in post-harvest technology.	AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	0	35	17 AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	On-going
Train groups in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	No. of groups trained in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	0	4	2 groups trained	On-going
Facilitate groups to acquire irrigation equipment and accessories.	Irrigation equipment acquired for 2 groups.	0	4	-	Not implemented
Train 2000 farmers on grasscutter/snail production.	No of farmers trained in grasscutter and snail rearing.	0	2000	-	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing and proper feeding.	No. of Livestock farmers trained in improved housing.	0	100	496 Livestock farmers trained	Fully implemented
Vaccinate 6000 small ruminants against scheduled diseases.	No. of Small ruminants vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	0	6000	3200 Small ruminants vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	On-going

Vaccinate 5000 local poultry against Newcastle disease etc.	No. of local poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease.	0	5000	3900 local poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease.	On-going
Anti-rabies vaccination for dogs and cats.	No. of monthly meetings organised.	0	400	420 monthly meetings organised	Fully implemented
Organise one (1) district farmers' day celebration.	No. of district farmers' day celebration held.	0	1	1 district farmers' day celebration held.	Fully implemented
Programme: Promote Aquaculture development					
Monitor, regulate the activities of fish farmers and collect production data	Number of fish farm visits	-	400	84 fish farm visited	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Programme: Enhance inland Fisheries production and management					
Educate stakeholders on fisheries laws and regulation	Number of stakeholders educational fora organized	-	16	3 stakeholders educational fora organized	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers on good sanitation at landing beaches	Number of stakeholders educational for aorganised	-	48	13 stakeholders educational fora organised	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on group formation and dynamics	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	150 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on record keeping	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	150 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Train fish processors and traders in fish food hygiene and value addition	Number of fish processors and traders trained	-	500	30 fish processors and traders trained	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Monitor fishing effort and fish catch	Average number of fishing canoes monitored	-	400	374 fishing canoes monitored	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
District Objective: To ensure the provision of ready market for 80% of Small Scale Enterprises by 2017					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Facilitating access to credit	Amount (GH¢) off credit	2,500	200,000	381000 credit facilities to	Fully implemented

facilities to support 100 people in medium and small scale enterprise	disbursed to MSEs in the district by 2017			support MSE	
Organization of workshop to educate SMEs in various business areas	Number of SMEs educated in various business areas by 2017	129	400	331 SMEs educated in various business areas	On-going
Construction of Artisans workshop	Artisans workshop constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Train 2000 youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	No. of youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	35	2000	395 youth demanded in vocational and agro processing skills	On-going
Establish 4 markets in selected communities	No. of markets established	5	2	1 markets established	On-going
Construction of Lorry park	Lorry park constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Revamp abandoned farms and other installations in the district	No. of abandoned farms and other installations in the district revamped	-	3	-	Not implemented
Conduct tax education among citizens	Number of tax education conducted	-	20	8 tax education conducted	On-going
Establishment of Tourism Information center	Number of people having knowledge about the existence of tourism centre in the district by 2017	-	10		Not implemented
Promote research and innovation to enhance job creation	Research and innovation promoted	2	5	1 Research and innovation promoted	On-going
Organize clients exhibition show	No. of client exhibition show organized and attended	3	4	2 client exhibition show organized and attended	On-going

Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programmes: Education and Youth Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

Organize my first day at school	No. of my first day at school organized	-	1	1 my first day at school organized	Fully implemented
Construct 5 new KG blocks and ancillary facilities	No. of KGs constructed and in use:	102	2	1 KG constructed	On-going
Construction of 12 no. 6 unit classroom block with office and store	No. of prim. schools constructed and in use:	407	4	3 prim. schools constructed	On-going
Construction of 5 no. 3 unit JHS classroom block with office and store	No. of JHS constructed and in use:	171	2	2 JHS constructed	On-going
Construction of Dormitory for Apeguso and Adjena Senior High School	No. of Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	-	2	2 Dormitory constructed	On-going
Construction of Dining Hall	Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	-	1	2 Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	On-going
Construction of Administration block	No. of Administration Block constructed	1	1	1 Administration Block constructed	On-going
Procurement of 2000 desk for schools.	No. of Dual desks procured	3,925	2000	1000 Dual desks procured	On-going
Construction of 5 teachers bungalows in the district	No. of teachers' bungalow constructed	14	3	2 teachers' bungalow constructed	On-going
Organise district award scheme for best teachers annually in the district	No. of District best teacher Awards organized	-	1	1 District best teacher Awards organized	On-going
Organization of 1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS and SHS	No. of mock exams organized annually in the district for JHS and SHS	-	1	1 mock exams organized annually for JHS and SHS	Fully implemented
Regular monitoring of teaching and learning by circuit supervisors in all schools in the district	No. of monitoring visits conducted	330 visits	330 visits	330 monitoring visits conducted	Fully implemented
Provide scholarship to well deserving students	No. students provided with scholarship	-	30	6 students provided with scholarship	On-going
Implement the school feeding programme in the district	No. of beneficiary schools		15	16 schools benefited	Fully implemented
Support STME Clinic	Amount provided	-	5,000	2000 Support STME Clinic	On-going

Support sports and cultural festivals	Amount of support provided	-	2000	0	Not implemented
Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery					
Construction and completion of 5 new health facilities in selected communities	No. of new health facilities constructed	-----	5	2 new health facilities constructed	On-going
Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District	No. of DAC/Stakeholder meetings held No. of monitoring visits	-----	8	4 DAC/Stakeholder meetings and monitoring visits held	On-going
Support Immunisation and malaria programmes	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	-	-	-	On-going (immunization carried out but data not available)
Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	no. screened	-	2500	2520 food and drink vendors screened	Fully implemented
Objective 5: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable					
Organize seminar on good parenting	No. of communities sensitized on parental, child rights and responsibilities	3	10	4 communities sensitized	On-going
Collect data on orphans and vulnerable children and provide support	No. of orphans and vulnerable children registered in database	299	450	18 orphans and vulnerable children registered	On-going
Support Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs provided with financial and material support	20	200	78 PWDs provided with financial and material support	On-going
Organize 2 forum annually on child abuse	No. of forums organized annually on child abuse, labour etc	-	12	6 forums organized annually	On-going
Organize workshops for women groups	No. of workshops organized for women groups	10	20	3 workshops organized for women groups	On-going
Form 10 child protection teams in the district	No. of Community Child Protection Teams (CCPT)	6	6	-	Not implemented
Develop a gender profile for the district	No. of district gender profiles available	Nil	1	-	Not implemented
Organized annual trainings for women on the management of SMEs	No. of training organized for women in the management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	1	10	3 of training organized for women of SMSEs	On-going
Support for self-help projects	No. of self-help projects supported	20	60	4 self-help projects	On-going

				supported	
Collaborate with Government and Non- governmental agencies to mobilize communities for development	No. Of NGO engaged	2	4	3 NGOs engaged	On-going
Monitor and supervise operating of Day Care Centres	No. of Day Care Centres supervised	20	35	16 Day Care Centres supervised	On-going
Implementation of LEAP programme	No. of Beneficiary households paid	350	350	350 Beneficiary households paid	On-going
Organize adult education meetings on Socio-economic issues	No. of adult education meetings organized on socio-economic culture and political issues	15	20	18 adult education meetings organized	On-going
Organize forums to empower women group and provide them with home management techniques	No. of forums organized for women's group on economic empowerment.	5	5	4 forums organized	On-going

2016 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1.3:2016 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Construction of 2No. 8 seater WC toilet facilities in selected	No. of W/C toilet facilities provided	2	2	1 W/C toilet facilities provided	On-going

communities					
Promote of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	No. of successful clean-up campaigns organized	12	30	18 successful clean-up campaigns organized	On-going
Rehabilitation of 3 No. public toilet facilities in the district	No. of public toilets rehabilitated required	5	10	1 public toilets rehabilitated	On-going
Purchase of sanitary equipment	% of required sanitary equipment purchased	40%	65%	72% sanitary equipment purchased	On-going
Rehabilitate selected existing town drains	No. of town drains rehabilitated	-	3	3 town drains rehabilitated	Fully implemented
Clear refuse heaps	No. of refuse dumps cleared	1	1	1 refuse dumps cleared	Fully implemented
Carry out fumigation exercises within communities and public institutions	No. of fumigation exercises conducted		4	1 fumigation exercises conducted	On-going
Provision of litter bins	No. of litter bins provided		200	350 litter bins provided	Fully implemented
Organise annual medical screening for food and drink vendors	Number of food and drink vendors medically screened	2656	4000	3520 food and drink vendors medically screened	Fully implemented
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
Construction of 1 no. small town water system	No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	-	1	2 Small Town Water Systems constructed	Fully implemented
Construction of 3 boreholes in selected communities	No. of Boreholes constructed	59	3	4 Boreholes constructed	Fully implemented
Renovation of existing pipe born and borehole facilities in the district	No. of boreholes renovated	11	4	2 boreholes renovated	On-going
Monitor and Evaluate water and sanitation facilities	No. of facilities monitored	15	20	29 facilities monitored	Fully implemented
Train WATSAN committee on maintenance and resource management.	No. of WATSANC'S trained	33	4	1 WATSANC'S trained	On-going
Extension of pipe borne water to selected urban communities in the district.	No. of water facilities monitored	-	-	-	Data not available

Policy Objective: Reverse forest and Land Degradation					
District Objective: To reduce the incidence of bush fire by 60% by 2017					
Programme: Environmental and Sanitation Management					
Sub-programme: Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Formation of local community fire volunteers in every community.	No. of community fire volunteer groups formed	2	4	2 community fire volunteer groups formed	On-going
Organize tree planting exercises in the Volta gorge area	No. of tree planting exercises organized	-	1000	600 tree planting exercises organized	On-going
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts					
Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness during world disaster day	No. of disaster awareness programmes organized	2	25	19 disaster awareness programmes organized	On-going
Other programmes	Organise clean-up exercise	-	3	1 clean-up exercise organized	On-going

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system					
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management					
Sub-programme: Physical and Spatial Planning					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of annual	Number of educational campaigns	1	4	4 educational	Fully implemented

educational campaigns on building permit	on building permit organized			campaigns on building permit organized	
Development of settlement layout for settlements	Number of settlements with layouts	0	4	2 settlement layouts developed	On-going
Implement the street naming and property numbering programme	Number of Towns with street named and Property numbered	0	4	1 Towns with street named and Property numbered	On-going
Preparation of site plans for district assembly	Number of site plans prepared	-	8	5 site plans prepared	On-going
Construction and reshaping of 80km of feeder roads including road along the volta lake	Length of Roads maintained or reshaped	55km	80km	48km	On-going
Construction of footbridge	Foot bridge constructed	15	2	1 Foot bridge constructed	On-going
Install 500 street lights in selected communities	No. of street lights installed in communities	-	500	460 street lights installed	On-going

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Objective 1: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management					
Programme: Management and Administration					
Sub-programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination / Finance and Revenue Mobilization					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Conduct routine maintenance of office equipment and other properties	no. of office equipment maintained	4	10	13 office equipment	Fully implemented

				maintained	
Organization of annual capacity building workshop for assembly members in the district on their roles	No. of capacity building workshop organized for assembly members	2	1	0	Not implemented
Provide support for staffs capacity	No. of staff supported to undergo training	15	40	24 staff supported	On-going
Procurement of office equipment and other logistics for central administration	No of office equipment and other logistics for central administration procured			1 laptop	On-going
Carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of Development project	No. of evaluation conducted on the implementation of the DMTDP	4	1	1 evaluation conducted	Fully implemented
Prepare of Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports	Medium term plan, annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports prepared	1	1 AAP 1 budgets 1 APR 4qrterly progress reports	1 AAP 1 budget 1 APR 4 qrterly progress reports	Fully implemented
Organize General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	No. of General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	-	3 General Assem. 3 execo 27 sub commttee	3 General Assem. 3 execo 27 sub commttee	Fully implemented
Provide support for Sub-District structures	No. of sub-structures supported	-	6	0	Not implemented
Renovate and furnish the District Assembly conference room and Assembly halls	Type of renovation carried out and furnishing provided at the assembly hall	-	Painting, new furniture, New AC	Painting, new furniture, New AC	Fully implemented
Maintenance of official residence	no. of Official residence maintained	-	2	1 Official residence maintained	On-going
Provide support for Youth Employment programme	Youth employment programme supported	-	-	Nil	Not implemented
Construction of Staff bungalows	Staff bungalows constructed	1	1	1 Staff bungalows constructed	On-going
Construction of canteen for staff	Staff canteen constructed and in use	-	1	-	Not implemented
Construction of District Magistrate Court	District Magistrate court constructed	-	1	1 District Magistrate court constructed	Fully implemented
Updating revenue database	No. of revenue data updated	1	1	0	Not implemented

Equip revenue collectors with logistics	No. of revenue collectors equipped with logistics	-	16	2 revenue collectors equipped with logistics	On-going
Organization of refresher training for revenue collectors	No. of refresher training organized for revenue collectors	1	1	1 refresher training organized	Fully implemented
Support communities to resolve land disputes especially resettlement lands	No. of communities supported to resolve land disputes	-	2	0	Not implemented
Support for self-help projects	No. of communities supported	2	3	2 communities supported	On-going
Provide marching fund for Rural Enterprises Project	amount of support provided	0	10,000	0	Not implemented
Commemorate independence day	no. of events organized	1	1	1 events organized	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property					
District Objective: To build the capacity of the security services throughout the planned period					
Provide accommodation and logistical support for the security services	No. of rooms provided or furnished for the security services	-	1	1 rooms provided	On-going
Rehabilitate Akwamufie Police Station	No. of police station rehabilitated	-	1	0	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of bi-annual training workshops for farmers on mechanized and productive methods of farming (e.g. application of fertilizers)	Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	5000	6000	8738 Farmers reached	Fully implemented
Establish a mobile Agric-business advisory Centre for farmers.	No. of Business advisory centres established	0	1	0	Not implemented
Provision of subsidised viable seeds, seedlings and other inputs to farmers.	No. of beneficiaries	0	3000	0	Not implemented
Formation of FBOs to access credit facilities.	No. of FBOs access to credit facilities.	0	200	167 FBOs access to credit facilities.	On-going

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
Conduct 162 field days for farmer beneficiaries in improved maize, cassava, plantain.	Field days conducted	123	162	64 Field days conducted	On-going
Train 2500 farmers on post-harvest technology	Farmers trained in post-harvest technology	0	2500	1087 Farmers trained	On-going
Train farmers and FBOs to build and manage storage facilities.	No. of farmers and FBOs trained to build and manage storage facilities.	0	200	19 farmers and FBOs trained	On-going
Train AEAs in post-harvest technology.	AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	0	35	-	Not implemented
Train groups in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	No. of groups trained in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	0	4	1 group trained	On-going
Facilitate groups to acquire irrigation equipment and accessories.	Irrigation equipment acquired for 2 groups.	0	4	1 Irrigation equipment acquired	On-going
Train 2000 farmers on grasscutter/snail production.	No of farmers trained in grasscutter and snail rearing.	0	2000	1220 farmers trained	On-going

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing and proper feeding.	No. of Livestock farmers trained in improved housing.	0	100	569 Livestock farmers trained	Fully implemented
Vaccinate 6000 small ruminants against scheduled diseases.	No. of Small ruminants vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	0	6000	2500 Small ruminants vaccinated	On-going

Vaccinate 5000 local poultry against Newcastle disease etc.	No. of local poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease.	0	5000	10,000 local poultry vaccinated	Fully implemented
Anti-rabies vaccination for dogs and cats.	No. of monthly meetings organised.	0	400	560 monthly meetings organised	Fully implemented
Organise one (1) district farmers' day celebration.	No. of district farmers' day celebration held.	0	1	1 district farmers' day celebration held	Fully implemented
Programme: Promote Aquaculture development					
Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	-	16	3 educational programmes held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Train small scale fish farmers in business management	Number of farmers trained in business management	-	100	-	Not implemented
Educate fish farmers on good aquaculture practices	Number of educational workshops organised	-	16	2 educational workshops organised	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Monitor, regulate the activities of fish farmers and collect production data	Number of fish farm visits	-	400	64 fish farm visited	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fish farmers on fish health management	Educate fish farmers on fish health management	-	100	32 educational programme held	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Programme: Enhance inland Fisheries production and management					
Educate stakeholders on fisheries laws and regulation	Number of stakeholders educational fora organized	-	16	3 stakeholders educational fora organized	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers on good sanitation at landing beaches	Number of stakeholders educational for aorganised	-	48	15 stakeholders educational fora organised	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on group formation and dynamics	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	118 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on record keeping	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	500	118 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Train fish processors and traders in fish food hygiene and value addition	Number of fish processors and traders trained	-	500	19 fish processors and traders trained	Implemented but not in the MTDP

Monitor fishing effort and fish catch	Average number of fishing canoes monitored	-	400	384 fishing canoes monitored	Implemented but not in the MTDP
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
District Objective: To ensure the provision of ready market for 80% of Small Scale Enterprises by 2017					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Growth and development of SMEs, job creation					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 100 people in medium and small scale enterprise	Amount (GH¢) off credit disbursed to MSEs in the district by 2017	2,500	200,000	20,000.00 credit disbursed to MSEs	On-going
Organization of workshop to educate SMEs in various business areas	Number of SMEs educated in various business areas by 2017	129	400	152 SMEs educated	On-going
Construction of Artisans workshop	Artisans workshop constructed	-	1	0	Not implemented
Train 2000 youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	No. of youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	35	2000	689 youth trained	On-going
Establish 4 markets in selected communities	No. of markets established	5	2	0	Not implemented
Construction of Lorry park	Lorry park constructed	-	1	0	Not implemented
Revamp abandoned farms and other installations in the district	No. of abandoned farms and other installations in the district revamped	-	2	0	Not implemented
Conduct tax education among citizens	Number of tax education conducted	-	20	1 tax education conducted	
Establishment of Tourism Information center	no. of tourism information centres established	-	1	0	Not implemented
Promote research and innovation to enhance job creation	Research and innovation promoted	2	5	2 Research and innovation promoted	On-going
Organize clients exhibition show	No. of client exhibition show organized and attended	3	4	1 client exhibition show organized	On-going

Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programmes: Education and Youth Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organize my first day at school	No. of my first day at school organized	1	1	1 my first day at school organized	Fully implemented
Construct 5 new KG blocks and ancillary facilities	No. of KGs constructed and in use:	102	2	3 KGs constructed	Fully implemented
Construction of 4 no. 6 unit classroom block with office and store	No. of prim. schools constructed and in use:	407	4	3 prim. schools constructed	On-going
Construction of 2 no. 3 unit JHS classroom block with office and store	No. of JHS constructed and in use:	171	2	1 JHS constructed	On-going
Construction of Dormitory for Apeguso and Adjena Senior High School	No. of Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	-	1	1 Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	Fully implemented
Construction of Dining Hall	Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	-	1	1 Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	Fully implemented
Construction of Administration block	No. of Administration Block constructed	1	1	1 Administration Block constructed	Fully implemented
Procurement of 1000 desk for schools.	No. of Dual desks procured	-	1000	1300 Dual desks procured	Fully implemented
Construction of 2 teachers bungalows in the district	No. of teachers' bungalow constructed	14	2	1 teachers' bungalow constructed	On-going
Organise district award scheme for best teachers annually in the district	No. of District best teacher Awards organized	-	1	0	Not implemented
Organization of 1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS and SHS	No. of mock exams organized annually in the district for JHS and SHS	-	1	1 mock exams organized	Fully implemented
Regular monitoring of teaching and learning by circuit supervisors in all schools in the district	No. of monitoring visits conducted	330 visits	330 visits	333 monitoring visits conducted	Fully implemented

Provide scholarship to well deserving students	No. students provided with scholarship	-	20	11 students provided with scholarship	On-going
Implement the school feeding programme in the district	No. of beneficiary schools	15	20	18 beneficiary schools	On-going
Support STME Clinic	amount of support	-	5000	2000.00 Support sports	On-going
Support sports and cultural festivals	amount of support	-	5000	1000.00 Support sports	On-going
Human Development, Productivity and Employment					
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Construction and completion of 2 new health facilities in selected communities	No. of new health facilities constructed	-----	2	1 new health facilities constructed	On-going
Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District	No. of DAC/Stakeholder meetings held No. of monitoring visits	-----	10	8 DAC/Stakeholder meetings and monitoring visits held	On-going
Support Immunisation and malaria programmes	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	amount of support provided			
Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	No. of vendors screened	3498	3700	3820 vendors screened	Fully implemented
Objective 5: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme Social Welfare and Community Development					
Organize seminar on good parenting	No. of communities sensitized on parental, child rights and responsibilities	3	10	4 communities sensitized	On-going
Collect data on orphans and vulnerable children and provide support	No. of orphans and vulnerable children registered in database	299	450	15 orphans and vulnerable children registered	On-going
Support Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs provided with financial and material support	20	200	144 PWDs provided	On-going
Organize 2 forum annually on child abuse	No. of forums organized annually on child abuse, labour etc	-	12	7 forums organized	On-going
Organize workshops for women groups	No. of workshops organized for women groups	10	20	12 workshops organized	On-going
Form 10 child protection teams in the	No. of Community Child Protection	6	6	0	Not implemented

district	Teams (CCPT)				
Develop a gender profile for the district	No. of district gender profiles available	Nil	1	-	Not implemented
Organized annual trainings for women on the management of SMEs	No. of training organized for women in the management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	1	10	12 training organized	Fully implemented
Support for self-help projects	No. of self-help projects supported	20	60	16 self-help projects supported	On-going
Collaborate with Government and Non-governmental agencies to mobilize communities for development	No. Of developmental projects undertaken	20	40	10 developmental projects undertaken	On-going
Monitor and supervise operating of Day Care Centres	No. of Day Care Centres supervised	20	3/5	10 Day Care Centres supervised	On-going
Implementation of LEAP programme	No. of Beneficiary households paid	350	350	327 Beneficiary households paid	On-going
Organize adult education meetings on Socio-economic issues	No. of adult education meetings organized on socio-economic culture and political issues	50	200	111 adult education meetings organized	On-going
Organize forums to empower women group and provide them with home management techniques	No. of forums organized for women's group on economic empowerment.	60	100	48 forums organized	On-going

2017 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Table 1.4:2017 AAP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Trade, Tourism and Industrial development					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

Provision of 5 skip bins and 30 refuse containers	No. of skip bins and refuse containers provided	20	35	16 skip bins and refuse containers provided	Ongoing
Construction of 5No. 8 seater WC toilet facilities in selected communities	No. of W/C toilet facilities provided	2	5	0	Not implemented
Promote of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	No. of successful clean-up campaigns organized	12	48	5 successful clean-up campaigns organized	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of 10 No. public toilet facilities in the district	No. of public toilets rehabilitated required	5	10	2 public toilets rehabilitated required	Ongoing
Construct 3-No. 10 Unit Vault Chamber toilet	No. of 10 unit vault chamber toilet constructed		3	0	Not implemented
Purchase of sanitary equipment	% of required sanitary equipment purchased	40%	25%	10% sanitary equipment purchased	Ongoing
Rehabilitate selected existing town drains	No. of town drains rehabilitated	-	8	2 town drains rehabilitated	Ongoing
Clear refuse heaps	No. of refuse dumps cleared	1	1	2 refuse dumps cleared	Ongoing
Carry out fumigation exercises within communities and public institutions	No. of fumigation exercises conducted		8	6 (2 days in each of the 3 quarters)	Fully implemented
Organise annual medical screening for food and drink vendors	Number of food and drink vendors medically screened	2656	3500	3895	Fully implemented
Objective 2: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
Construction of 1 no. small town water system	No. of Small Town Water Systems constructed	-	1	1 at Apeguso	Fully implemented
Construction of 3 boreholes in selected communities	No. of Boreholes constructed	59	3	0	Not implemented
Renovation of existing pipe born and borehole facilities in the district	No. of boreholes renovated	11	4	0	Not implemented
Monitor and Evaluate water and sanitation facilities	No. of facilities monitored	15	20	---	Data not available
Train WATSAN committee on maintenance and resource management.	No. of WATSANC'S trained	33	4	0	Fully implemented
Extension of pipe borne water to	No. of water facilities monitored	---	---	---	Data not available

selected urban communities in the district.					
---	--	--	--	--	--

Policy Objective: Reverse forest and Land Degradation					
District Objective: To reduce the incidence of bush fire by 60% by 2017					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Formation of local community fire volunteers in every community.	No. of community fire volunteer groups formed	2	4	0	Not implemented
Organize tree planting exercises in the Volta gorge area	No. of tree planting exercises organized	-	5000	Nearly 10 hectares of land planted by VRA	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts					
Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness during world disaster day	No. of disaster awareness programmes organized	2	25	6 disaster awareness programmes organized	Fully implemented
Other programmes	Organise clean-up exercise	-	3	5 clean-up exercise organized	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system					
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management					
Sub-programme: Physical and Spatial Planning					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of annual educational campaigns on building permit	Number of educational campaigns on building permit organized	1	4	1 of educational campaigns on building permit organized	Fully implemented
Development of settlement layout for settlements	Number of settlements with layouts	0	2	0	On-going
Implement the street naming and	Number of Towns with street named	0	4	0	Not implemented

property numbering programme	and Property numbered				
Preparation of site plans for district assembly	Number of site plans prepared	-	2	1 site plans prepared	Ongoing
Construction and reshaping of 80km of feeder roads including road along the volta lake	Length of Roads maintained or reshaped	55km	80km	15km	Fully Implemented
Construction of footbridge	Foot bridge constructed	15	2	0	Not implemented
Install 500 street lights in selected communities	No. of street lights installed in communities	-	102	50 street lights installed	Ongoing

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance					
Objective 1: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management					
Programme: Management and Administration					
Sub-programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination / Finance and Revenue Mobilization					
Broad project/ activity	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Conduct routine maintenance of office equipment and other properties	maintenance of office equipment and other properties routinely done	---	16	25 office equipment and other properties maintained	Fully implemented
Organization of annual capacity building workshop for assembly members in the district on their roles	No. of capacity building workshop organized for assembly members	2	8	0	Not implemented
Provide support for staffs capacity	No. of staff supported to undergo training	15	20	50 staff supported to undergo training	Fully implemented
Procurement of office equipment and other logistics for central administration	No of office equipment and other logistics for central administration procured	---	---	2 laptops, Stationery and other logistics procured	Ongoing
Carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of Development project	No. of evaluation conducted on the implementation of the DMTDP	4	4	3	Ongoing
Prepare of Medium term plan,	Medium term plan, annual	1	1MTDP, 4 AAP,	1MTDP, 1 budget	Ongoing

annual action plans, Composite Budget and reports	action plans, Composite Budget and reports prepared		4 budgets, 4 APR 12 qrtly progress reports	1 APR 3qrtly progress reports	
Organize General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	No. of General Assembly, management and other committee meetings	-	3 General Assem. 3execo 27 sub-commttee	3 General Assem. 3 execo 27 sub-commttee	Fully implemented
Provide support for Sub-District structures	No. of sub-structures supported	-	6	1	Not implemented
Renovate and furnish the District Assembly conference room and Assembly halls	Type of renovation carried out and furnishing provided at the assembly hall	-	Painting, new furniture, New AC	furniture and other fittings provided	Ongoing
Maintenance of official residence	Official residence maintained	-	-	DCEs residence renovated	Fully implemented
Provide support for Youth Employment programme	Youth employment programme supported	—	—	Logistical support provided	Ongoing
Construction of Staff bungalows	Staff bungalows constructed	—	—	0	Not implemented
Construction of canteen for staff	Staff canteen constructed and in use	-	1	0	Not implemented
Construction of District Magistrate Court	District Magistrate court constructed	-	1	Court furnished and commissioned	Fully implemented
Updating revenue database	No. of revenue data updated	1	1	0	Not implemented
Recruit additional revenue collectors		16	20	0	Not implemented
Equip revenue collectors with logistics	No. of revenue collectors equipped with logistics	-	16	Bags, wellington boots etc purchased	Fully implemented
Organization of refresher training for revenue collectors	No. of refresher training organized for revenue collectors	1	1	0	Not implemented
Support communities to resolve land disputes especially resettlement lands	No. of communities supported to resolve land disputes	-	4	3 communities supported to resolve land disputes	Fully implemented
Support for self-help projects	No. of communities supported		3	3 communities supported	Fully implemented
Provide marching fund for Rural Enterprises Project	amount provided	—	—	10,000.00 fund for Rural Enterprises Project	Fully implemented

Policy Objective: Improve internal security for protection of life and property					
District Objective: To build the capacity of the security services throughout the planned period					
Provide accommodation and logistical support for the security services	No. of rooms provided or furnished for the security services	—	—	Support provided	Ongoing
Rehabilitate Akwamufie Police Station	Akwamufie police station rehabilitated	—	1	0	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organization of bi-annual training workshops for farmers on mechanized and productive methods of farming (e.g. application of fertilizers)	Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	50	150	95 Farmers reached with mechanized and productive methods of farming	Ongoing
Establish a mobile Agric-business advisory Centre for farmers.	Business advisory centres established	0	1	0	Not implemented.
Provision of subsidised viable seeds, seedlings and other inputs to farmers.	Certified seed maize, vegetable seeds and weedicides provided to farmers.	0	200	683 farmers provided with inputs	Fully implemented
Formation of FBOs to access credit facilities.	No. of FBOs having access to credit facilities.	0	20	17 FBOs got access to credit facilities.	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
Conduct 162 field days for	Field days conducted	0	50	5 Field days conducted	Ongoing

farmer beneficiaries in improved maize, cassava, plantain.					
Train 500 farmers on post-harvest technology	Farmers trained in post-harvest technology	0	2500	-	Not implemented
Train farmers and FBOs to build and manage storage facilities.	No. of farmers and FBOs trained to build and manage storage facilities.	0	200	349 farmers and FBOs trained	Fully implemented
Train AEAs in post-harvest technology.	AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	0	35	11 AEAs trained in post-harvest technology.	Ongoing
Train groups in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	No. of groups trained in the use and maintenance of irrigation equipment.	0	4	5 groups trained	Fully implemented
Facilitate groups to acquire irrigation equipment and accessories.	Irrigation equipment acquired for 2 groups.	0	4	5 Irrigation equipment acquired	Ongoing
Train 2000 farmers on grasscutter/snail production.	No of farmers trained in grasscutter and snail rearing.	0	500	0	Not implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-Programme: Agricultural Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing and proper feeding.	No. of Livestock farmers trained in improved housing.	0	100	244 Livestock farmers trained	Fully implemented
Vaccinate 6000 small ruminants against scheduled diseases.	No. of Small ruminants vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	0	6,000	8,766 Small ruminants vaccinated	Fully implemented

Vaccinate 5000 local poultry against Newcastle disease etc.	No. of local poultry vaccinated against Newcastle disease.	0	5,000	48,900 local poultry vaccinated	Fully implemented
Anti-rabies vaccination for dogs and cats.	No. of dogs and cats vaccinated against scheduled diseases.	0	400	535 dogs and cats vaccinated	Fully implemented
Organise one (1) district farmers' day celebration.	No. of district farmers' day celebration held.	0	1	-	Ongoing

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					
Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Programme: Promote Aquaculture development					
Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	Educate stakeholders on Fisheries laws and regulations	-	4	4 stakeholders educated	Implemented but not in MTDP
Train small scale fish farmers in business management	Number of farmers trained in business management	-	25	-	Not implemented
Educate fish farmers on good aquaculture practices	Number of educational workshops organised	-	4	4 educational workshops organised	Implemented but not in MTDP
Monitor, regulate the activities of fish farmers and collect production data	Number of fish farm visits	-	100	85 fish farm visited	Ongoing
Educate fish farmers on fish health management	Educate fish farmers on fish health management	-	25	32 fish farmers were educated	Implemented but not in MTDP
Programme: Enhance inland Fisheries production and management					
Educate stakeholders on fisheries laws and regulation	Number of stakeholders educational fora organized	-	4	3 stakeholders educational fora organized	Implemented but not in MTDP
Educate fishers on good sanitation at landing beaches	Number of fishers educated	-	48	30 fishers educated	Implemented but not in MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on group formation and dynamics	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	200	110 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in MTDP
Educate fishers and processors on record keeping	Number of fishers and processors educated	-	200	110 fishers and processors educated	Implemented but not in MTDP
Train fish processors and traders in fish food hygiene and value addition	Number of fish processors and traders trained	-	200	110 fish processors and	Implemented but not in MTDP
Monitor fishing effort and fish catch	Average number of fishing canoes	-	400	340 fishing canoes	Implemented but not

	monitored			monitored	in MTDP
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector					
District Objective: To ensure the provision of ready market for 80% of Small Scale Enterprises by 2017					
Programme: Economic Development					
Sub-programme: Growth and development of SMEs, job creation					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 100 people in medium and small scale enterprise	Amount (GH¢) off credit disbursed to MSEs in the district by 2017	2,500	200,000	5,000 credit disbursed to MSEs in the district by 2017	Ongoing
Organization of workshop to educate SMEs in various business areas	Number of SMEs educated in various business areas by 2017	129	200	50 SMEs educated	Ongoing
Construction of Artisans workshop	Artisans workshop constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Train 2000 youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	No. of youth in demand driven vocational and agro processing skills	35	2000	135 youth trained	Ongoing
Establish 4 markets in selected communities	No. of markets established	5	4	-	Not implemented
Construction of Lorry park	Lorry park constructed	-	1	-	Not implemented
Revamp abandoned farms and other installations in the district	No. of abandoned farms and other installations in the district revamped	-	3	-	Not implemented
Conduct tax education among citizens	Number of tax education conducted	-	10	1 tax education conducted	Ongoing
Establishment of Tourism Information center	Number of people having knowledge about the existence of tourism centre in the district by 2017		1	0	Not implemented
Promote research and innovation to enhance job creation	Research and innovation promoted	2	5	1 Research and innovation promoted	Ongoing
Organize clients exhibition show	No. of client exhibition show organized and attended	3	4	2 client exhibition show organized	Ongoing

Human Development, Productivity and Employment
Objective 1: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels
Programme: Social Services Delivery

Sub-Programmes: Education and Youth Development					
	Policy Outcome Indicator	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Organize my first day at school	No. of my first day at school organized	-	1	Organized	Fully implemented
Construct 2 new KG blocks and ancillary facilities	No. of KGs constructed and in use:	102	2	3 KGs constructed	Ongoing
Construction of 12 no. 6 unit classroom block with office and store	No. of prim. schools constructed and in use:	407	3	3 prim. schools constructed	Ongoing
Construction of 5 no. 3 unit JHS classroom block with office and store	No. of JHS constructed and in use:	171	5	2 JHS constructed	Ongoing
Construction of Dormitory for Apeguso and Adjena Senior High School	No. of Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	-	2	2 Dormitory constructed at Apeguso	On-going
Construction of Dining Hall	Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	-	1	1 Dining Hall for Apeguso Constructed	Fully implemented
Construction of Administration block	No. of Administration Block constructed	1	1	-	Not implemented
Procurement of 2000 desk for schools.	No. of Dual desks procured	3,925	2000	0	On-going
Construction of 5 teachers bungalows in the district	No. of teachers' bungalow constructed	14	2	2 teachers' bungalow constructed	Ongoing
Organise district award scheme for best teachers annually in the district	No. of District best teacher Awards organized	-	1	1 District best teacher Awards organized	Fully implemented
Organization of 1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS and SHS	No. of mock exams organized annually in the district for JHS and SHS	-	1	1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS and SHS	Fully implemented
Regular monitoring of teaching and learning by circuit supervisors in all schools in the district	No. of monitoring visits conducted	330 visits	330 visits	337 monitoring visits conducted	Fully implemented
Provide scholarship to well deserving students	No. students provided with scholarship	-	30	Support given through MP Common Fund	Ongoing
Implement the school feeding		-	18	18 school feeding	Fully implemented

programme in the district				programme implemented	
Support STME Clinic		—	—	Support provided	Fully implemented
Support sports and cultural festivals		—	—		Not implemented
Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme: Health Delivery					
Construction and completion of 5 new health facilities in selected communities	No. of new health facilities constructed	-----	2	2 new health facilities constructed	Ongoing
Coordination of HIV and AIDS activities in the District	No. of DAC/Stakeholder meetings held No. of monitoring visits	-----	2	0	Not implemented
Support Immunisation and malaria programmes	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	—	—	Support provided	Fully implemented
Objective 5: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable					
Programme: Social Services Delivery					
Sub-Programme Social Welfare and Community Development					
Organize seminar on good parenting	No. of communities sensitized on parental, child rights and responsibilities	3	10	2 communities sensitized	Ongoing
Collect data on orphans and vulnerable children and provide support	No. of orphans and vulnerable children registered in database	299	450	Ongoing	Ongoing
Support Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs provided with financial and material support	20	30	25 PWDs provided with financial and material support	Fully implemented
Organize 2 forum annually on child abuse	No. of forums organized annually on child abuse, labouretc	-	12	4 forums organized	Ongoing
Organize workshops for women groups	No. of workshops organized for women groups	10	20	4 workshops organized for women groups	Ongoing
Form 10 child protection teams in the district	No. of Community Child Protection Teams (CCPT)	6	6	-	Not implemented
Develop a gender profile for	No. of district gender profiles	Nil	1	-	Not implemented

the district	available				
Organized annual trainings for women on the management of SMEs	No. of training organized for women in the management of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises	1	10	3 training organized for women in management of SMSEs	Ongoing
Support for self-help projects	No. of self-help projects supported	20	60	8 self-help projects supported	Ongoing
Collaborate with Government and Non- governmental agencies to mobilize communities for development	No. Of developmental projects undertaken	20	40	10 developmental projects undertaken	Ongoing
Monitor and supervise operating of Day Care Centres	No. of Day Care Centres supervised	20	3/5	3 Day Care Centres supervised	Ongoing
Implementation of LEAP programme	No. of Beneficiary households paid	350	350	309 Beneficiary households paid	Fully implemented
Organize adult education meetings on Socio-economic issues	No. of adult education meetings organized on socio-economic culture and political issues	50	200	56 adult education meetings organized	Ongoing
Organize forums to empower women group and provide them with home management techniques	No. of forums organized for women's group on economic empowerment.	60	50	20 forums organized	Ongoing

1.2.2.1 Analysis of Performance Review

Table 1.5: Analysis of Performance Review

Rate of Implementation	Year of Implementation												Grand Total	% Total
	2014			2015			2016			2017				
Indicators	Physical Project	Service Activity	Total	Physical Project	Service Activity	Total	Physical Project	Service Activity	Total	Physical Project	Service Activity	Total		
Fully implemented	4	18	22	6	12	18	16	15	31	13	20	33	104	21.48
On-going	24	33	27	34	39	73	26	31	57	20	26	46	233	48.14
Started but abandoned	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.62

Suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not implemented	17	13	30	14	9	23	7	13	20	18	12	30	103	21.28
Implemented but not in the MTDP	0	11	11	0	8	8	0	10	10	0	9	9	38	7.86
Data not available	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	0.62
Grand total	47	76	123	54	68	122	50	69	119	52	68	120	484	100
% per year	38.2	61.7	100	44.3	55.7	100	42.0	58	100	43.3	56.7	100		

From the table above, only 21.48% of planned activities were fully implemented, with 48.14% being ongoing and a significant 21.28% not being implemented at all. It must however be pointed out that the indicator “ongoing” does not imply that all those projects or activities are still running. In the instance of service activities such as meetings, sensitization programmes or even support services, what “ongoing” means is that the targeted number of persons or frequency of meetings, or even quantum of funds were not met. In effect most of those service activities were implemented albeit, partially.

Considering the fact that there were more service activities (nearly 60%) than physical projects in the DMTDP, it could be conjectured that more could have been achieved than the performance review template could depict. That is also not to downplay the significant number of ongoing physical projects even as at 2017 (20 projects) which is the termination year of the plan. In terms of full implementation or completion of physical projects, 2016 was the most successful year with 16 projects being completed. Perhaps the fact that it was an election year with its attendant pressure on the government to deliver services to the people, contributed to this situation.

A number of activities made up of 8% were also implemented but were not in the DMTDP. These were mainly service activities implemented by the Fisheries Commission and the Volta River Authority, which were not initially captured in the plan. This gap is expected to be filled in the new plan.

Figure 1.1 :Year-on-Year Review of DMTDP 2014-2017

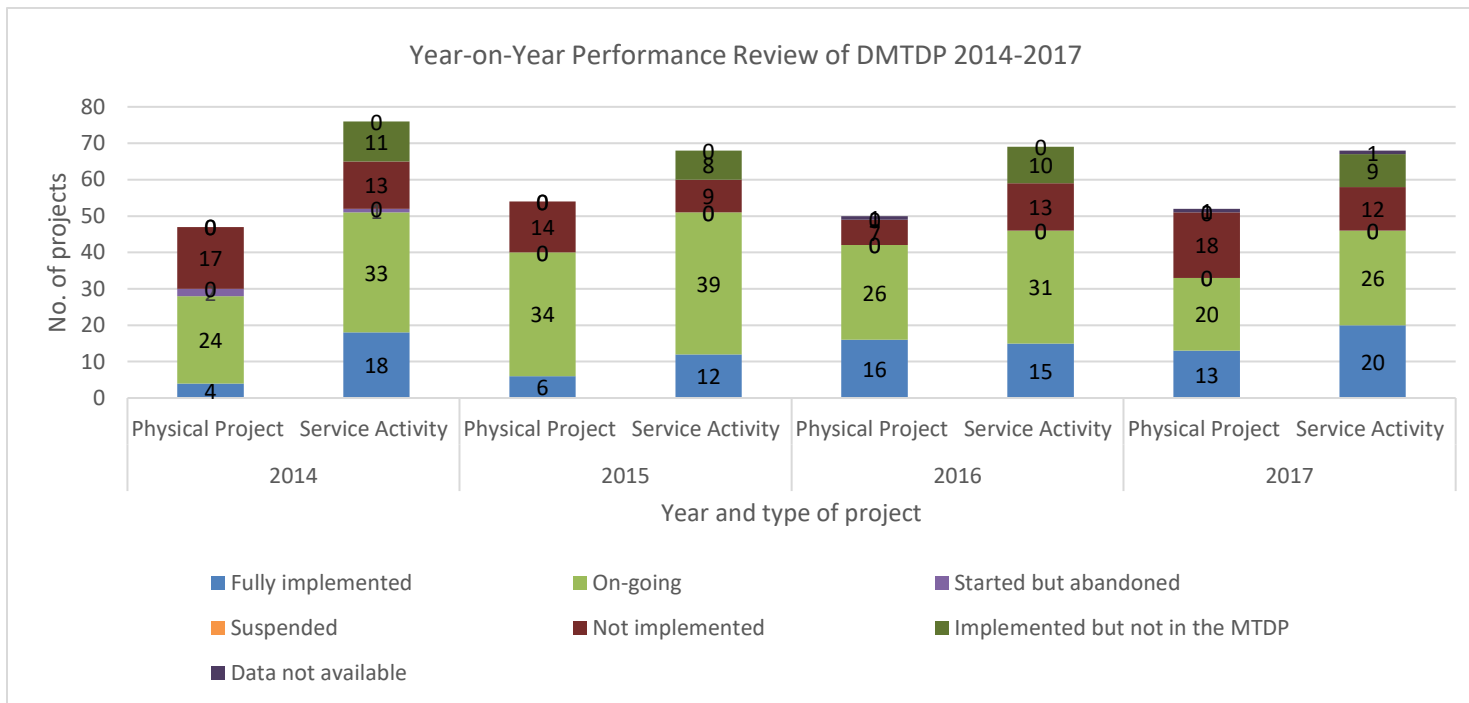
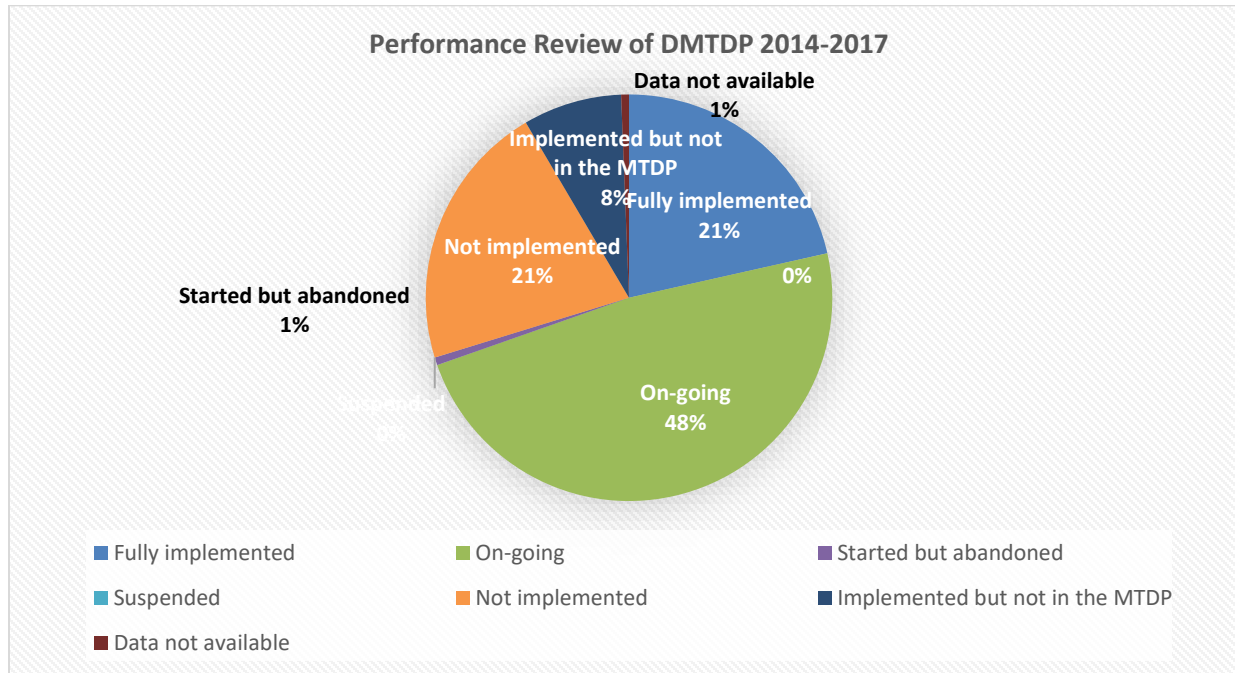


Figure 1.2: Performance Review of DMTDP 2014-2017



1.2.2.2 Key Issues and findings from the Performance Review of projects and programmes

Baseline for most of the indicators meant for the measurement of progress of planned activities/projects did not exist. Thus making it difficult to effectively measure actual progress made over previous plan

In many instances, the composite 4-year targets in the Composite Programme of Action were also repeated as annual targets for the Annual Action Plan, thereby exaggerating targets and downplaying achievements in several planned programmes.

The aforementioned can partly be attributed to the absence of a proper mid-year review of the DMTDP

General difficulty in obtaining data from the departments

The above-mentioned stems from the low quality of quarterly and annual reports from departments

The number of ongoing physical projects as at 2017 (20) brings to the fore, the need for the Assembly to commit more deeply to completing ongoing projects before initiating new ones.

The performance review template as provided by the NDPC could not adequately highlight the activities that were partially implemented because there was no such indicator. For example, if 3 out of 4 planned meetings were held, the only indicator option was “ongoing”. The most appropriate description of that situation would have been “partially implemented”.

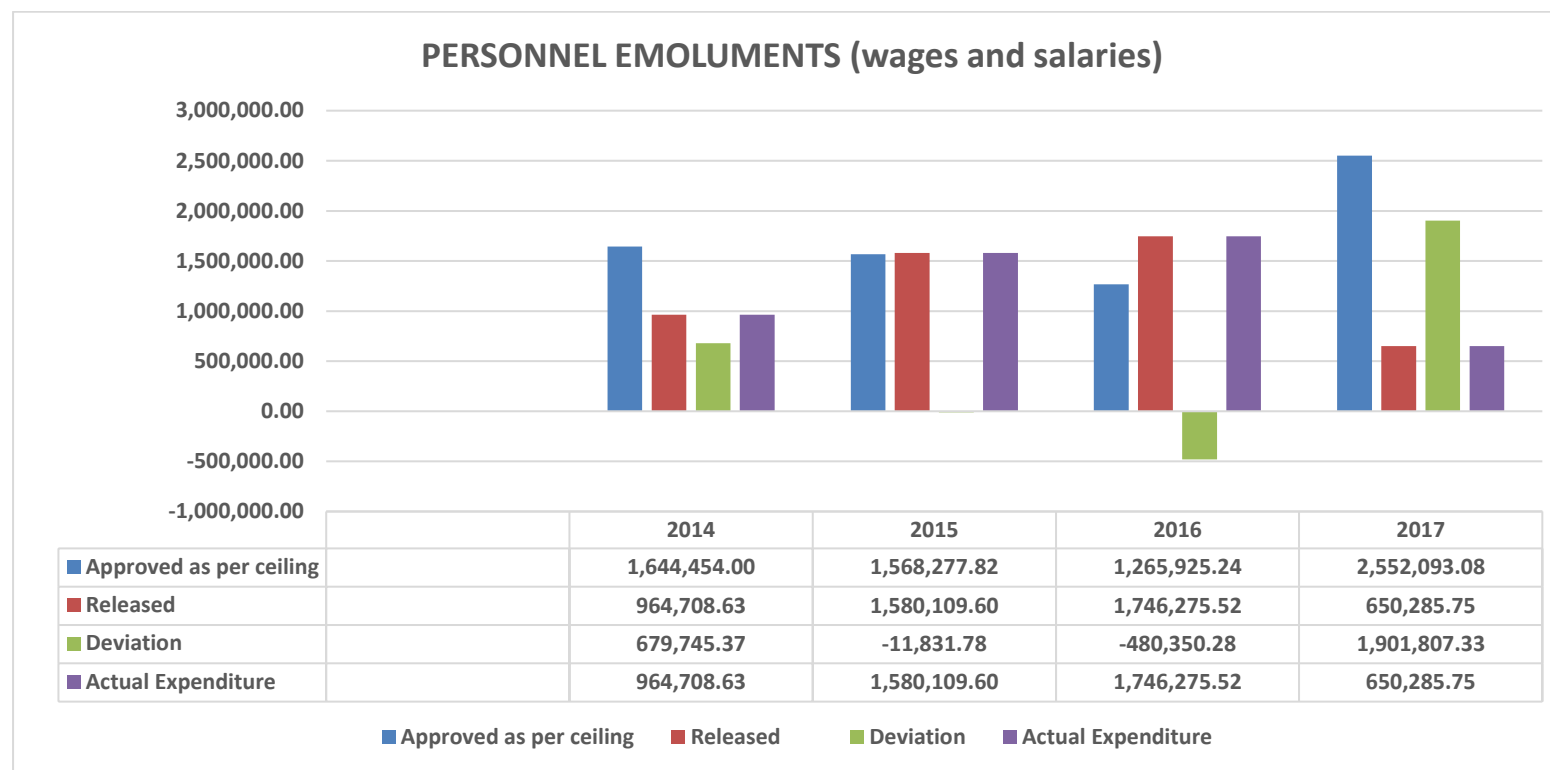
It must also be noted that the 2017 review only covered performance from January up to June and that by December 2017, a lot more would have been achieved.

1.2.2.3 Revenue Performance

Table 1.6: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested	Approved	Released C	Deviations		Actual	Variance (C-D)
	As planned	As per		A-B	B-C	Expenditure	
	(A)	ceiling (B)				D	
2014	1,644,454.00	1,644,454.00	964,708.63	0.00	679,745.37	964,708.63	-
2015	1,568,277.82	1,568,277.82	1,580,109.60	0.00	(11,831.78)	1,580,109.60	-
2016	1,265,925.24	1,265,925.24	1,746,275.52	0.00	(480,350.28)	1,746,275.52	-
2017	2,552,093.08	2,552,093.08	650,285.75	0.00	1,901,807.33	650,285.75	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,793,365.00	2,793,365.00	733,794.24	0.00	2,059,570.76	733,794.24	-
2015	2,446,517.35	2,446,517.35	749,863.67	0.00	1,696,653.68	749,863.67	-
2016	2,321,636.00	2,321,636.00	1,818,899.40	0.00	502,736.60	1,818,899.40	-
2017	2,320,779.50	2,320,779.50	214,113.25	0.00	2,106,666.25	214,113.25	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,265,493.00	1,265,493.00	1,010,667.25	0.00	254,825.75	1,010,667.25	-
2015	1,278,971.63	1,278,971.63	855,043.36	0.00	423,928.27	855,043.36	-
2016	1,873,734.89	1,873,734.89	987,789.79	0.00	885,945.10	987,789.79	-
2017	2,110,730.05	2,110,730.05	562,763.58	0.00	1,547,966.47	562,763.58	-

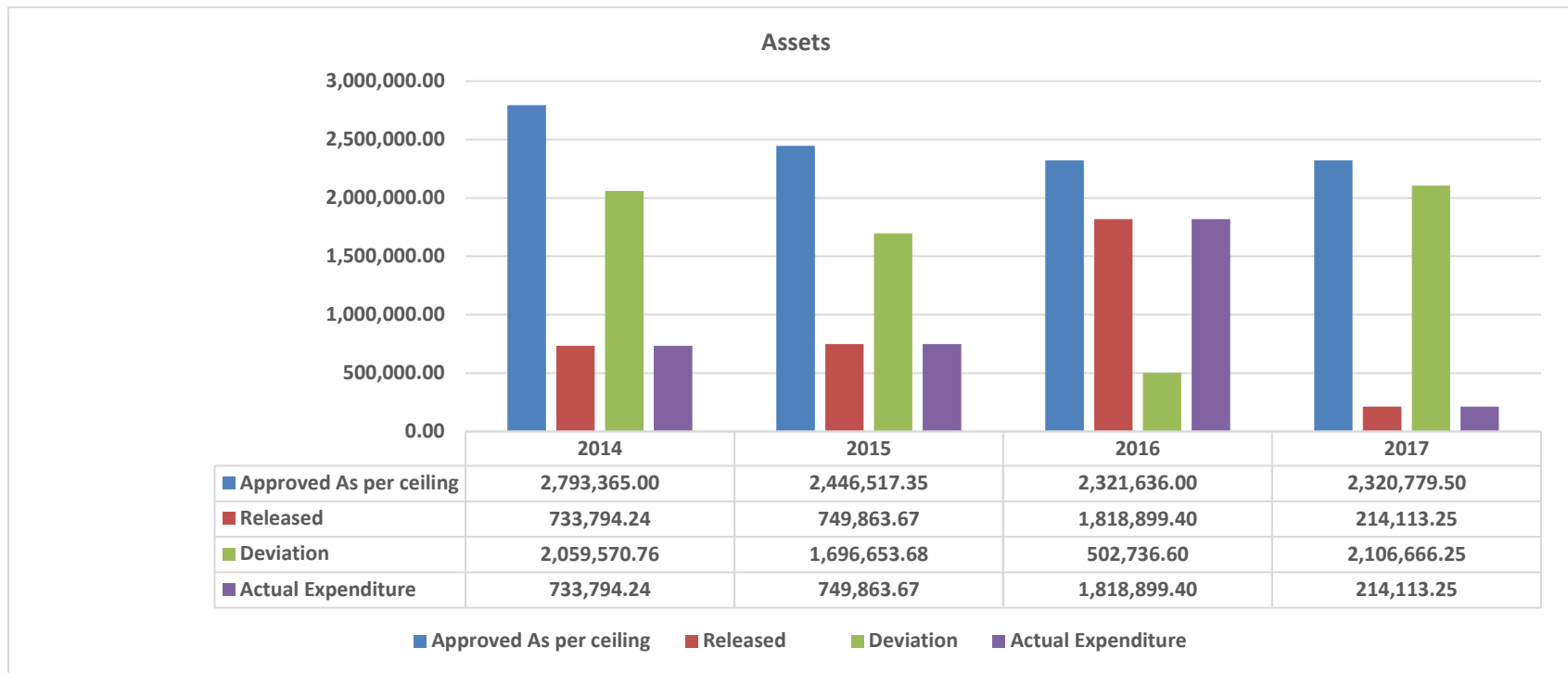
Figure 1.3 COMPENSATION



Compensation

From the chart above, 2016 had the highest and positive deviation as the amount released (GH¢1,746,275.52) exceeded the approved ceiling (GH¢1,265,925.24) by GH¢480,350.28 representing an increase of 379%. This performance is attributable to an increase in the number of employees within the year. 2015 followed closely with a slight increase over the expected inflows (GH¢11,831.78) while 2014 and 2017 had significant shortfalls as high as 75% in 2017. In all the years, expenditure was equal to total releases.

Figure 1.4: ASSETS



Assets

From the chart above, revenue performance with respect to assets was poor. Apart from 2016 which saw a release of an amount of GH¢1,818,899.40 translating into 78% percent of the approved ceiling of GH¢2,321,636.00, performance for all the other years were below 30%

with 2017 hitting an all-time low of 9.2%. This situation obviously accounts significantly for the huge deficit in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. It is important that both Central Government and MMDAs particularly the Asuogyaman District Assembly take cognizance of these huge shortfalls in revenues over the previous planning period in doing the financial projections and projects selection.

Figure 1.5: GOODS AND SERVICES



Goods and Services

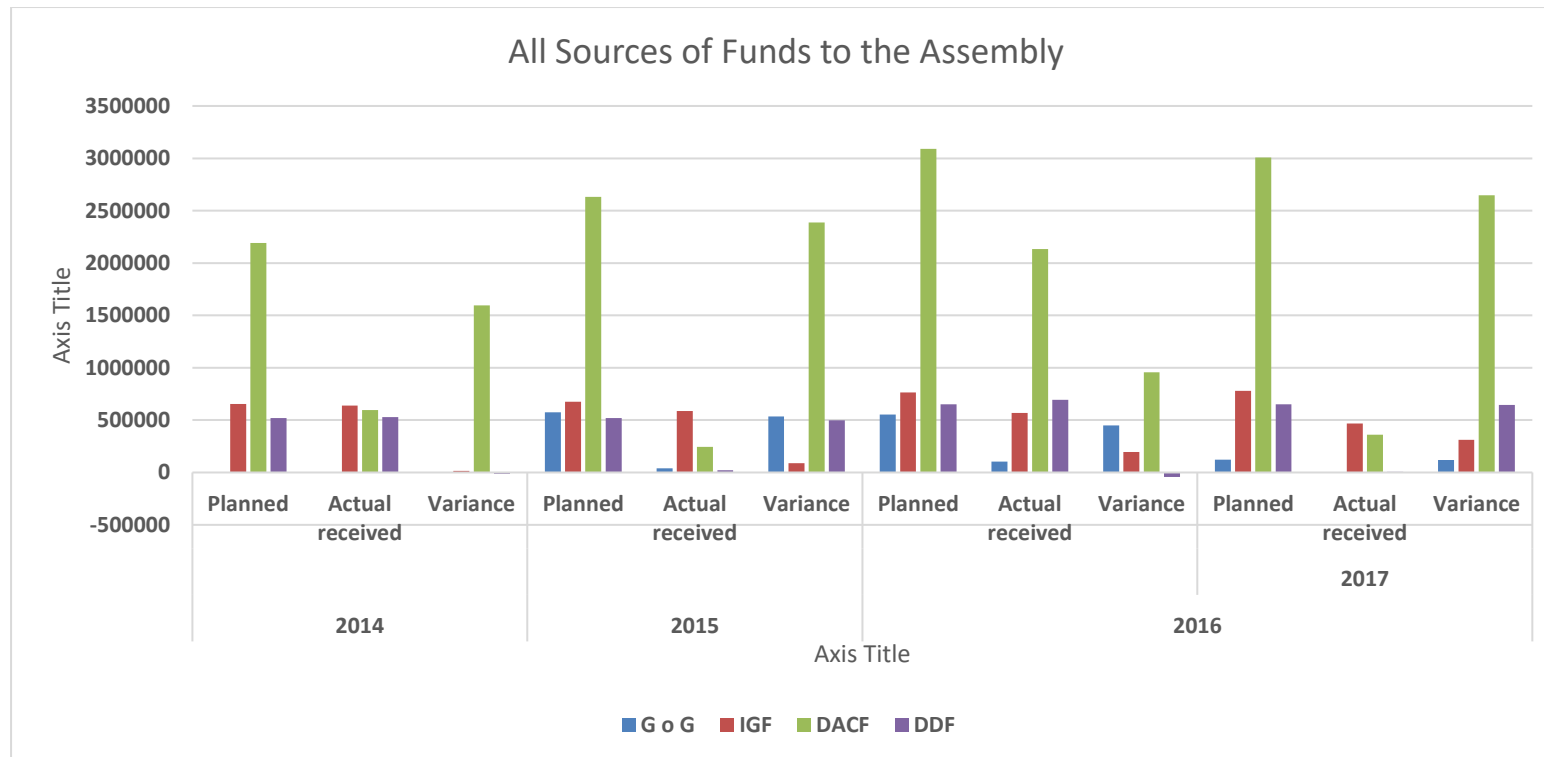
Revenue inflows for Goods and Services followed a similar trend as Assets. As clearly indicated in the chart above, there were significant shortfalls in all the years with 2014 being the least affected (79% of planned expenditure being received) and 2017 being the worst affected with just 26% of approved expenditure being received by the Assembly. Such huge shortfalls in revenue misleads the Assemblies into preparing overly ambitious budgets and end up failing to deliver the needed services to the citizenry. This situation creates unnecessary disaffection and mistrust amongst the populace and its attendant low communal spirit and uncooperative attitudes of the people.

Table 1.7: 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
G o G			-	574,192.24	40,236.50	533,955.74	553,384.89	102,875.50	450,509.39	121,206.63	2,184.50	119,022.13
IGF	654,800.00	638,789.82	16,010.18	675,000.00	586,672.63	88,327.37	762,812.77	568,059.19	194,753.58	779,696.63	467,297.38	312,399.25
DACF	2,191,625.00	595,848.38	1,595,776.62	2,632,943.74	244,265.01	2,388,678.73	3,090,738.00	2,132,767.00	957,971.00	3,007,159.00	360,093.60	2,647,065.40
DDF	518,353.00	529,234.38	(10,881.38)	518,353.00	20,000.00	498,353.00	651,248.00	693,922.48	(42,674.48)	651,248.00	6,000.00	645,248.00
UDG			-			-			-			-
Development Partners			-			-	427,011.39	1,932.25	425,079.14	3,877,054.01	-	3,877,054.01
GET Fund			-			-			-			-
Other (please, specify)			-			-			-			-
Total	3,364,778.00	1,763,872.58	1,600,905.42	3,826,296.74	850,937.64	2,975,359.10	4,931,810.16	3,396,680.92	1,535,129.24	8,315,157.64	833,390.98	7,481,766.66

The table above and chart below indicates how individual sources of funds contributed to the dire financial situation of the Assembly within the period under review. The sources include GoG, IGF, DACF, DDF and Development Partners. The figures and the chart show huge variances between expected and actual revenues especially with regards to DACF (indicated by the gray bars) which incidentally constitutes the biggest source of funding to MMDAs. In view of the fact that, the Assembly has little or no control over all the other sources of funds but IGF, there is the need for the Assembly to invest resources in the development of the Local Economy and improve upon the mobilization of IGF.

Figure 1.6: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs



1.2.2.4 Key challenges encountered during the implementation stage include:

- Inadequate or lack of logistics such as stationery, fuel, vehicles, motorbikes, office equipment
- Inadequate, irregular or late release of funds
- Low IGF generation
- Inadequate staff or high staff attrition rate
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate office space or lack of congenial office accommodation
- Lack of teacher accommodation and poor classroom facilities in underserved areas.
- Low cooperation from communities
- Chieftaincy, land and boundary disputes
- Low of co-operation from chiefs, landowners and other stakeholders in the implementation of Planning Schemes and Layouts.
- Delays by chiefs and other stakeholders in giving names for the Streets Naming and Properties Addressing programme.
- Poor collaboration between the Central Administration Department of the Assembly and some departments.
- Low staff motivation

1.2.2.5 Lessons learnt which have implications for the DMTDP (2018-2021).

- The Assembly attracts more funding by generating more revenue internally. This is demonstrated by the formula for computing the each district's share of the DACF as well as assessment indicators for the Functional Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) based on which DDF funds are released.
- Without an active sub-district structure, business of the Assembly becomes far more costly. Where Area Councils and Unit Committees are active, they support with community mobilization, information dissemination and even revenue mobilization thereby reducing the overhead cost of the Assembly's activities.
- One of the best ways to ensure community ownership of projects is for it to contribute to the cost of the project in areas such as land, supply of casual or unskilled labour, supervision and storage space for materials. This was demonstrated with the implementation of the Pencils of Promise Projects which requires that the community provides communal labour.
- Effective involvement of the citizenry in the formulation of by-laws and fee-fixing resolution can enhance compliance and improve the collection of IGF
- The involvement of women, the disabled and other vulnerable groups in the planning process implies getting to the core of the community's needs.
- Investing into the capacity of the staff of the district is key to ensuring quality service delivery and effective and efficient outputs and outcomes.
- Supervision and monitoring is a sure way to check quality and ensure accountability in project implementation. It is therefore prudent to release the needed funds for M&E activities.

1.3: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/ DISTRICT PROFILE

1.3.1. Institutional Capacity Needs

1.3.1.1 Brief Description of the Organizational Structure

Asuogyaman District Assembly (ADA) is the highest Political and Administrative body in the District. The General Assembly which has both deliberative and executive functions is made up of a fifty-four (54) members consisting of Thirty-seven (37) elected members, Sixteen (16) government appointees, the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament. It is headed by the Presiding Member who is elected by at least Two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly from among themselves. The Assembly works through its Executive Committee with nine (9) members and the District Chief Executive as its chairman. The Executive Committee operates through nine (9) sub-committees namely; Development Planning, Works, Finance and Administration, Justice and Security and Social Services sub-committees. The rest include Tourism and Agriculture, Environment and Disaster Management, Medium and Small Scale Enterprises, and Volta Lake Management sub-committees.

These sub-committees have the responsibility of deliberating on specific issues related to their areas of operation and submitting their recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration and ratification. The Executive Committee then presents them to the General Assembly for further deliberations and adoption.

The day to day administration of the District and operationalization of the decisions taken by the General Assembly is conducted by the Central Administration. This consists of staff of the District Assembly and the Decentralized Departments under the leadership of the District Coordinating Director.

In its operations, the Assembly is principally guided by the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) from which Annual Action Plans (AAPs) and Annual Budgets are prepared. The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) prepare and implement the DMTDP as well as monitors and evaluates its implementation. The First schedule (Regulation 1 (2)) of the **National Development Planning (Systems) Regulation, 2016**, Legislative Instrument 2232, spells out the membership of the reviewed DPCU as follows:

The District Coordinating Director as its chairperson, the District Planning Officer as the secretary; the District Budget officer; the District Director, Finance Department; the District Director, Health Department; the District Director, Department of Education, Youth and Sports, the District Director, Department of Agriculture, the District Director, Department of Social Development; the District Director, Physical Planning Department, and the District Director of Works. The rest include the Convener of the Development Planning Subcommittee, the District Director, Department of Trade and Industry, the District Director, Disaster Prevention and Management Department, and the District Director, Natural Resources, Conservation, Department of Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division. The others are a representative each of the traditional authority and civil society and four representatives of relevant non-decentralized

agencies and organizations; in this case, the Fire Service, Environment and Sustainable Development Department of the Volta River Authority, the National Youth Authority and Environmental Health Unit.

1.3.1.2 DPCU Capacity and Management Index

The DPCU needed the requisite capacities and conditions to prepare a quality DMTDP and implement as well as monitor its implementation with the needed effectiveness and efficiency. Management capacity is the ability of the officers in the Assembly to perform their Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) functions efficiently and effectively in a sustainable manner whilst management conditions refer to the material resources, the conducive environment and incentives required to create an enabling environment for effective work.

Twelve (12) heads of departments and units translated their perception of a set of pre-selected indicators into numerical values ranging from 1 to 10. A score of 1 to 4 meant low performance, 5 to 6 meant average performance whilst 8 to 10 meant a high performance. The results were then collated, analysed and interpreted.

The following were the Heads of Departments and Units who took part in the assessment:

1. District Co-ordinating Director
2. District Director of Health Service
3. District Director of Education
4. District Finance Officer
5. District Budget Analyst
6. District Director of Agriculture
7. District Planning Officer
8. District Director of Social Development
9. District Physical Planning Director
10. District Director of Works
11. District NADMO Coordinator
12. District Director, Department of Trade and Industry

Data from the table below shows an average District Capacity and Management Index of 5.7 meaning a general average in capacities and conditions for the DPCU to work effectively. In reality though, indicators relating to the qualification and capacities of staff in Planning and M&E were given relatively high scores. The average scores for “Qualifications of personnel”, “Staff Complement” and “M&E Skills & Knowledge” was 7.3 which is fairly high as compared to the overall average of 5.7. Indicators that received the least approval were “availability of funds”, “utilization of funds”, “motivation / incentives” and “equipment and facilities”. This means the Assembly has a fairly big capacity gap to address, more urgently in the areas of funding, logistics, and motivation.

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Table 1.8: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Scores by Departments	Total (score)	Average Score
Qualifications of personnel	8,10,8,6,9,7,10, 8, 10, 9, 6, 8	99/12	8.25
Staff Compliment	7, 6, 9, 7, 10, 8, 6, 7, 6, 9,5,7	87/12	7.25
M&E Skills & Knowledge	8, 7, 6, 9, 5, 6, 7, 6, 8, 6, 5, 8	81/12	6.75
Availability of Funds	4, 4, 6, 3, 4, 4, 3,5, 4, 2, 3, 5,	47/12	3.91
Utilization of Funds	5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6	59/12	4.91
Timely Access to Funds	5, 5, 3, 6, 3, 6, 4, 7, 8, 5, 7, 4	63/12	5.25
Leadership	3, 5, 3, 4, 6, 8,5,7, 6, 4, 6, 5,	62/12	5.16
Management	8, 6, 8, 5,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 7, 9	81/12	6.75
Workload	3, 4, 6, 6, 7, 3, 8, 3, 6, 2, 6, 7	63/12	5.25
Motivation/ Incentives	4, 3, 3, 5, 4, 3, 6, 5, 3, 4, 5, 6	51/12	4.25
Equipment/ Facilities	5, 4, 7, 6, 3, 5, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5	53/12	4.41
Management Index		746//12 =62.2	62.2/11 = 5.7

- ✓ The total score (746) is calculated by adding the scores of the twelve= (176)
- ✓ The average total score is calculated by dividing the total score and dividing by 12 = (62.2)
- ✓ The Index is calculated by dividing the average total score by the number of indicators (62.2/11=5.7)

A capacity index of 5.7 clearly indicates a significant gap in the management capacity of the DPCU. In terms of office accommodation, all the government departments and units that constituted the DPCU were accommodated on the premises of the District Assembly, with the exception of the Department of Education. This provided the opportunity for easier and frequent interactions amongst the departments and improved efficiency in the operations of the DPCU.

However, some of the departmental offices such as the Physical Planning, Agriculture, and NADMO had structural defects and required various degrees of renovation. Generally, most of the departments needed additional office space and furnishing in terms of painting, modern furniture and air-conditioning.

Logistics was also a general concern. Only a few of the department and units had easy access to vehicles and motorbikes. This had a negative implication on the project implementation and monitoring output of the DPCU unless resources were skillfully mobilized and managed. Office equipment such as computers, scanners, printers, photocopiers as well as internet connectivity continued to occupy the demand list of most of the departments and units.

1.3.2 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

1.3.2.1 Physical and Natural Environment

1.3.2.2 Location and Size

The Asuogyaman District is located approximately between latitudes 6° 34' N and 6° 10' N and longitudes 0° 1' W and 0°14'E. It is about 120m above Mean Sea Level (MSL). It covers a total estimated surface area of 1,507 sq. km, constituting 5.7 percent of the total area of the Eastern Region. According to the 2010 National Population and Housing Census, the District has a population of 98,046 made up of 51,016 females (52%) and 47,030 males (48%). The total figure is however exponentially projected in 2018 to approximately 115,058 using a growth rate of 2%. This translates into approximately 59,868 females and 55,190 males in 2018. The population density of the district has increased over the years. In 1970, it was 15 persons per square kilometer and 37, 53 and 49 persons per square kilometer for 1984, 1996, and 2000 respectively. The 2010 population density was 65 persons per square kilometer.

The district shares boundaries with Kwahu Afram Plains North to the north, Upper Manya District to the west, Lower Manya Krobo Municipality to the south and South Dayi, Ho West and North Tongu Districts to the east. Asuogyaman is a traditional district cut apart by the Volta Lake, making it a tourism and aqua-culture hub with great potential for agricultural development.

Figure 1.7: Asuogyaman in context of Ghana

Asuogyaman District in Context of Ghana

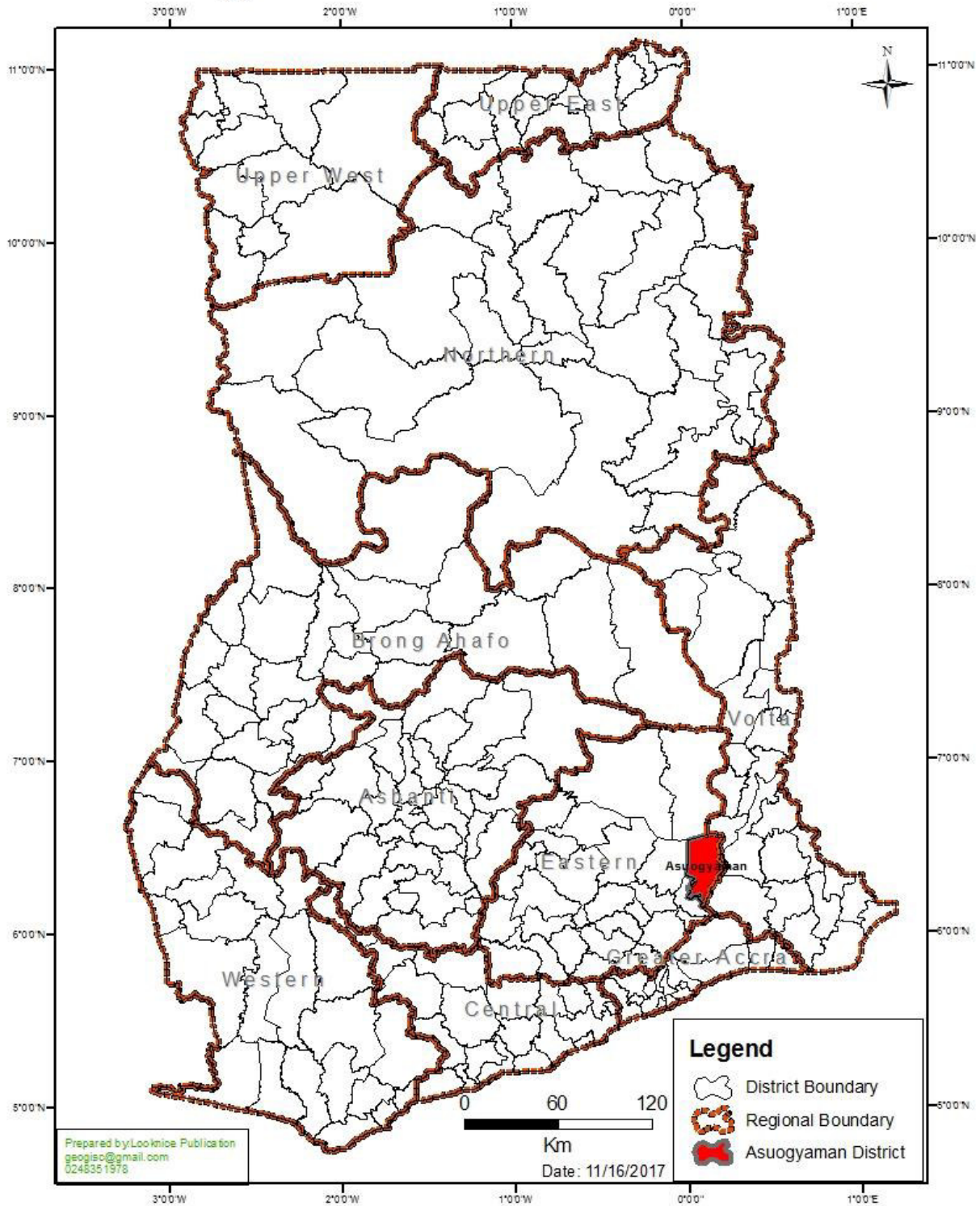


Figure 1.8: Map of Asuogyaman in Regional Context



1.3.2.3 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally undulating. It is mountainous and interspersed with low lying plains to the west and the east. The mountainous terrain is rugged and characterised by the configuration of several summits and steep slopes of hard sandstone and quartzite ridges, many rock out-crops and scarps. The VoltaRiver cuts through such ridges to create a gorge ideal for the construction of the Volta Dam at Akosombo. On the average, the highest of the peaks in the District ranges between 700-800m above sea level. The Accra-Togo plain stretches through the district, forming part of the flood plains of the VoltaRiver.

The major water body in the district is the VoltaLake, created after the construction of the Akosombo Dam. The critical area of the Volta gorge is located in the district. The VoltaLake flows through definite channels within the gorge area and spread upstream, after Gyakiti and Boso into a very large lake acclaimed to be the largest man-made lake in the world. The Lake is heavily braided at Atimpoku as it flows over the low lying areas of the District and begins to meander its way into the sea at Ada. The flow of the Volta through the undulating landscape of the District creates an extensive lakefront good for tourism development.

1.3.2.4 Climate and Vegetation

The Asuogyaman District lies within the Dry Equatorial Climate Zone, which experiences substantial amount of precipitation. This is characterized by a double maxima rainy season, which reaches its peak period in May-July, and the minor season occurs in the period of September-November. Annual rainfall usually starts in April with the peak month in June and ends in November. The dry season sets in November-December and ends in March. The annual rainfall is between 67mm and 1130mm; temperatures are warm throughout the year with maximum monthly mean of 37.2°C and a minimum of 21.0°C. Relative humidity is generally high ranging from the highest of 98% in June to 31% in January. In spite of the double maxima rainfall pattern, there is the need for the installation of irrigation facilities to ensure an all-year farming in the district.

The district lies within the Semi-Deciduous Rain Forest and the Coastal Savannah Zones of Ghana. The vegetation is predominantly dry semi-deciduous forest and savannah woodland with re-growth. The natural bio-geophysical environment appears rather vulnerable to farming and other forms of environmental stress. Timber resources are negligible. The most important forest product being fuel wood and charcoal are mainly for home consumption. Tree types that are most widespread in the district include Palm, Mango, Silk Cotton, Nim and Cassia.

1.3.2.5 Geology and Soil

The main rock types of the area are quartzite acidic gneiss and schist. These are coarse-grained muscovite and biotite schist and gneiss containing numerous quartz veins. Several out – crops of the rocks are in the area.

Soils in the area fall within the Savannah Gecol and Viosols. Upland along the hill slopes, the soils consist mainly of forest lissosol and laterites. In the low lying areas along the Volta Lake, the soil type falls within the Savannah Gecisol and Aluviosols. These are hydro morphine soils confined to the large depression and valley bottoms of the Volta river plains. The soil is greyish, dark red in colour. It is mainly impervious and moderately supplied with nutrients. Because of its structure, the soil is liable to temporary flooding in times of high water levels. Its nutrients status is moderate but to ensure sustained yield of crops it requires the use of fertilizer.

Implications for Development: The climate, vegetation, relief and drainage of the District, combine to create a conducive environment for agriculture, tourism and agro-industrial development. However, the mountainous and hilly areas are prone to erosion while low-lying planes need to be protected from floods.

1.3.2.6 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment in General

(Conditions of the Natural Environment)

Asuogyaman has a rich variety of plant and animal life. The Volta is the main water body in the district, flows in defined channel between Atimpoku and Gyakiti before expanding into a very large lake. The lake is heavily braided at Atimpoku creating ninety-nine (99) islands good for development into floating chalets and restaurants. The lake provides the needed freshness and nourishing for adjoining flora and fauna. River Alabo is the major river that drains into the Lake in the district. There are four forest reserves in the district; these include Sapawsu, Aboben Hill, Sapawsu Extension and the Volta River Forest reserves and the Akwamu Hill Community Forest.

The Community Forest is home to the endemic plant *Talbotiella gentii* which is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as well as the enigmatic White-necked Picathartes which is globally threatened and listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. These forests and most of the farming enclaves host several animal species such as snakes, lizards, *Varanus douarrha*, antelopes, hedgehops, squirrels and ground squirrels. The area is also abundant in varied types of butterflies.

The Volta River reserves cover the critical areas of the Volta gorge to protect the Volta Lake from erosion and siltation. The District has very little or no timber species like Mahogany, Odum, Sapele and Wawa. The major trees in the area are Silk Cotton Trees, Neem, Mango and other species. Other species like *Senna*, *Siania*, *Azaduracta indca*, *Sapathodea*, *Canpanulata*, *Leucaena*, *Rain tree*, *Tectona grandis*, etc. which were introduced by the Forestry Department are predominant in the protected areas of the Volta gorge. The major problem faced in the maintenance of the reserves includes, illegal farming and felling of trees. The extraction of

wood is done for fuel wood and charcoal production. In the district, the major farming practice is bush-fallowing in which the preparation of the land is done through slash-and-burn. This leaves the land bare and exposes it to erosion. Bush fire is a yearly occurrence and associated with both the harmattan and the farming season. About 85% of household in the district use fuel wood and charcoal extracted from the forest, a situation, which contribute to the depletion of the vegetation and emission of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere. Such toxic emissions are however minimal due to negligible levels of industrial activity in the district.

The district is not spared the negative impacts of climate change and its related disasters. These include floods, contamination of water, displacement of persons, destruction of roads, farms/farmlands, buildings and other structures and forest and its wildlife. Several locations do experience bush fires and landslides due to the activities of farmers within the zone. Several community schools are usually also hit by storms due to inadequate trees planted to provide wind breaks. Several protected zones are experiencing a fast pace of deterioration due to the destruction of forest.

Human activities including farming by the inhabitants have adverse effect on the fragile hilly environment, destroying the ecological balance thus resulting in soil erosion, landslides and subsequent situation of the Volta Lake a situation that could be partly responsible for the reduced volume of the Volta Lake and decreasing efficiency of the Akosombo hydro – electric plant. There is a ban on farming activities along the steep slopes of the Lake. As a result secondary forest replanted by the Forestry Department and V.R.A. can be seen on the steep slopes of the Volta gorge. The need however for a massive tree planting and the pursuit of a green economy programme in the District, with the view to forestalling the dire consequences of climate change cannot be overemphasized.

1.3.2.7 Water security

The Volta Lake literary braids the Asuogyaman District dividing the district into two halves. This provides a great opportunity for the district to be secured in terms of provision of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial usage. Only seven kilometres from the District capital, the expanded Kpong Water Treatment Plant has the capacity to supply 40 million gallons of water daily, yet a huge infrastructural deficit has ensured that several communities in the Asuogyaman district do not have easy access to potable water as well as for commercial purposes.

A few farmers utilize the Lake for the purpose of vegetable production. The lake also helps in the processing of fish products especially by Aquaculture companies in the processing of fresh tilapia. Underground water is mainly utilized through the construction of wells and boreholes.

It is ironic that the district lies besides the Volta Lake, yet a significant number of the communities have inadequate, irregular or unwholesome supply of water. Pipe-borne water from either the Volta River Authority or the Ghana Water Company serve only the Akosombo, Atimpoku, Boso and Anum Area Councils. However it is only Akosombo and to some extent

Atimpoku Area Councils that have an appreciable level of regularity of supply. A good number of communities and suburbs of Akosombo and Atimpoku do not have pipe-borne water. There are also challenges of spillage, occasional and in some areas, regular damage of pipelines, perceived and proven unfair or overbilling and illegal connection.

Anum and Boso are served by the Ghana Water Company with a treatment plan at Dodi Asantekrom but frequent faults on the treatment system ensures that communities have to almost always get alternative sources of water.

Apegusu/Frankadua and Gyakiti Area Councils have had limited access to pipe-borne water for a long time. They are served mainly by boreholes and hand-dug wells while a good number of their populations resort to the Volta River for their water need. A recent intervention by Safe Water Network, an NGO that provides potable water for communities under a cost-sharing agreement, has ensured a significant improvement in the supply of potable water to the Apegusu/Frankadua Area Council which has a projected population of approximately 20,000. Gyakiti Area Council has about 30 of functional boreholes serving approximately 16,000 people. Water coverage is about 65% and 56% for Apegusu/Frankadua and Gyakiti respectively.

Generally, as revealed by the 2010 PHC, Public tap/stand pipe, pipe-borne outside dwelling, borehole/pump/tube well and pipe borne inside dwelling are the major improved sources of drinking water in Asuogyaman district with 23.8%, 23.2%, 18.4% and 15.9% respectively. The urban areas have three major sources such as pipe borne inside dwelling (38.3%), pipe borne outside dwelling (29.9%) and public tap/ stand pipe. However, the areas different sources of improved sources like bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (26.0%), Public tap/Standpipe (21.7%), and Pipe-borne outside dwelling (20.4%). Unlike urban and district, rural has river/stream as one of the main sources of unimproved sources of drinking water with 12.5%.

The Assembly in partnership with other stakeholders such as Safe Water Network and the CWSA seeks to expand expand the water coverage by treating underground water as well as water from the Volta Lake for distribution to communities and households. There is the need for a good infrastructure to be laid for the utilization of the water resources of the district for economic growth. There is also the need to protect the forest and vegetative cover especially within the gorge area to prevent erosion and siltation and preserve the ecosystem.

Implications for Development: The district has a huge water security potential due to the presence of the Volta Lake. But this can only be fully realized by investing in the appropriate infrastructure and technology for its utilization in the required sectors of the district's economy.

1.3.2.8 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The District is prone to natural disasters and man-made disasters. Landslides and rock-fall along the gorge area of the Volta Lake especially on the steep slopes facing Anum and Boso constitute a disaster threat. Another concern is the flooding of the settlements and infrastructure in the southern part of the Volta Lake as a result of the increase in water volume which will require the VRA to spill water from the Dam. The VRA and the District Assembly in consultation with stakeholders have developed an emergency preparedness plan to communicate to inhabitants, measures put in place and actions expected of them during such disasters so as to safeguard lives and properties. This is very important for physical development planning at the lower basin of the dam.

The district is also prone to earthquakes and tremors. There is the need to identify and document such locations and ensure the incorporation of mitigation measures in spatial planning and physical development.

Bush fires also cause widespread devastation to forest and farms. Most of these situations are caused by individuals. The widespread bushfires, shifting cultivation system of farming practiced as well as the use of fuel wood, which is the principal energy source, used for cooking, results in serious deforestation with its attendant consequences. Forest depletion and bush fires can be considered a major environmental management issue in the Asuogyaman District. Domestic fires caused by negligence and electrical faults have also been recorded. The entire district is fire prone and therefore requires good management especially during the dry season. Another growing incidence of disaster is drowning as a result of fishing and amusement. Flooding has resulted in several fatalities in recent past.

Implications for Development: The threat of rock falls and earthquake represent calls for the necessary remedial measures to forestall any large scale destruction in future. The realities of fire and flood disasters as well as drowning of inhabitants in the Volta Lake need to be confronted with all urgency.

1.3.2.9 Natural Resources

The natural resources comprise mineral resources, arable lands, and water resources and forest. Apart from the establishment of the Akosombo Hydro Electric Dam, the Volta Lake has yet to see an exploitation of its fullest potential in the areas of agriculture, water transportation, tourism and provision of potable water. The huge body of water has seen little tapping in terms of irrigation even though adjoining lands lend themselves to agriculture.

In spite of the relative increase in the number of hotels and resorts along the lake, its potential is still hugely untapped especially with respect to the development of the various islands found on the lake, as well as water sports. Fish farming is also a growing industry within the lake which requires a lot of investment and regulatory attention.

There are arable lands, mainly wetlands, forest and forest-savanna transition which can support a wide range of crops including rice and sugarcane production, vegetables, banana and citrus, tobacco, cassava, maize, yam etc.. The available technologies for extracting the existing resources used are basic farm tools like cutlasses, hoes and ploughs. The technologies available to enhance utilization of these resources are agricultural mechanization and irrigation. Measures, including the enforcement of Land Administration Act, education, monitoring and extension services are being put in place to ensure the effective utilization and sustainability of these resources. The challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district are land litigation, habitats for birds who are also pests to grain production. Some benefits derived from the resource by the district are revenue generation, employment, food production.

Limestone deposits are found in commercial quantities around Adjena. The Summabe Quarry which covers an area of about 581.66 hectares is estimated to contain a total 4 million tons of limestone. Other places known to house limestone are Gyakiti, Mpakadan, Aboabo, Sedorm and Apeguso. Modernized mining equipment is deemed relevant technologies that can be used for both the extraction and utilization of the existing resource. For effective utilization of these resources one has to obtain a permit from government agencies before becoming eligible to extract. For sustainability of the mineral resource in Asuogyaman, approval from EPA and the lands commission must be sought before extraction. Some challenges faced with the utilization of limestone in Asuogyaman is illegal mining, unclaimed lands, and land disputes.

The Asuogyaman District has forest reserves like Taposu, Aboben and Akwamu Gorge Conservation Project. Some benefits derived from the forest resources by the district are soil and soil water conservation, revenue, research, games, wildlife and species conservation and rainfall enhancement.

Implications for Development: If exploited the natural resource base of the District, wield the potential of creating employment and improving individual and household incomes in the district. The major challenge to the optimal utilization of these resources has been the lack of or low levels of investments. But related to the foregoing factor are the poor marketing of these potentials, low economies of scale and lack of other incentives for prospective investors.

1.3.2.10 Population

Population Composition

It is important that the size, composition and distribution of any population be analyzed to facilitate development planning, programme and policy implementation. With the current decentralized governance system and administration of planning in Ghana, it will be desirable that statistics be provided on the size, growth as well as spatial distribution. The population size and growth, composition and age-sex structure, migration, fertility and mortality of the Asuogyaman District are discussed in this chapter. The population figures in this analysis are projected from the 2010 National Population and Housing Census using a growth rate of 2.0.

Population Size and Distribution (urban/rural)

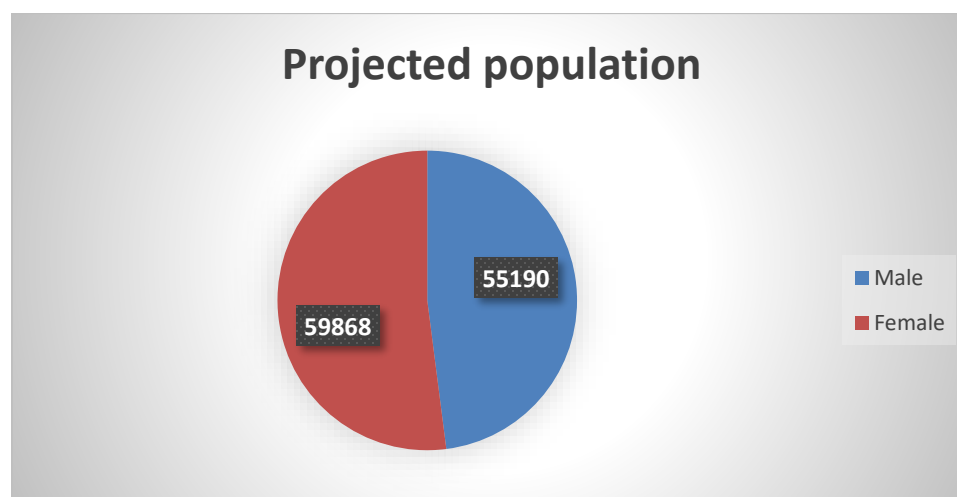
From table 2.1, about 70 percent of the total population of the Asuogyaman District resides in the rural area. Out of a projected population of 115058, 46.9 percent of them are males while the remaining are females. This total represent 2.5 percent of the regional urban population and a sex ratio of 88.2 meaning that for every 88 males you have a corresponding 100 females or there are 12 percent more females than males. This situation means that for the district to attain its full potential the issue of gender equity and women empowerment should be given more attention. In the rural areas the sex ratio stands at 93.8 meaning that there are 6.2 % more females than males.

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

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	115058	100.0	33783	100.0	81275	100.0
Male	55190	48.0	15835	46.9	39355	48.4
Female	59868	52.0	17948	53.1	41920	51.6
Sex Ratio	92.2		88.2		93.8	
Percent of regional population	3.7		2.5		4.7	

Projections for 2018, Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 1.9:Sex Ratio



Projections for 2018 (for every 88 males there is a corresponding 100 females)

Source: DPCU,2017

Age-Sex Structure

The sex structure of the population in the district indicates that a higher percentage of males (18.9%) than females (18.4%) are in the age group 0 to 14 years. This situation is reversed between ages 15 to 59 years. The elderly age group also had more female than males indicating a higher life expectancy of female than males at this age group. This raises the issue of lifestyles and healthy living as far as the male population is concerned.

Nonetheless, considering the comparatively generally low national life expectancy rate, it will be more beneficial to make interventions on life expectancy and general quality of life an all-inclusive agenda.

The population of the district is largely youthful with more than half (64%) of the population below 30 years and a further broader infant age bracket of 0-14 recording 37.4 percent of the total population. This population present diverse scenarios for the future and therefore require policy attention with special emphasis on youth development. But more pressing is the need to develop the knowledge and skills of the teeming youth and provide the needed job creation and employment opportunities in order to channel their energies towards productive ventures.

In relation to agriculture, the population structure indicates a rapidly ageing population of the traditionally known and manageable methods of farming. If farming is not made more attractive and rewarding to the youthful population through mechanization, it will lead to a rapid decline in agriculture and affect the economy of the district and the nation as a whole.

Table 1.10: Age Structure by sex and age group

Age	Sex			Sex		Total	Percent (%)
	Male	Percent (%)		Female	Percent (%)		
All Ages	55190	100.0		59868	100.0	115058	100.0
0-14	21748	39.4		21227	35.5	42975	37.4
15-24	10763	19.5		11576	19.3	22339	19.4
25-29	3725	6.7		4625	7.7	8350	7.3
30-59	14963	27.1		17048	28.5	32011	27.8
60+	3991	7.2		5392	9.0	9383	8.2

Projections for 2018, Source: DPCU, 2017

The table below indicates a broad base which narrows as the population ages peaking after age 24 years. The phenomenon confirms assertion that large cohorts are born at a particular year, decreasing population can be attributed to either migration, death or both. More females than males survive to higher ages although more males than females are in the age group 0-14 years.

Table 1.11: Population by age, sex and type of locality

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO	URBAN	RURAL
ALL AGES	115058	55190	59868	92.2	29.4	70.6
0-4	14643	7472	7171	104.2	25.8	74.2
5-9	13565	6759	6806	99.3	26.5	73.5
10-14	14767	7516	7251	103.7	29.9	70.1
15-19	12798	6378	6420	99.3	33.5	66.5
20-24	9541	4385	5156	85.0	30.6	69.4
25-29	8350	3725	4625	80.5	30.7	69.3
30-34	7104	3315	3789	87.5	28.8	71.2
35-39	6326	2913	3413	85.4	31.2	68.8
40-44	5844	2715	3129	86.8	31.2	68.8
45-49	4896	2251	2645	85.1	33.7	66.3
50-54	4732	2204	2528	87.2	32.0	68.0
55-59	3109	1565	1544	101.4	31.2	68.8
60-64	2726	1283	1443	88.9	25.6	74.4
65-69	1595	765	830	92.2	25.1	74.9
70-74	2033	847	1185	71.5	23.2	76.8
75-79	1152	467	685	68.2	23.3	76.7
80-84	926	304	622	48.9	22.8	77.2
85+	952	325	627	51.8	21.1	78.9
All ages	115058	55190	59868	92.2	29.4	70.6
0-14	42975	21747	21228	102.4	27.4	72.6
15-64	65426	30734	34692	88.6	31.3	68.7
65+	6657	2708	3949	68.6	23.3	76.7
Age-dependency ratio	75.9	79.6	72.6		65.2	80.7

Projections for 2018, Source: DPCU, 2017

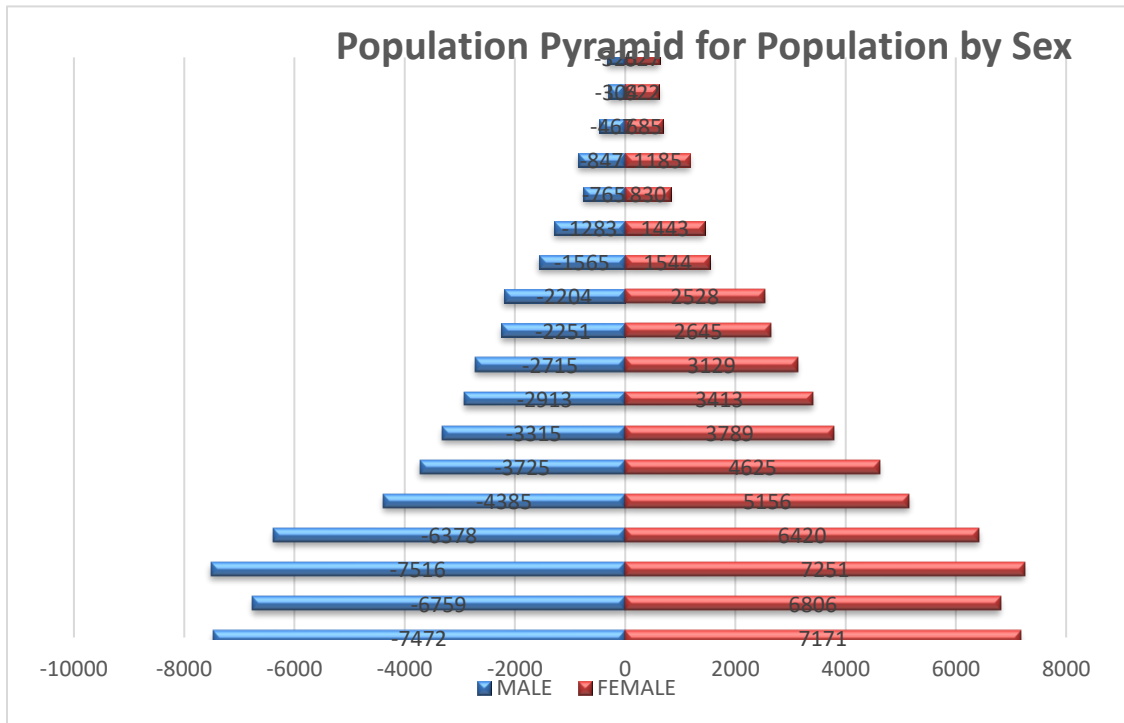


Figure 1.10: Population Pyramid

Source: DPCU, 2017 (projected for 2018)

Dependency Ratio

Based on projections from the 2010 PHC, The district has a total age dependency of 75.9 meaning that for every person in the working population he/she has almost one person to take care of. A low child dependency ratio (65.7) indicates that every two persons in the working population would have about 2 children with ages 15 years and younger to take care of. This has implications for social interaction and gender issues.

Table 1.12: Projected Age dependency ratio by sex

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	11,5058	100.0	55,190	100.0	59,868	100.0
0-14	42,975	37.4	2,747	39.4	21,228	35.5
15-64	65,462	56.9	30,734	55.7	34,692	57.9

65+	6,657	5.8		2,708	4.9		3,949	6.6
All Ages dependency ratio	75.9			79.6			72.6	
Child dependency ratio	65.7			70.8			61.2	
Old age dependency ratio	10.2			8.8			11.4	

Projections for 2018, Source: DPCU, 2017

Population Growth Rate and Projections

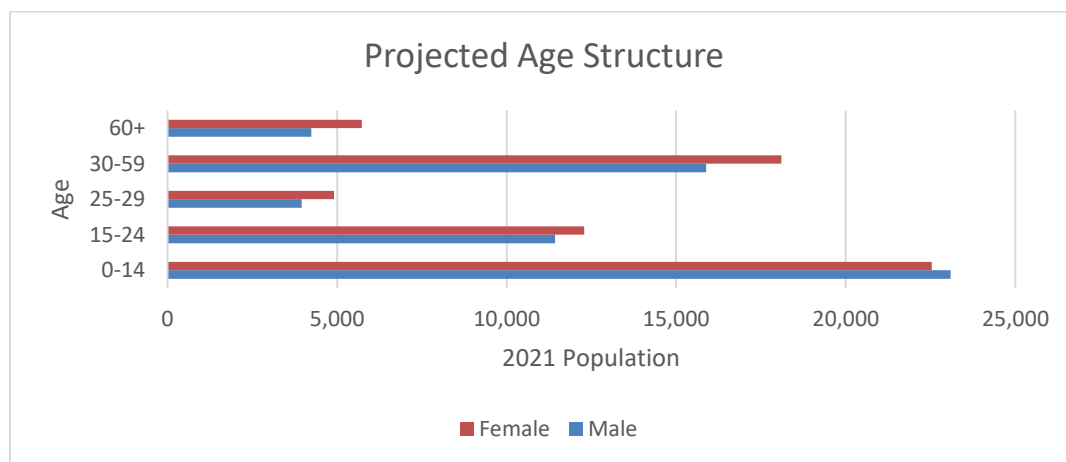
Based on the exponential method for the computation of population growth rate, Asuogyaman has a growth rate of 2.0%. This means that from an estimated population of 98,046 in 2010, the District is projected to have a population of approximately 122,173 by 2021.

Table 1.13: Projected Age Structure by sex and age group (2021)

Age	Sex			Sex		Total	Percent (%)
	Male	Percent (%)		Female	Percent (%)		
All Ages	58,603	100.0		63,570	100.0	122,173	100.0
0-14	23,093	39.4		22,540	35.5	45,633	37.4
15-24	11,429	19.5		12,292	19.3	23,721	19.4
25-29	3,955	6.7		4,911	7.7	8,866	7.3
30-59	15,888	27.1		18,102	28.5	33,990	27.8
60+	4,238	7.2		5,725	9.0	9,963	8.2

Projections for 2018, Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 1.11: Projected Age Structure



1.3.2.11 Migration

Migration is one of the components of population and its dynamics. Its measurement can be done in a number of ways

The nationality of the population of Asuogyaman District is shown in table 2.4 below. Table 2.7 indicates that the district has a total migrant population of 44,464, of the number, 16,587 persons were born elsewhere in the Eastern Region, while 27,777 were born in another region in Ghana. The largest number of migrants who moved to the district are from the Volta Region (15,737), followed by Greater Accra Region (4,187), and Ashanti Region (1,906). The lowest number of migrants came from the Upper West Region (105).

With regards to the duration of residents, table 2.7 indicates that the highest proportion of migrants (44.4%) had lived in the district for more than 10 years, followed by those who had lived in the District for between 5 to 9 years (15.9%). Only about 14.0% of the migrants from the Volta Region (28.2%), Central Region (23.5%), and Upper East Region (22.4%) have lived in the District for 20 years or more.

Table 1.14: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	44,464	14.0	25.9	15.9	19.4	24.9
Born elsewhere in the region	16,687	11.6	25.1	15.8	19.9	27.6
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	1,005	17.9	31.0	18.3	17.6	15.1
Central	1,442	13.6	24.7	18.0	20.2	23.5
Greater Accra	4,187	22.5	28.9	15.5	18.4	14.6
Volta	15,737	12.5	24.3	15.3	19.7	28.2
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashanti	1,906	17.5	30.2	16.6	17.7	18.0
Brong Ahafo	863	19.2	28.2	18.3	19.4	14.9
Northern	1,271	15.1	33.8	18.3	15.0	17.7
Upper East	286	18.5	21.7	15.0	22.4	22.4
Upper west	105	14.3	38.1	14.3	18.1	15.2
Outside Ghana	975	23.5	27.9	16.1	17.7	14.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.2.12 Gender Equality

Gender equality is a globally accepted ideal enshrined in international agreements and commitments. There are many ongoing discussions about what equality means (and does not mean) in practice and how to achieve it. It is clear that there are global patterns to inequality between women and men. For example, women tend to suffer violence at the hands of their intimate partners more often than men; women's political participation and their representation in decision-making structures lag behind men's; women and men have different economic opportunities; women are over-represented among the poor; and women and girls make up the majority of people trafficked and involved in the sex trade. These issues – and others – need to be addressed in efforts to promote gender equality. Achieving greater equality between women and men will require changes at many levels, including changes in attitudes and relationships, changes in situations and legal frameworks, changes in economic institutions, and changes in political decision-making structures.

Asuogyaman District has a projected population of One Hundred and Fifteen Thousand and Fifty-Eight (115,058) according to the 2010 population and housing census. The male population is forty-seven thousand and thirty (55,190) representing forty-eight percent (48%) and female population is fifty-one thousand and sixteen (59,868) also representing fifty-two percent (52%).

Even though females outnumber males, they are not fully represented in decision making at the local level. Traditionally males tend to dominate as far as leadership positions in the general society is concerned. Out of the 23,551 households recorded in the Asuogyaman district in 2010, 58 percent of them are male headed and the remaining 42 percent are female headed. This is in line with the national and regional phenomenon of household headship.

While acknowledging that the concept of gender equality is about empowering both gender, it is clear that in this society and culture the scales tilt so much against the female gender that, any genuine assessment would focus much more on women and girls.

Like the larger Ghanaian society, women in the Asuogyaman district take care of the home. They are therefore the worst affected or burdened in the wake of a family problem or a lack or insufficiency of an essential need. For example, if the taps run out, or the river dries up, getting water for domestic consumption is principally the woman's responsibility irrespective of what other tasks she has to perform. She has to be the one to go to the market, feed and bathe the baby and sometimes even teach the children at home. This multi-tasked role of most women naturally keeps them away from leadership roles.

Women who venture into the traditional roles of men, such as being strong in leadership, tend to be seen by society as domineering, disrespectful and sometimes even seen as having evil powers. These prejudices tend to intimidate a lot of women and girls from stepping out to take leadership roles.

Data of Assembly members indicates that, out of the total of thirty-seven (37) elected assembly members, two (2) are females and thirty-five (35) are males. This represents a disappointing five percent (5%) females and ninety-five percent (95%) being males. On the appointed assembly members which has a total of fifteen (15), three (3) of them are females and the rest males. This also represents. Twenty percent (20%) and Eighty percent (80%) of females and males respectively.

In view of this, the views of females are progressively being marginalized in the decision making process, therefore making them vulnerable.

In terms of our land tenure and management regime, lands are mostly vested in chiefs and family or clan heads; positions are rarely occupied by women. In effect women are disadvantaged not only by this but several of the practices rooted in tradition and custom.

In formulating the DMTDP 2018-2021, efforts were made to ensure the active participation of women and girls at the community level.

Implications for Development: Traditional roles of the female gender and other stereotypes tend to make women and girls vulnerable and less economically and socially empowered than the men. Marginalizing the female gender only denies the society of their industry and makes it poorer. To empower women who are in the majority implies harnessing the full human resource potential of the District. The Asuogyaman District Assembly and all her stakeholders should, on the basis of this gender analysis, work to ensure that gender concerns are addressed in all planning activities when setting priorities and allocating resources.

Specific Gender Mainstreaming Activities

- Provision of adequate sanitary facilities for both male and female at all public places especially schools and health facilities
- Analyze development proposals in the light of how it affect both male and female and provide adequately measures to address their needs
- Organize sensitization programmes for men and women to encourage cross gender participation in local governance
- Encourage more female aspirants to take political and public positions
- Form school clubs for girls to build their confidence and capacity to bridge the gap between boys and girls.
- Support women trades groups in the district in accessing resources for their activities

1.3.2.13 Settlement

1.3.2.13.1 District Boundary and Land Uses

Asuogyaman covers a total estimated surface area of 1,507 sq. km, constituting 5.7 percent of the total area of the Eastern Region. The Volta Lake borders the district at the north western side and almost divides it into two halves from north to south. South Dayi, Ho West and North Tongu border the district to the east, Lower Manya Krobo to the south, while the Upper Manya Krobo and Kwahu Afram Plains North border it to the west and north respectively. The two most significant economic activities that occur along the banks of the Lake are fish (tilapia) farming and the operation of hotel and beach resorts. Inhabitants along these communities however do artisanal fishing, essentially dealing with species such as the mudfish, shrimps and the famous Sierrathrissalocally known as “one-mouth-thousand”.

From Sapor, northwards to Gyakiti, as well as from Akwamufie to Mpakadan towards Boso are mainly farming settlements. Mpakadan and Nkwakubew hold substantial relics of machinery and structures of the once vibrant defunct state farms. Apart from mechanization by private entities namely; Volta River Estate Limited and Humbeg Farms, very little of agriculture mechanization has been undertaken, thereby making agriculture less impactful and attractive in the district.

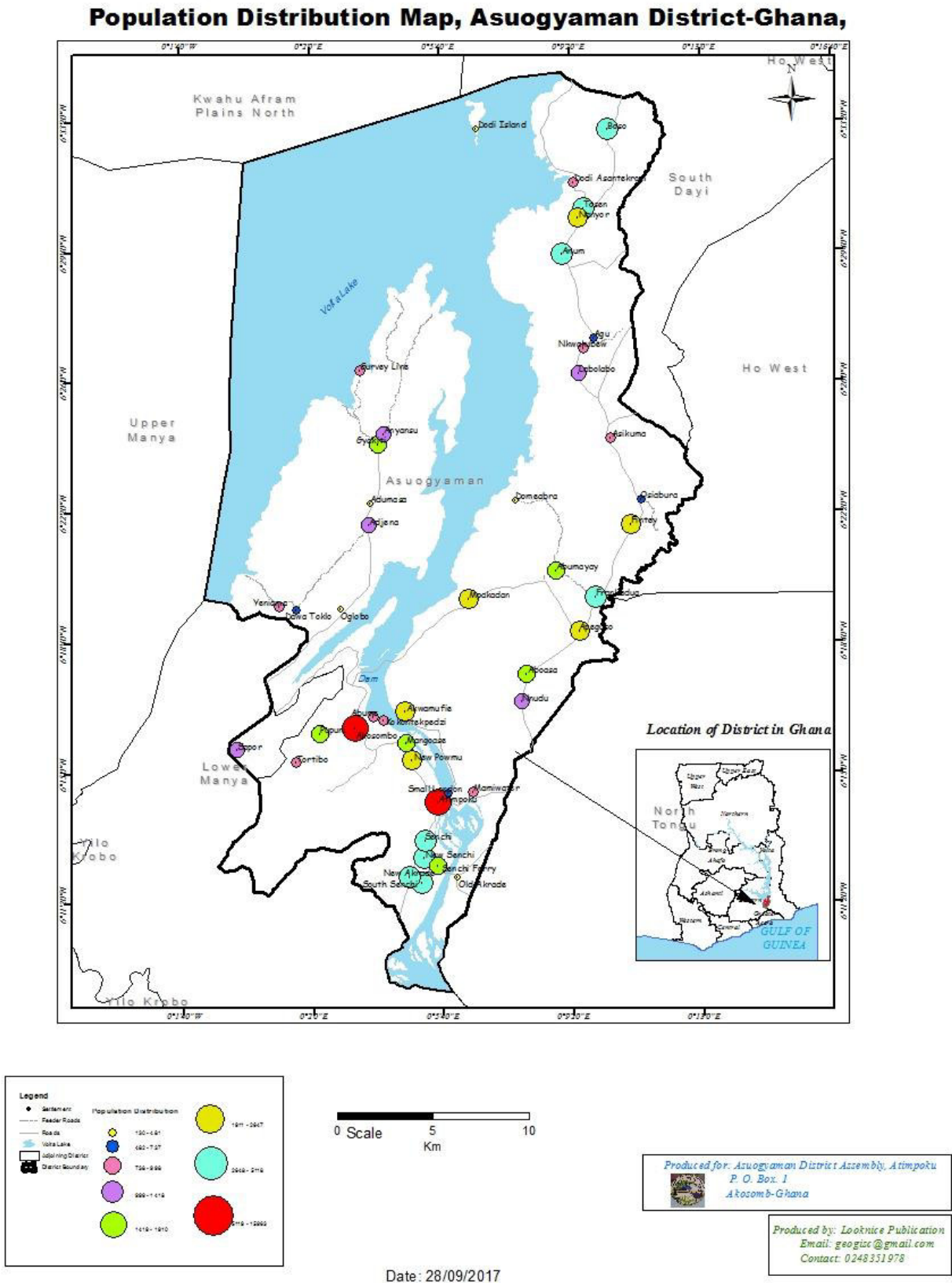
The built environment of the district is a diverse mixture of under developed, old dilapidated and new improved housing. The conditions of the existing stock of houses in the district especially along the main Accra-Akosombo road corridor and within Akosombo are of good quality. This has given the district an urban outlook. The situation is however different for most houses in the other parts of District. Generally the towns in the District are not properly planned and therefore do not have good layouts and internal road network. The traditional houses are built of stabilise earth, land-Crete blocks or wattle and dub and roofed with thatch or iron roofing sheets. The most common houses in most parts of the settlements in the district are characterized by poor drains, dilapidate walls, exposed foundations and leaking roofs. The road network in the communities has deteriorated and show strong evidence of gully erosion with exposed rock and stones. These conditions presuppose a lack of maintenance. Most towns are lineal while’s villages and hamlets are of huza settlement types. The Huza settlement type is predominant in the Northeast and along the Volta Lake, mostly inhabited by immigrant Krobo farmers and Ewefisher folks.

The main method of refuse disposal is through open dumping. Under the system, no labourers are assigned to the designated dumping sites. Toilet facilities in the District include water closet (mainly found in settlements along the Akosombo-New Akrade road corridor); KVIPs and VIP’s. There is a need to put in place a sanitation project to ensure proper disposal and treatment of waste. The District is served by three water supply systems located at Kpong, Akosombo and Dodi Asantekrom.

1.3.2.14 Population Distribution

Population in the district is distributed quite evenly across the landscape but thickens in density at the southern part at Akosombo, Atimpoku, Senchi, Akrade and their environs and then at the northern edge of the district where Boso and Anum sit. It is however thickest at Akosombo and Atimpoku. The sparsest areas are Yeniamah to Surveyline, and Nnudu, Mpakandan to Nkwakubew. However all these places have respectable population figures. This near-uniform pattern of spatial distribution of the district's population implies that services such as water, schools, health infrastructure are distributed evenly across the settlements.

Figure 1.12: Population Distribution Map



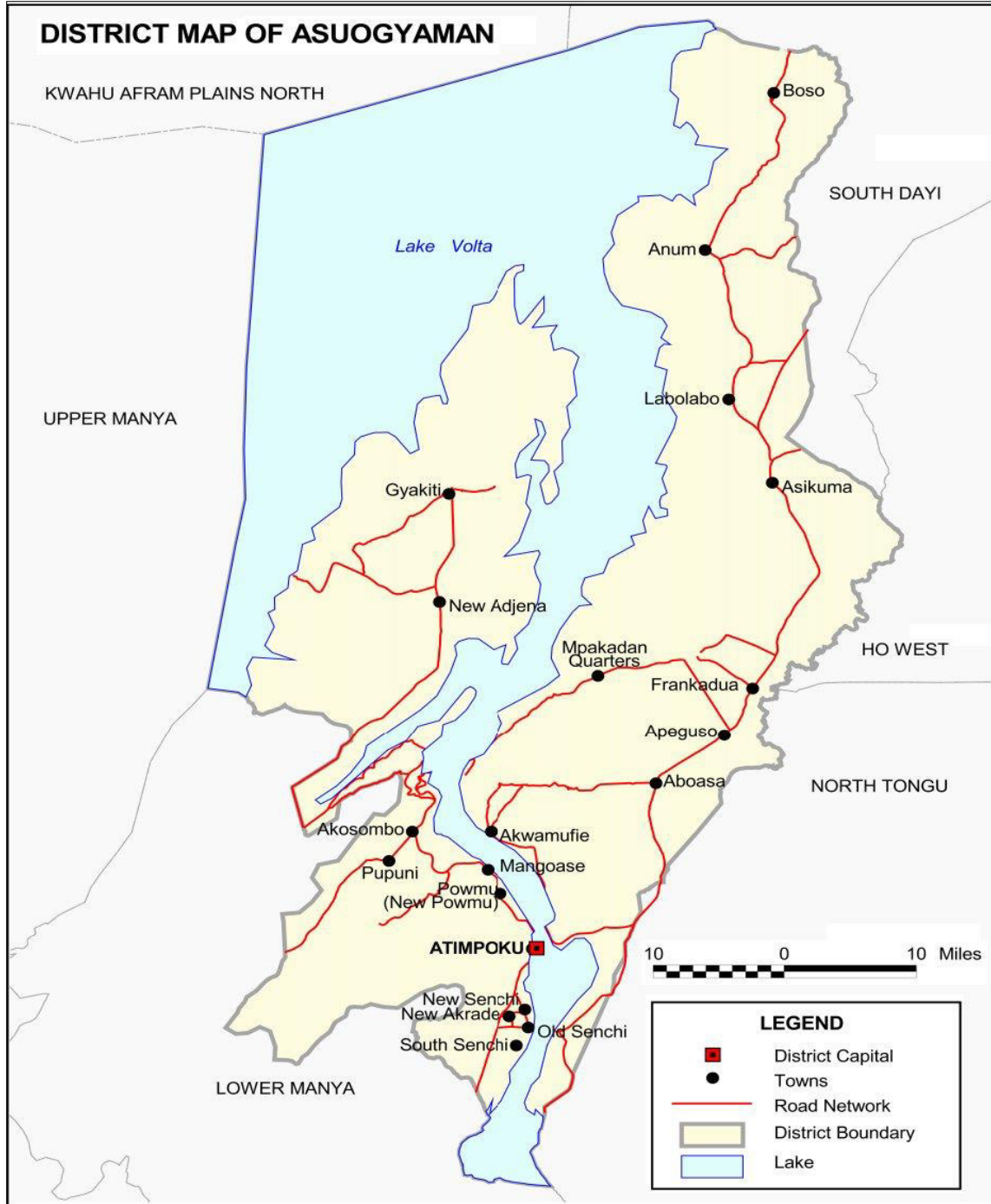
1.3.2.15 Types of Available Transportation Infrastructure

The main trunk roads in the District are the Akosombo-Akrade road corridor, Atimpoku-Asikumah road, Asikumah Junction to Anum Road and Akosombo-Gyakiti roads. The Akosombo-New Akrade road links up to Tema roundabout while the Atimpoku-Asikumah road links up with the Volta Region. Apart from these two roads the rest have seen steady deterioration but very little in terms of rehabilitation over the years. The Akosombo-Gyakiti road which is used by the numerous farming communities to cart their produce to Akosombo and beyond is the worst affected. There is the need to speed up work on the road to reduce cost of transportation and its implication on the cost of doing business.

With respect to town roads, Akosombo can boast of the best with a well laid drainage system. It is however an exception as most of the peri-urban communities do not have tarred roads at all or existing ones are in bad shape. Some of the road networks in the communities have deteriorated and shown strong evidence of gully erosion with exposed rock and stones. A good number of the rural communities are served by feeder roads and foot paths. These feeder roads however become near impassable during the rainy season. During the dry season they become very dusty and pose as health risks to commuters and residents alike.

The feeder road network is maintained by the District Assembly with a periodic reshaping programme. Notable feeder road networks include Apegusu-Mpakadan, Gyakiti-Mpamproase, Sapor Junction-Sapor, Adjena-Poponya and Yoyem-Sedom. The total length of the feeder road network is approximately 168 kilometers.

Figure 1.13: Map of Asuogyaman showing Road Network



1.3.2.16 Drainage, Sanitation and Waste Management Infrastructure

Drainage in the district is a great concern. Apart from Akosombo which has a good drainage system, only a negligible percentage of settlements can boast of just a few lengths of drains. The trunk roads that lead to major cities such as Tema do not have drains. This creates challenges of erosion, stagnant waters and their resultant safety and health issues for most of the communities.

1.3.2.17 Sanitation

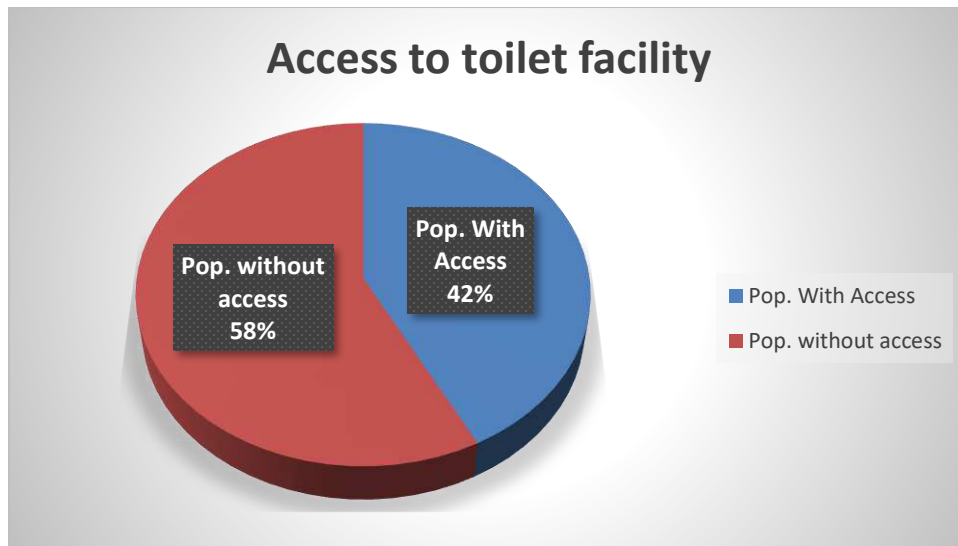
Sanitation facilities in the District consist principally of toilet facilities as well as refuse containers and tracks for ensuring proper hygienic conditions. The facilities include water-closets (WCs), KVIPs, Pit latrines and VIP. Most of the WCs are privately owned by certain institutions and individuals. The highest concentration of WC facilities is in Akosombo.

The district has approximately 60 public toilets but most of them are not in good condition owing to low maintenance culture and difficulty in getting caretakers to manage the facilities. As a result less than 40 of these facilities are currently in use. This number is estimated to serve a little over 30,000 people. Additionally, there are 4548 approved private toilets (WCs, KVIPs, VIP) serving an estimated 18,192 people. Together they all serve 48,742 representing just about 43% of the population.

Table 1.15: Access to toilet facility

YEAR	TOTAL PROJECTED POPULATION (2018 & 2021)	TOTAL POPULATION SERVED BY PUBLIC LATRINES	TOTAL POPULATION SERVED BY PRIVATE/HOUSEHOLD LATRINES	Overall TOTAL POPULATION SERVED	% SERVED POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION UNSERVED	% UNSERVED POPULATION
2018	115,058	30,550	18,192	48,742	43.4% (district coverage)	66,316	57.6%
2021	122,173	30,550	18,192	48,742	39.9% (district coverage)	73,431	60.1%

Figure 1.14 :Access to toilet facility

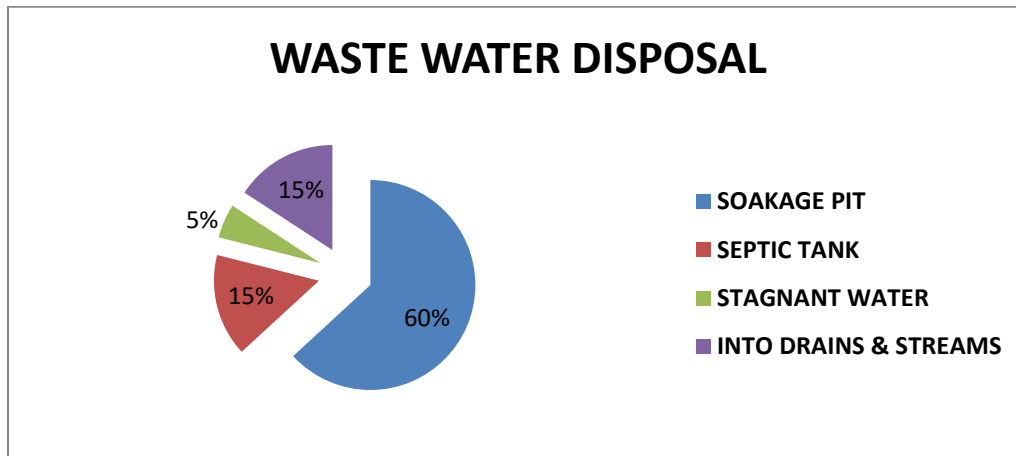


The nonfunctional facilities alone have the potential of serving an additional 14,000 people which would have put the access coverage to 54%. While some of those nonfunctional facilities could hardly be repaired, it is important that the abandoned ones are rehabilitated and put back to use instead of constructing new facilities.

It must also be emphasized that public toilet facilities for settlements are no longer sustainable as most communities even find it difficult to find caretakers for them. As a result, they use the facility anyhow and without maintenance until they deteriorate beyond usage. To curb the incidence of open defecation, it is incumbent on the Assembly to enforce development regulations and to ensure that both residential and commercial facilities have places of convenience.

For waste water disposal in the district, 65% of the population uses soakage pit, 15% depends on septic tank, 5% allow stagnant water behind their bath houses and 15% flows into drains and nearby streams.

Figure 1.15: waste water disposal methods

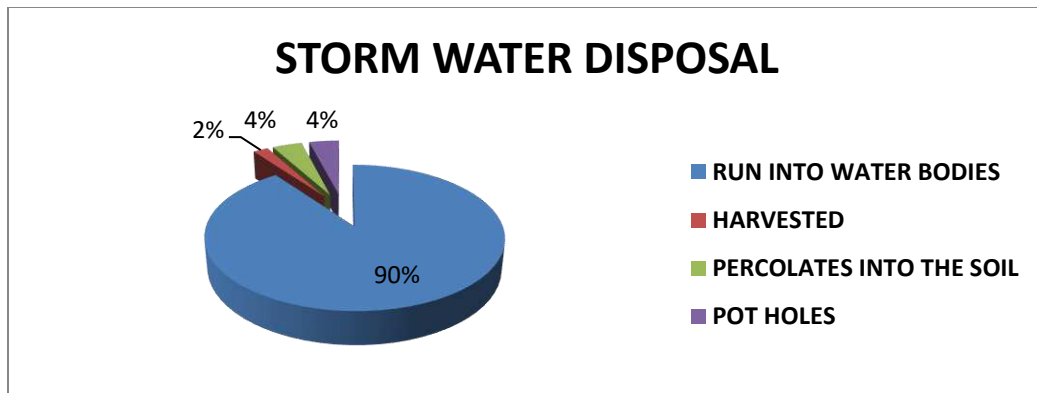


Source: EHU(2017)

The district is projecting that by the year 2020; about 96% of the district’s populace will practice safe waste water disposal methods.

Properly constructed drainage facilities are virtually non-existent in the District with domestic waste water running freely from homes on to walk ways. About 90% of storm water runs into water bodies, only 2% is harvested, 4% percolates into the soil whiles 4% collect in pot holes and depressions.

Figure 1.16: Storm Water Disposal

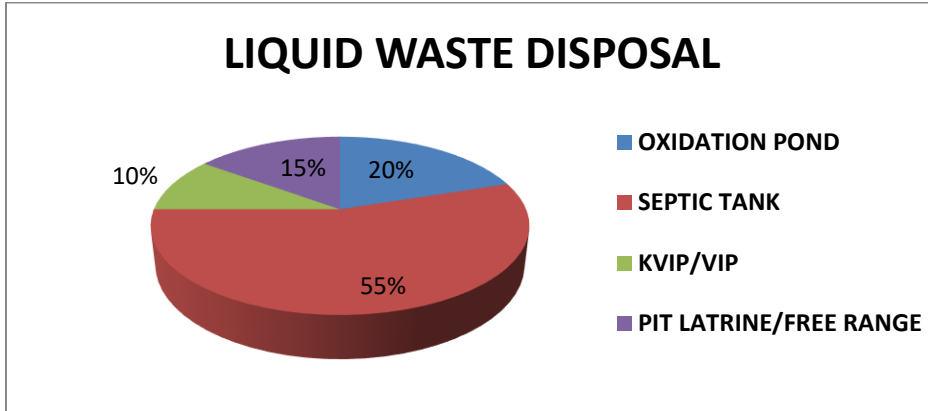


These waste waters get stagnant in little depressions within the settlements and serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other harmful insects.

Also absent in the district is final disposal site for both solid and liquid waste. The district again doesn’t have cesspool emptier which poses a great challenge to its populace. These hinder proper hygienic methods of human waste as well as solid waste disposal. This results in the

indiscriminate disposal of waste. In percentage wise, 20% of the populace directs their liquid waste into the oxidation pond for treatment, 55% depends on septic tanks, 10% depends on KVIP's & VIP's while 15% depends on offensive pit latrines and free range.

Figure 1.17: Liquid waste disposal system in the district



Refuse is disposed of in heaps near rivers or at places near to food preparation sites. These disposal sites are breeding grounds for disease vectors and bacteria which pose serious health hazards for inhabitants of the settlements. It must be noted that, 75% of the district populace depends on approved refuse disposal sites while 25% practices crude dumping of refuse.

Figure 1.18: Solid waste disposal

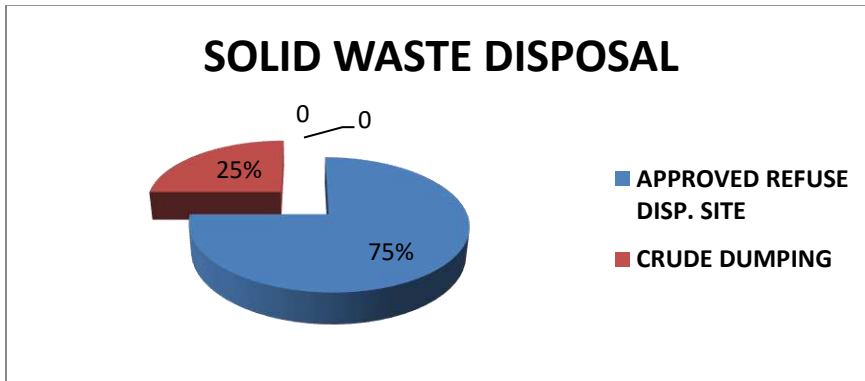
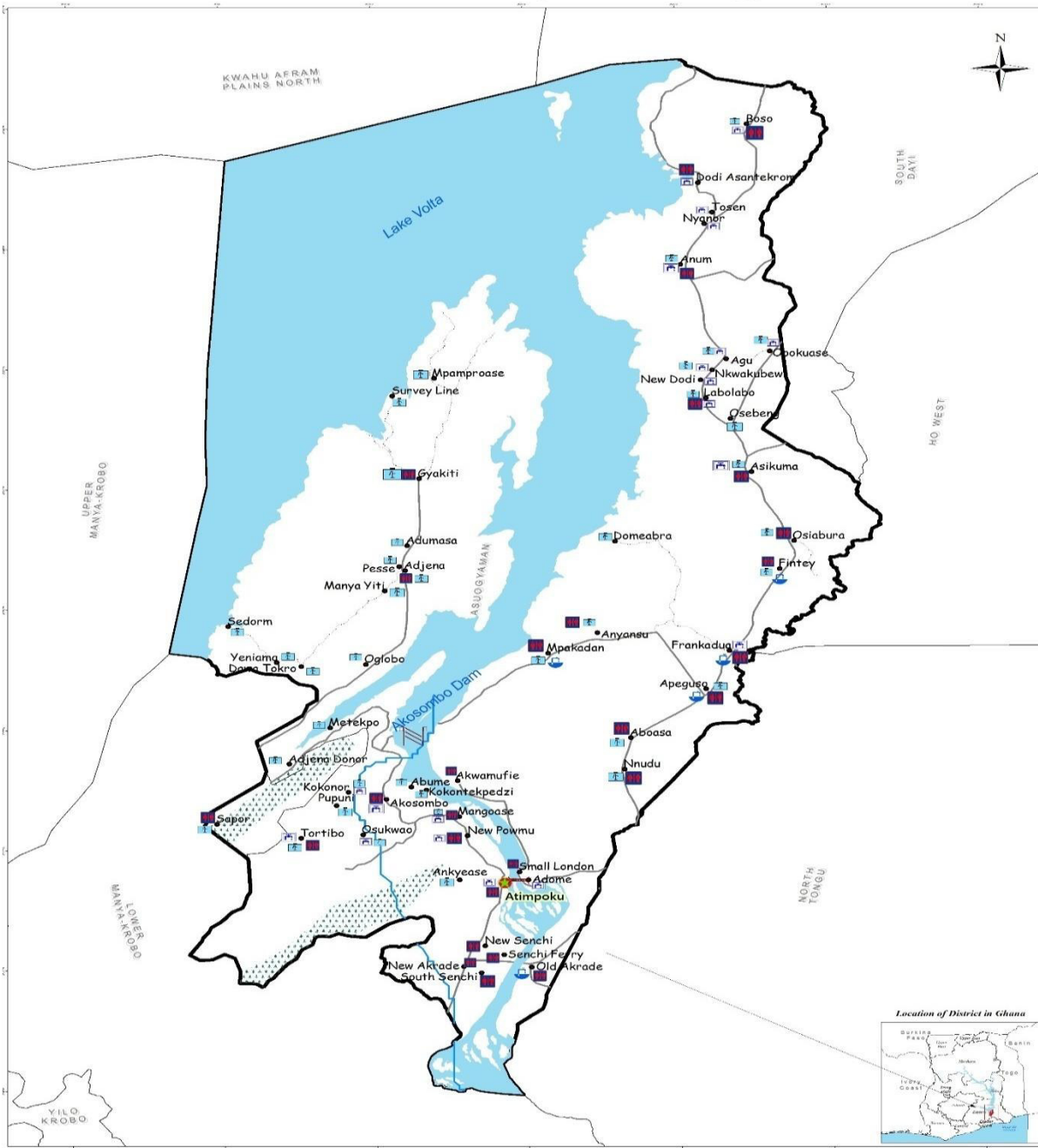


Figure 1.19: Water and Sanitation Map

Water and Sanitation Line Map of Asuogyaman District



Legend

	Settlements		Roads		Borehole
	District Capital		Forest Reserve		Pipe Borne
	Feeder Roads		Adjoining District		Small Town Water System
	Rivers		District Boundary		Public Toilet
	Volta Lake		Adomi Bridge		Akosombo Dam

Scale: 0 100 200 m

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Date: 28/09/2017

1.3.2.18 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements and its Implications

Settlements in the Asuogyaman district are mostly peri-urban and rural in nature. Akosombo is properly planned and built with almost all the essential facilities but it has very little in terms of commercial activities. It enjoys some monopoly in terms of the existence of commercial banks, a fire station, traffic light, a hospital and a good drainage system. Only Akosombo fall in the 4th order of settlements in a scalogram ranking, while all the other communities fall in the 5th order.

Essential services and facilities are spread quite uniformly amongst the 20 largest communities in terms of population. Each of those settlements has access to the very basic services such as health care, water and sanitation, education and electricity. There are however differences in terms of the quality, frequency and affordability of provision of such services. Many of these facilities therefore need upgrading and expansion to adequately meet the needs of inhabitants.

There is only one settlement (Akosombo) with a population of over 15,000. The first 20 settlements have projected population ranging between 1000 and 18,000. Akosombo which has the highest population is twice the population size of Atimpoku, the district capital. Akosombo is a working community with most of the working class working for the VRA, which is into the generation and distribution of power for the country. There are others who are engaged in small-scale economic activities.

Comparatively other settlements such as Atimpoku, Senchi-ferry, Akrade are purely fishing communities, with settlements like Boso, Anum, Labolabo, Frankadua and others basically farming settlements which are into the cultivation of foodstuffs and other cash crops.

The case of the rural communities some of which are hamlets is much different. Most of them lack most, and in some cases all the, basic facilities such as toilets, boreholes, schools, electricity and clinics. The sparsely distribution of settlements in the district is a major constraint to economic growth and social development as these smaller settlements lack the threshold population required for the effective and efficient provision of services and facilities.

Akosombo according to the district's functional matrix is ranked first (Highest) by virtue of the fact that it possesses majority of the facilities and also serves majority of communities in the district. For instance, the only hospital (high order facility) in the district is located in Akosombo which serves all the communities within the district and even nearby communities outside the district. It is followed by Anum and Atimpoku.

1.3.2.19 Hierarchy and Distribution of Settlements

To understand the existing hierarchy of settlement, the scalogram technique was employed. The settlements were ranked based on the population, and the number of services they offer.

In delineating the settlements into the various hierarchies, the following criteria were used.

1st Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices above 80% of the total centrality of 4462

2nd Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 60 and 79% of the total centrality of 4462

3rd Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 40 and 59% of the total centrality of 4462

4th Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices between 20 and 39% of the total centrality of 4462

5th Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices below 20% of the total centrality 4462

Table 1.16: Hierarchy of Settlements

Service/Facility	Population	Primary School	Junior High School	SHS/Voc. Tech.	Hospital	Health Centre/ CHPS	TBA/Herbal/Healing Centre	ICT Centre/Library	Mobile Network	Pipe-Borne Water	Borehole/HDW	Public Toilet	Post Office	Dist. Police HQ.	Police Station	Police Post	Fire Station	Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Micro Fin./Credit Union	Hotel/Guest House	Electricity	Bi-weekly Market	Daily Market	Industry	Tired Town Roads	Feeder Road	Total No. of services	Total Centrality	% of Total Centrality	Order of Settlement
Weight		1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1				
Settlement	Population																														
Akosombo	18019	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	24	1032	23.1	4
Atimpoku	8955	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	15	345	8	5
Anum	6809	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	16	432	10	5
South Senchi	4212	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	14	294	7	5
Pupuni	3607	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	14	322	7.2	5
Boso	3520	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	13	260	6	5
Frankadua	3492	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	12	204	4.6	5
New Akrade	3389	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	8	88	2	5
Asikuma	2718	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	12	204	5	5
New Powmu	2698	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	7	70	1.6	5
Senchi New Town	2612	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	9	117	3	5
Akwamufie	2535	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	8	88	2	5
Mpakadan	2277	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	8	80	1.8	5
Apegusu	2209	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	11	187	1.2	5
Labolabo	2177	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	8	80	2	5
old senchi	2043	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	11	176	4	5
Aboasa	1869	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	9	108	2.4	5
Gyakiti	1862	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	11	165	4	5
New Adjena	1859	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	10	140	3.1	5
Mangoase	1748	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	7	70	2	5
Frequency		18	17	7	1	16	11	2	20	10	15	20	1	1	7	1	1	1	6	2	11	20	4	20	6	3	3	224	4462	100	5

Figure 1.20: Map of Asuogyaman showing main communities



1.3.2.20 Culture

The Asuogyaman District was created from the defunct Kaoga District in 1988. The former Kaoga District covered a large expanse of territory, inhabited by Krobo's, Akwamu's, Osudoku's, Guans (Anum and Boso), and Ewes. Development in the defunct Kaoga District was concentrated in and around Somanya-Odumase leaving other areas including settlements in the Asuogyaman District deprived. The Kaoga district was too large to manage and so it was divided into three districts namely; Yilo and Manya Krobo and Asuogyaman District.

The name Asuogyaman is an Akan word which comes from the fusion of 'Asuogya' and 'Oman' which literally means 'river bank state'. This is because all the major towns in the district namely, Akosombo, Atimpoku, Gyakiti, Senchi, New Akrade, Akwamufie, Anum, Boso etc. are located on either banks of the Volta Lake.

There are three traditional councils in the District; Boso, Anum and Akwamus. The traditional leaders are the custodians of ancestral and community lands and the culture, customary laws, traditions and history of their areas of jurisdiction. They also initiate and champion development in their communities as well as assist in the maintenance of law and order. The festival and culture of the three traditional areas are unique and needs to be preserved and developed as tourist attractions.

1.3.2.21 Taboo Days

These are days on which farmers must not go to farm. They are regarded as farming holidays or days for environmental cleaning, communal labour, meetings and training days / sessions for farmers. Refer to table below:

Table 1.17: Taboo Days of Selected Communities

Town	Taboo Days
Akrade	Thursdays
Atimpoku	Thursdays
Akosombo	Thursdays
Marine	Thursdays
Adjena	Thursdays
Gyakiti	Thursdays
Akwamufie	Thursdays
Apeguso	Thursdays
Labolabo	Thursdays
Asikuma	Thursdays
Frankadua	Wednesdays
Anum	Mondays and Thursdays
Boso	Fridays

Source: DPCU, 2017

1.3.2.22 Governance

Asuogyaman District was created under Local Government Instrument LI 1431 of 1988 as a result of Ghana Government re-demarcation exercise carried out to operationalize decentralization programme in the country from the defunct Kaoga District, which had Somanya as the capital.

The District Assembly, being the highest administration and political authority in the district is mandated by Local Government Act 936 (2016), previously Act 462 (1993) to among several other functions:

Exercise political and administrative authority in the district and promote local economic development

Exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

Execute approved development plans for the district;

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

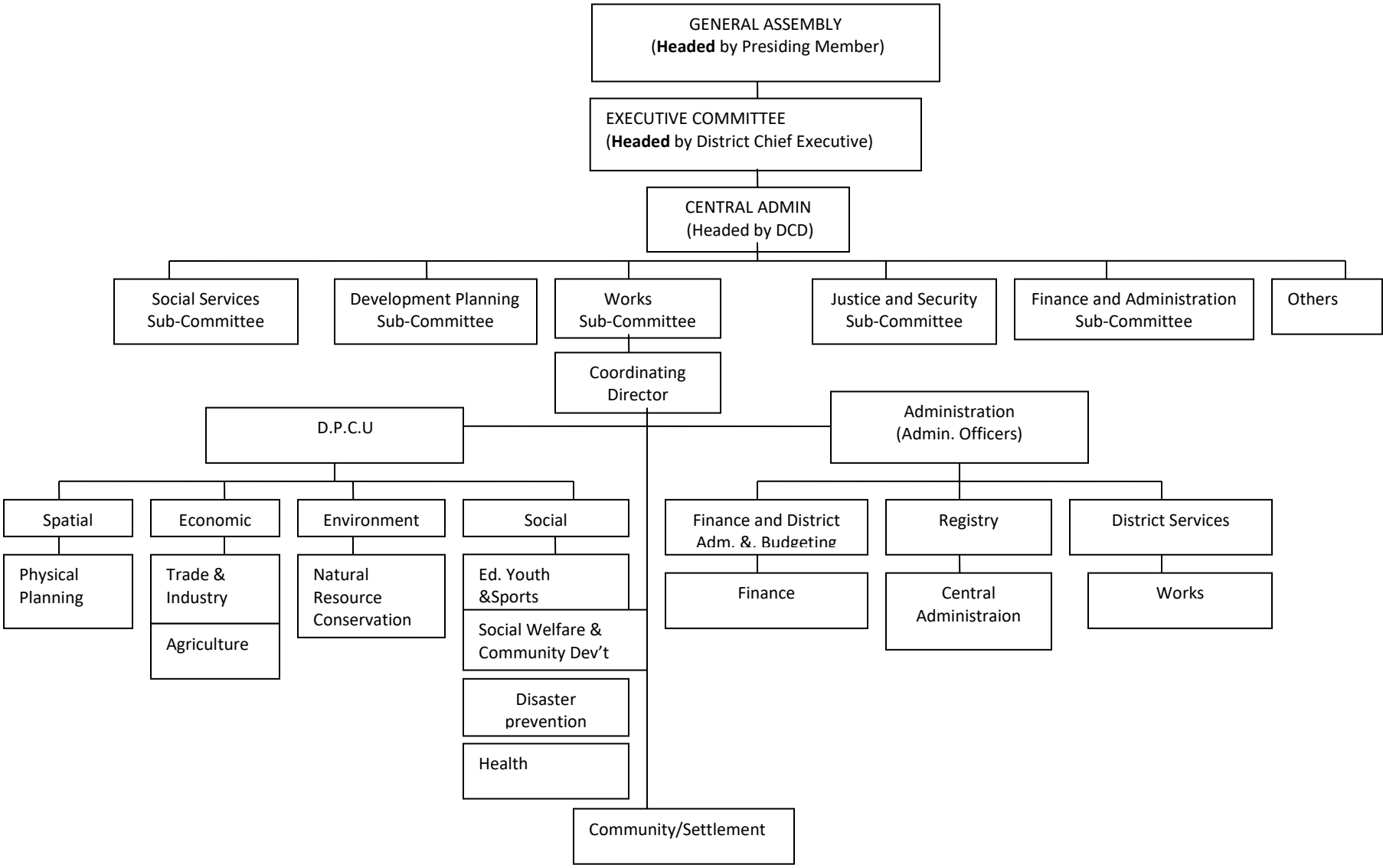
1.3.2.23 The District Assembly

The District Assembly is composed of Fifty-Five (55) members. Thirty-Seven (37) members who are elected by the constituencies in each of the Thirty-Seven (37) electoral area, Sixteen (16) members who are appointed by the President of the Republic of Ghana, the District Chief Executive and the member of Parliament who does not have voting right. The Head of the Assembly is the Presiding Member who is elected by two-thirds majority of members present at the sitting. The Assembly has two main committees namely; the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee.

Under the Executive Committee are five (5) statutory sub-committee namely; Finance and Administration, Development Planning, Works, Social Services and Justice and Security and four (4) other committees formed by the Assembly. They are the Lake Management, Agriculture and Tourism, Small and Medium Enterprises and Environment and Disaster sub-committees. The Executive Committee comprises of chairpersons of the five statutory sub-committees and three others elected by the Assembly, one of which is a woman. The two other elected members happen to be chairpersons of two of the four non-statutory sub-committees. The Executive committee is chaired by the Honourable District Chief Executive.

The Chart below shows an organogram of the District Assembly.

Figure 1.21: Organizational Structure



The District Chief Executive exercises both political and administrative authority but the District Co-ordinating Director is the administrative head who co-ordinates the activities of all the departments through the Heads of Departments. Out of the 11 departments created under L1 1961, the district has offices for 10 departments. These 11 departments report to the District Chief Executive through the District Co-ordinating Director.

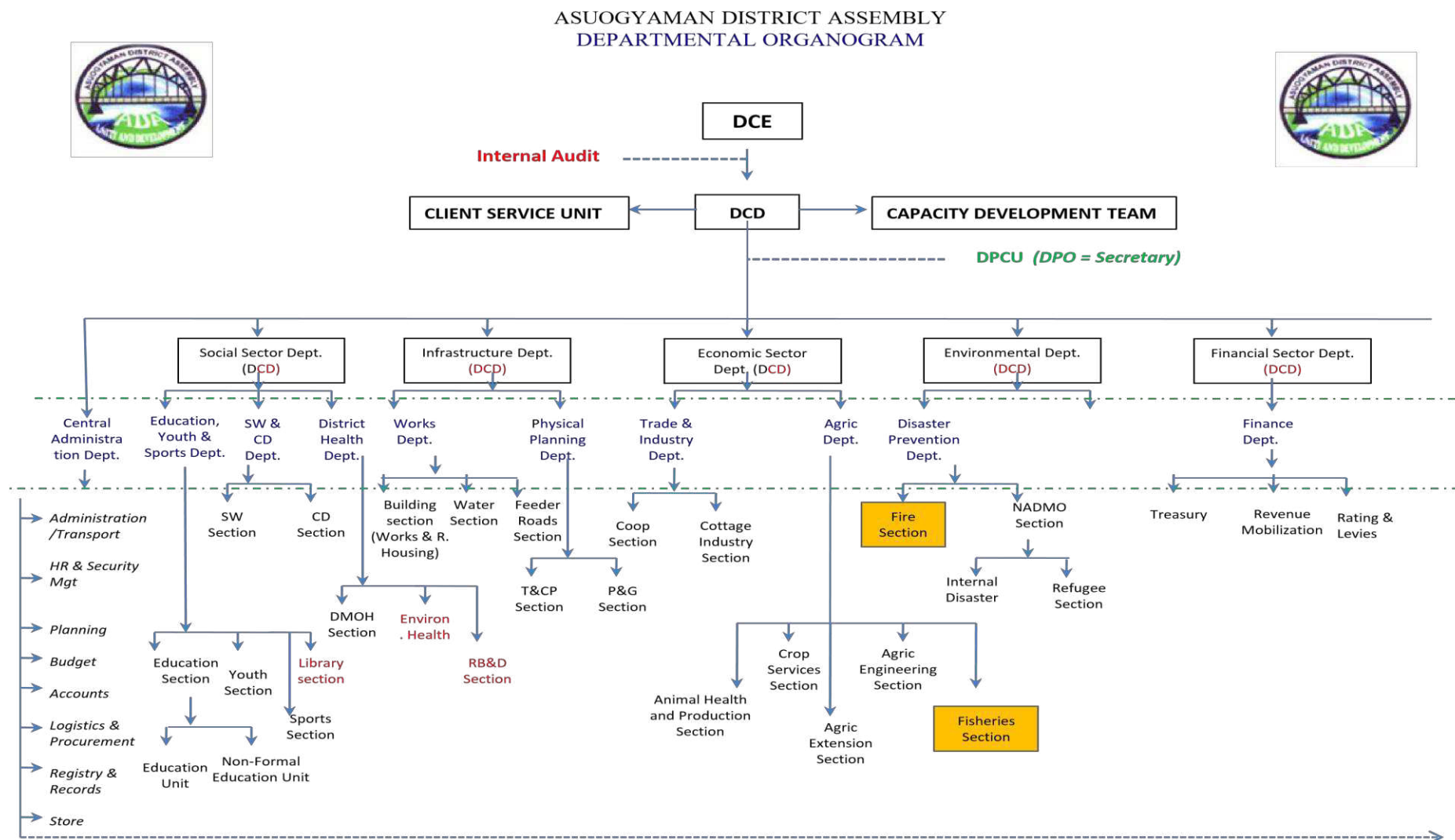
They include the Central Administration Department, Finance Department, Education, Youth and Sports Department, District Health Department, Agriculture Department, Physical Planning Department, Social Welfare and Community Development Department, Works Department, Trade and Industry Department, Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wildlife Department, and Disaster Prevention Department.

Most of the departments have smaller units and sections under them with appointed or figure heads. The heads of department and some key units make up the management which is chaired by the District Chief Executive with District Co-ordinating Director being the secretary.

The Assembly has nine (9) sub-vented agencies including the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), The National Service Secretariat (NSS), the Electoral Commission (EC), the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED), the National Youth Authority (NYA), the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Labour Commission and the Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC). There are also seven (7) services who report to the District Chief Executive as well as to their regional superiors. They are the Ghana Police Service, the Ghana Education Service, the Ghana Health Service, Judicial Service, Ghana Statistical Service, Information Services and the Immigration Service. The Ghana Health and Education Services are however slated to become departments of the Assembly in due course.

The day to day administration of the district and operationalizing the decisions taken by the General Assembly is conducted by the Central Administration headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. This consists of units such as the Budget Unit, Development Planning Unit, Human Resource Unit, Stores, Logistics and Procurement Unit and Registry and Records Units. The Central Administration works with an established District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) consisting of the District Coordinating Director as its chairperson, Heads of Departments and some units as well as representatives of some organizations and groups. The District Planning Officer is the secretary to the DPCU. Refer to 1.3.1 for the full membership of the DPCU.

Figure 1.22: Departmental Organogram

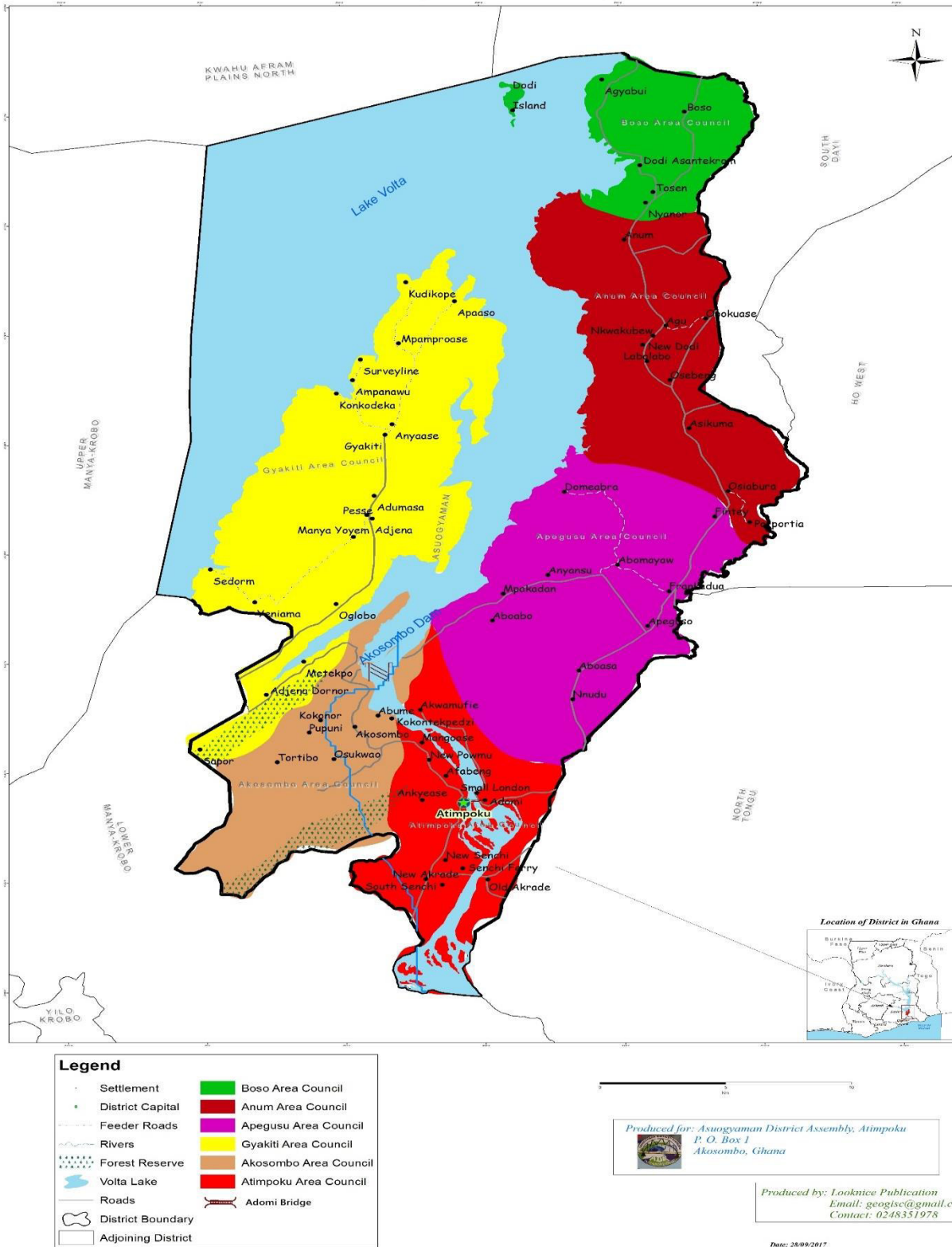


Sub District Structures

The Asuogyaman District has been divided into six Area Councils in line with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 467(1993). They are Anum, Boso, Frankadua/Apeguso, Atimpoku, Gyakiti and Akosombo. All unit committee and elected Assembly members within an area are members of the Area Council. The executives, that is, the chairperson, secretary and organizer, are elected from amongst the members.

Figure1.23: Area Council Map

Area Council Map of Asuogyaman District



Traditional Authorities

There are three (3) Traditional Councils in the district namely; Anum Traditional Council, Boso Traditional Council and Akwamu Traditional Council. The traditional leaders are the custodians of ancestral and community lands and the culture, customary laws, traditions and history of their areas of jurisdiction. They also initiate and champion development in their communities as well as assist in the maintenance of law and order.

Key Stakeholders of the District

In the discharge of the duties of the Assembly, the following are some of the key stakeholders the Assembly partners with in its programme implementation; the Traditional Authorities, the Religious Associations, NGO's, CSO's, CBO's, VRA, GPRTU, Security Agencies, Utility Companies, Provide Organizations, Citizens, etc.

Areas of Engagement with Stakeholders

The Local Government Act (2016), (Act 936) enjoins the Assembly to engage its stakeholder in specific activities of the Assembly. Preparation of the district plans and budgets are the two most important activities where stakeholders are engaged to come out with Medium Term Development plans, Annual Action plans and the Composite Budget. The Assembly also embarks on consultation among rate payers to come out with fees to be charged on allratable items. Stakeholders are also involved in procurement, issues on health, education, sanitation, security, chieftaincy, and construction of projects, water, electricity, and disaster.

Communication Strategies

The Assembly employs a wide range of Communication Strategies in dealing with its stakeholders and citizens. The Assembly uses, a particular Communication Strategy to achieve the best results with serious consideration of the target group or the audience. The following are communication strategies that the Assembly employs;

Mass Media Engagement Platforms

These includes; Community Radio and TV Discussions, Print Media Publication, Newsletter, News Conferences, Websites, Interactive Social Media platforms such as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter apps etc. This strategy is best used during education, sensitization and delivering of information on issues related to health, education, sanitation, national policies etc.

Notice Boards

This involves the use of notice boards at the District Administration premises, palaces of Traditional Authorities, major towns and settlement community halls.

Public Hearing

This is where issues relating to plan and budget preparation and implementation are discussed among relevant stakeholders. It includes ratepayers' fee fixing consultation, validation and review forums and exhibition of development projects.

Public Meetings and Events

The general public is involved in the activities of the Assembly through open days, policy fairs, review clinics, public sitting and Area Council and Unit Committee meetings.

Religious and Traditional Ceremonies

This strategy is very much preferred by the citizens because in most cases the citizens originate the activities and also involve the officials. It is employed during Traditional Festivals, Durbars, Traditional Council meetings, Pentecostal and Christian Council meetings, Religious Conferences and celebrations such as Easter, Christmas, Ed-ul-Fitr, and Ed-ul-Adha etc.

Public Information Centers

This includes Post Offices, Courts and Public Rest Places.

Others : The Assembly also employs town hall and community meetings, Client Service Unit, Public Fora, and others to communicate and receive feedback from the citizens and other stakeholders.

1.4.12 Security

The Akosombo District Police Command covers the whole of Asuogyaman District of the Eastern Region. There are six (6) established Police Stations in the towns within the District namely; Adomi-Senchi, Akosombo, Frankadua, Anum and Boso.

The General Security and Crime situation in the District is apparently low, as compared to certain areas. The major prevalent cases reported include Assault, Stealing, Causing Unlawful Damage and Murder. The District with its limited resources and logistics has over the years managed to bring the crime situation to the barest minimum.

The District has not experienced much of the menace of Fulani Herdsmen even though there are some Fulani Herdsmen with their cattle in some parts of the District namely; Adjena, Gyakiti, Asikuma and Frankadua. The few cases reported were professionally handled and dealt with by the Police. The Fulani Herdsmen menace however remains a potential threat to the District's security if not nipped in the bud.

The Akosombo District Police Command predominally covers three (3) Paramount Traditional Areas namely; Akwamu, Anum and Boso-Gua. The issues of Chieftaincy problem in the Akwamu Traditional Area are paramount and alarming. Almost all the towns in the Akwamu Traditional institution to maintain law and order have instituted Court actions as measures to curb some of these protracted chieftaincy problems within the District. Other chieftaincy issues are still pending before the Eastern Regional House of Chiefs. The only towns in the District noted for disputes are Senchi and Atimpoku. These disputes are pinned to chieftaincy issues which have resulted in pulling down buildings under construction or double sale of lands to interested developers. There are no incidences of Communal Violence and Hooliganism recorded so far.

Armed Robbery remains a security problem in the District even though it dropped considerably over the past few years. Two (2) cases in 2014 increased to five (5) cases in 2015 but dropped to a single (1) in 2016. These successes were achieved following surveillance on criminals and intensification of Night Patrols within the District despite limited resources. The reduction in the rate of the incidence of armed robbery could partly be attributed to the arrest of and subsequent incarceration of four (4) of the armed robbers who were operating within the Akosombo township and its environs.

The District is also confronted with the challenges of illicit Drug Trafficking to wit "Indian Hemp" as it shares borders with the Volta Region and the Volta lake. The District is being used as a transit point to transport Narcotic Drugs to Accra, Kumasi and Nigeria. Some traffickers have been arrested at locations around the Senchi Ferry Site, Marine Port and Akosombo.

The activities of fraudsters through the use of Mobile Money Transfer is an emerging security threat in the District. However, the Police is embarking on sensitization programmes in schools, churches, mosques, market places and other social gatherings. This measure and all other security initiatives need the support of the individual citizens and institutions.

Manpower is one of the challenges the district faces. The current personnel strength of 75 policemen in the district puts the police-citizens ratio at 1:1500, an indication of a serious manpower gap in the district. There are also inadequate residential facilities and logistics for use by personnel. The District presently has only one vehicle which needs to be augmented for effective and efficient policing. In times of chieftaincy upheavals, the District calls for reinforcement from Accra and Koforidua. These come with costs which increases the financial burden on the District Assembly. Being a prime tourism destination, there is the need for the District to be kept and marketed as a safe and peaceful environment to attract more tourists and investors.

The need for a more security conscious society, a stronger collaboration between the police and citizens and the enhancement of community policing should therefore occupy the attention of all the development stakeholders in the District.

1.3.2.24 Local Economic Development

A robust and sustainable local economic development programme that would impact profoundly on youth employment and local household incomes could be pivoted on agro-business, fish farming, tourism as well as Small and Medium Enterprises or the informal small-scale businesses.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and rural income generation in the District currently engaging nearly 60% of the total working population. There are three (3) prominent types of farming activities in the District. These are livestock farming, food cropping and cash cropping. The District has an advantage in both crops and livestock with the availability of large tracks of arable land for production. While several food crops including maize, cassava, plantain, yam etc. are known to do well, the District could enjoy consumer preference in the area of vegetable production because of the availability of relatively clean water from the Volta Lake.

In the area of livestock, the defunct state-managed kraals and abandoned machinery at Mpakadan and Nkwakubew could be revived to provide jobs for the teeming youth and restore life back to the once vibrant communities.

Irregular rainfall, difficulties in accessing capital, high cost of inputs and low prices of products have over the years, been the bane of the local farmer. The need for a considerable investment into mechanized agriculture will make it more attractive to the youth, reduce youth unemployment and provide a sustainable raw material source for local industries. There is also the need for the Assembly to facilitate the acquisition of litigation-free lands as well as improve extension services in the District.

The district in its quest to achieving LED has several needs; technical, business, educational, managerial, health, infrastructural and financial. Technically, the district has need of a better understanding of the concept and stakeholders of LED. In business, it has a need on education on how to develop business plans and proposals to win contracts for the district.

As way of developing the managerial skills of individuals, the assembly has need of how to build effective business partnerships, and how to recruit competent staff. The assembly under education needs more trained teachers. Under health, it requires enhanced facilities and capacity of health workers as well as training in First Aid Administration. The assembly under infrastructure need requires markets, utilities, exhibition and trade centers. Lastly, the assembly requires improved access to credit facilities for local enterprises, Loans with low interest,

Training on how to access credit, how to draft good profit sharing arrangements. The Assembly in enhancing LED deems these necessary.

Vegetable cropping:

Gyakiti and surrounding areas have traditionally been known to grow vegetables. Pepper, okro, cauliflower, cabbage, etc. are known to do well in the district. The district has a great potential and opportunity to become the hub of organic and fresh vegetables for both the national and international markets because of the availability of fresh and constant water from the Volta Lake. However, that industry will require support in the form of provision of seeds and other inputs and capacity in the area of marketing.

Aqua-culture

Asuogyaman has become synonymous with Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) being the leading producer of the product in the nation. The current district production volume of 12, 000 metric tonnes is still below par considering potential of the District in that sector. Tropo Farms, Lee Farms, West African Fish farm and Crystal Lake are a few of the numerous organizations engaged in Aquaculture business in the district. A massive investment in the aqua-culture value chain including hatchery, feed production, cold storage and transportation, as well as processing and marketing can boost the local economy. Conscious efforts should however be made to ensure a favourable participation of local actors in the industry. This could be done by providing incentives for local farmers and investors. Youth groups could also be supported to undergo training and well as the provision of start-up capital and inputs. The product still faces a key quality challenge as far as its acceptability on the international market is concerned. There is the need for all the key stakeholders in the industry, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fisheries Commission, and the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Food and Drugs Board, the Volta River Authority, the National Export Promotion Authority, the District Assembly, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture etc. to come together and ensure that products from the river of free from contaminations with harmful chemicals.

Fishing

Fishing in the Volta Lake also constitutes an important segment of the agriculture sector. It is done in some communities along the 141km shoreline including parts of the Kpong headwaters. These communities include Dzidzokope, Atimpoku, Abume, Akosombo, Surveyline, Adomi, Dodi Asantekrom, Asikuma, Mpakadan and Senchi Ferry and old Akrade.

Fishing is mainly carried out in small wooden-planked canoes which measure about 6m in length by the indigenous folks. They are mostly operated manually. Larger wooden boats are used to transport both passengers and processed fish to and from the marketing centres at the Port (Marine), and Dzemeni in the Volta Region. One of the main products of this activity is the sierrathrissa fish (One Mouth Thousand), which occurs in great abundance near the Akosombo

dam. This potentially lucrative trade is however hampered by constraints such as the inability of fishermen to obtain credit, indiscriminate use of illegal and destructive fishing methods, pollution of the lake, poor storage of processed fish and lack of Basic amenities and infrastructure to support the trade. If those constraints are addressed, it will compliment cage fishing to improve upon the standard of living of the inhabitants through employment and improvement in income levels. Some of the measure could be the enactment and enforcement of fisheries by-laws, registration of fishermen and licensing of canoes and provision of fish market and wharves.

Agro-processing and manufacturing such as cassava into industrial starch, alcoholic beverages, and other food items; processing of cassava, maize and other fish products into feed for fish and livestock as well as tilapia into canned sauce and cosmetic products can result in a phenomenal boost in the local economy and the employment of a large number of the citizens on the farms, the production units as well as in trading and commerce.

Impact of Imminent National Projects:

Two impending national projects namely; the Eastern Corridor Road Project and the Railway line from Tema to Akosombo could trigger several economic activities in the district. While the Eastern Corridor Road Network passes through Asikuma to Yendi, the Railway project terminates at Mpakadan. Both projects are expected to facilitate the carriage of huge tonnages of goods, and scores of commuters along the stretches. Both the Assembly and the private sector can create economic activities from these facilities apart from those that will develop by default. It will require proper planning and a commitment to strategic investments within the value chain.

Construction New Markets and Expansion and Rehabilitation of New ones:

In anticipation of the growth in economic activities in the District, the Assembly has plans to construct new market facilities at Asikuma, Combine, Kudikope etc. Expansion and rehabilitation of the Sapor, Labolabo, Atimpoku and Senchi markets will be a good catalyst for economic growth. A condusive place is currently being prepared at the Senchi market to accommodate a good number of yam retailers to permantly operate there.

Implications for Development: the District has huge potential in agribusiness, tourism and general commerce but requires targeted investment in infrastructure and in other relevant economic areas. Construction of the Akosombo-Gyikiti, Akwamufie-Mpakadan and Sapor Junchion-Sapor roads would come as a huge boast to the local economic transformational agenda.

1.3.2.25 Economy of the District

According to the 2010 PHC, approximately 46 out of every 100 employed individuals aged 15 years and older are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing industry workers making this industry, the major contributor to employment in the Asuogyaman district.

Table 4.4 represents the employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. The table indicates that approximately 46 out of every 100 employed individuals aged 15 years and older are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishing industry of which 54 percent are males making this industry the major contributor to employment in the Asuogyaman district.

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second industry that employs the second highest population of approximately 17 percent. However, there are only 8 males out of every 100 compared to 25 females out of every 100 employed by the wholesale and retail industry.

Professional scientific and technical activities as well as the Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies employ the least number of people.

Table 1.18: Employed Population 15 Years and Older By Industry and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,112,138	100.0	542,479	100.0	569,659	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	506,888	45.6	291,313	53.7	215,575	37.8
Mining and quarrying	14,811	1.3	12,453	2.3	2,358	0.4
Manufacturing	114,590	10.3	42,407	7.8	72,183	12.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,583	0.2	2,210	0.4	373	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	2,120	0.2	1,332	0.2	788	0.1
Construction	29,381	2.6	28,653	5.3	728	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	187,573	16.9	43,672	8.1	143,901	25.3
Transportation and storage	36,663	3.3	35,234	6.5	1,429	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	59,511	5.4	5,314	1.0	54,197	9.5
Information and communication	2,390	0.2	1,840	0.3	550	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	4,488	0.4	2,978	0.5	1,510	0.3
Real estate activities	97	0.0	87	0.0	10	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	15,844	1.4	7,156	1.3	8,688	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	6,205	0.6	4,770	0.9	1,435	0.3
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	11,815	1.1	8,821	1.6	2,994	0.5
Education	46,489	4.2	26,067	4.8	20,422	3.6
Human health and social work activities	13,506	1.2	6,266	1.2	7,240	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	4,676	0.4	4,078	0.8	598	0.1
Other service activities	44,558	4.0	14,609	2.7	29,949	5.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	7,899	0.7	3,181	0.6	4,718	0.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	51	0.0	38	0.0	13	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.2.26 Major Economic Activities

1.3.2.26.1 Agriculture /Food security

Out of a total land area of 1507sq km, the total cultivable land area is 633sq km. the per capital land area is 2.03ha, while the per capita cultivable land area is 0.85ha. The agricultural land availability coefficient is 0.42. The principal agricultural produce are as follows: Mangoes treecrop, Cocoa and Oil palmas industrial crops. Roots and tuber found in the district include yam, Cassava and Cocoyam. Fruits and Vegetables include Banana, Pineapple, Mango, Tomato, Pepper etc, while the main cereal grown is maize. The average household size of the agricultural population is five (5), while the average farm size is 1 Ha (2.5 acres).

Agricultural Gender Roles in the District

Men normally do the general manual work on the farms such as weeding, stumping and arduous tasks, whilst most women are concerned about harvesting, gathering and sorting of agricultural produce.

Farming Systems

Agriculture is predominantly on small holder basis in the District. About 90% of the farm holdings are less than 3 acres (1.2 ha) although there are some large farms and plantations particularly for mango and banana. The main system of farming is traditional slash and burn, with the hoe and cutlass as the main farming tools.

Farming Activities

There are four (4) prominent types of farming activities in the district: food cropping, cash cropping, livestock farming and aquaculture.

Food Cropping

About ninety per cent (90.1%) of the farming population is engaged in crop production. The major crops are maize, cassava, vegetables and yam. A large number of these farmers have small holdings.

The main farming areas are Tortibo, Domeabra, Mpakadan, Frankadua, Gyakiti, Ankyease, South-Senchi, Survey line, Yeniamia and Sapor.

The table below shows the major crops grown and the major production areas in the district.

Table 1.19: Crops Grown and Major Production Areas

Crops	Major Areas of Production
Maize	Frankadua, Asikuma, Mpakadan, Yeniamia, Sapor

Cassava	Apeguso, Mpakadan, Frankadua, South –Senchi, Yeniama, Sarpor
Yam	Frankadua, Fintey, Apenkwa, Adjena,
Plantain	Nnudu, Aboasa, Sarpor, Yeniama.
Pepper	Mpakadan, Old Akraide, South – Senchi
Cocoa	Nnudu, Aboasa, Apeguso, Opokuase – Anum
Oil Palm	Aboasa, Nnudu, Tortibo, Frankadua, Sarpor, Apeguso, Asikuma

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Areas planted to the major crops from 2010 to 2017 are shown in the table below.

Table 1.20: Area Planted to Selected Crops (Hectares)

Crops	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	8,800	8935	8,898	9,235	8,898	8,386	8,472	8,936
Cassava	11,100	11,075	10,910.0	12,635	10,910	11,116	11,732	12,119
Yam	1,400	1,445	1,430	1,336	1,430	1236	920	972
Plantain	900	900	906	910	906	1034	1258	1439

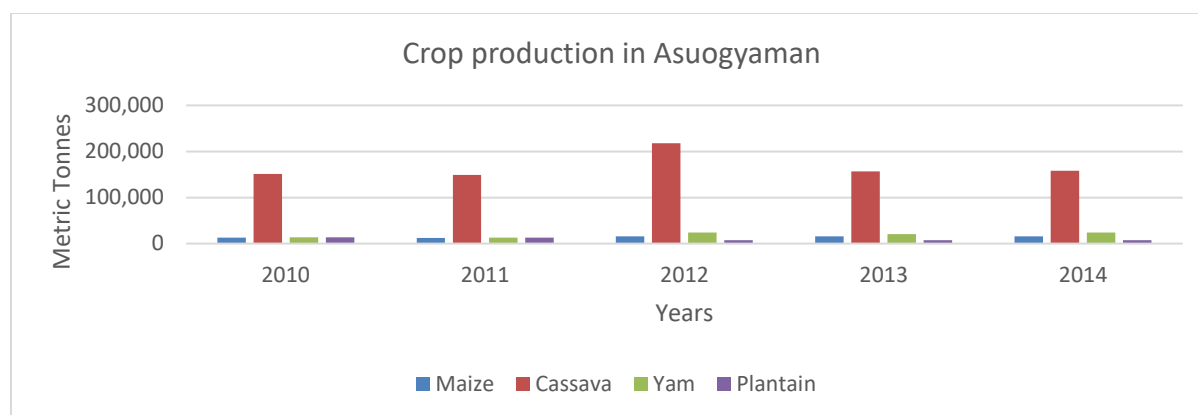
Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Table 1.21: Crop Production (Metric Tonnes)

Crops	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	12,902	12,173	16,016	15,700	16,016	14,257	12,708	14,298
Cassava	151,494	148,992	218,200	156,674	158,195	153,394	159,555	168,454
Yam	13,629	12,845	24,024	20,307	24,024	20,888	15,363	16,135
Plantain	13,305	13,011	7,520	7,371	7,520	9,720	12,077	13,527

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Figure 1.24: Crop Production in Asuogyaman



Crop yields recorded in the district as compared to the achievable indicate that higher yields can be achieved through more effective extension services and use of recommended technologies. Please refer to Table 4.

Table 1.22: Average Yield of Selected Food Crops for 2012 under Rain-fed Conditions

Crops	Yield (Metric Tonnes / Hectare)	Achievable Yield (Metric Tonnes / Hectare)
Maize	1.8	5.00
Cassava	20.0	28.00
Yam	16.8	20.00
Cocoyam	5.0	8.00
Plantain	8.3	10.00

Source: DoA, SRID.

Cash Cropping

Cocoa and oil palm are the major cash crops grown on small plantations. Of late, mango production is gaining currency.

Table 1.23: Average Farm Size of Various Crops

Crops	Average Farm Size	
Maize	2 acres	0.8 ha
Cassava	2 acres	0.8 ha
Yam	3 acres	1.2 ha
Plantain	1 acre	0.4 ha
Cocoyam	1 acre	0.4 ha
Citrus	5 acres	2.0 ha
Cocoa	3 acres	1.2 ha
Mango	5 acres	2.0 ha
Pepper	2 acres	0.8 ha
Okro	1 acre	0.4 ha
Water Melon	1 acre	0.4 ha

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

1.3.2.26.2 Livestock Sub-Sector

The main types of livestock reared in the district are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry. Most of the livestock farming that goes on in the district is on subsistence levels.

Table 1.24: Livestock/Poultry Population (2001-2017)

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Poultry
2001	2,503	5,450	7,921	2,008	36,142
2002	2,210	6,100	8,210	1,981	39,021
2003	2,423	6,341	8,306	1,720	38,430
2004	2,752	6,446	8,500	1,600	39,741
2005	2,862	6,502	8,729	1,465	39,023
2006	2,901	6,622	8,993	1,233	28,825
2007	2,992	6,843	9,355	1,099	29,913
2008	2,286	6,733	9,531	1,622	31,669
2009	2,377	7,289	10,103	1,740	41,779
2010	2,493	7,312	11,124	1,941	60,225
2011	2,378	8,542	12,221	2,057	67,254
2012	2,562	8,657	12,783	2,465	80,226
2013	2,798	8,924	12,987	2,815	92,547
2014	2,808	8,954	11,992	2,348	94,228
2015	2,769	8,513	11,739	2,558	94,118
2016	2,989	8,620	11,801	2,126	94,638
2017	2,774	8,195	11,472	2,086	88,937
% change 2016/2017	-7.2	-4.9	-2.8	-1.9	-6.0

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Slaughter Houses

There are two slaughter houses that cater for the meat requirements of the district. These are the V.R.A. and Atimpoku slaughter houses.

Table 1.25: Average Number of Animals Slaughtered in a Month

Name of Slaughter House	Food Animals	Av. No. Slaughtered / Month
Akosombo (VRA)	Cattle	42
	Sheep	43
	Goats	39
Atimpoku	Cattle	39
	Sheep	37
	Goats	41

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

1.3.2.26.3 Fishing

Fishing in the Volta Lake which contributes as an important segment of the agricultural sector is done in some communities along the 141km shore line, including parts of the Kpong head waters. These communities include Dzidzorkope, Atimpoku, Akosombo, Survey Line, Small London, South- Senchi, and Dodi Asantekrom, Kudi Kope, Sedom.

Fish Production

It is estimated that total fish caught on the lake as at the first quarter of 2007 amounted to 434 tons. Below are the species of fish caught and their corresponding local names.

Table 1.26: Fishes Caught and Their Local Names

SPECIES	LOCAL NAME
Tilapia	Akpa
Chrysichthyes	Blolo
Bagrus	Yalefo
Synodontis	Tsetse
Hydrocynus	Ankow
Sierrathirssa	“One mouth thousand”
Distichodus	Agbasra
Nile Perch	Akwabi

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Cage Fish Culture

There are commercial and small scale fish farms more than a hundred in number. Most of these farms are engaged in cage culture. The commercial farms include West Africa Fish Ltd at Asikuma and Tropo Farms at Mpakadan producing table-size fish; Crystal Lake Fish Ltd at Dodi Asantekrom produce mainly fingerlings for supply to farmers. There has been an increase in number in the small scale farms over the last five years.

1.3.2.26.4 Non-Traditional Agricultural Crops

The main non-traditional agricultural crops cultivated in the district include banana, mango, pineapple and vegetables.

Notable among the farms involved in the production of these non-traditional export crops are listed in Table 9.

Table 1.27: Cultivation of Non-Traditional Crops (2010)

Name of Farm	Location	Hectares Cultivated	Crop Produced
Tack’s Farm	Old Akrade	200	Mango
		2	Pineapple
El-Bavako Company Ltd	Asikuma	8	Pineapple
Small scale Farms	District wide	4.8	Pineapple
V.R.E.L.	New Akrade	20	Pineapple
Kosh Farms	New Akrade	10	Mango
Dakoba Farms & Indust.	Asikuma	32	Mango

Jachom Farm Ent.	Asikuma	5.2	Mango
Kosh Farms	New Akrade	10.4	Mango
Odjana Farms	Asikuma	7.6	Mango
Otafresh	Anyaaase	12	Mango
Volta Farms	Adjena	32	Mango
Pen Cottage Farms	Asikuma	4	Mango
Azago Farms	Labolabo	4	Mango
V.R.E.L.	New Akrade	184	Banana

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Land Tenure System

Land tenure system in most parts of the district is by family/clan or individual ownership. A family/clan land is held in trust for and on behalf of the family/clan by the family/clan head. Such land passes from one generation to another. Members of the family/clan have title to portions of the land for agricultural production (and for building) as of right. Individuals or groups of individuals of the family/clan may not however dispose of such portions of the land without the consent and concurrence of the family head and other members of the family/clan.

Family/clan lands may be rented, leased or sold to strangers for agricultural purposes by negotiations with the family/clan head and other members of the family/clan.

Individuals may own land through inheritance, as gift or by outright purchases from an individual or family/clan. Individual lands may be rented, leased or sold to strangers for agricultural or other purposes through negotiations with the individual owners.

Services to Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is headed by the District Director, who is assisted by District Agricultural Officers (DAOs) in charge of the following schedules:

- Management Information Systems (Statistics, Research and Information)
- Women In Agricultural Development
- Agricultural Extension
- Animal Production
- Agricultural Engineering
- Plant Protection and Regulatory Services
- Veterinary Services (Animal Health)
- Crops

Services to farmers in terms of technological development are rendered by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), who work in operational areas. Below are the names of the 23 operational areas in the district:

Table 1.28: Services to Agriculture

Anum	Atimpoku
Boso	Akwamufie
Tosen/Nayor	Old Akrade
Asikuma	South Senchi
Nkwakubew	Mangoase
Osiabura/Fintey	Gyakiti
Frankadua	Survey Line
Apeguso	Adjena
Aboasa	Adjena Donor
Nnudu	Yeniama
Mpakadan	Tortibo/Television
Domeabra	

Non-Agricultural Activities

There is a textile factory at Akosombo- the Akosombo Textile Limited, and the Volta River Authority which produces electricity for the entire nation. It also exports electricity to neighbouring Togo and Benin. There are however small scale industries which are involved in wood and metal fabrication, quarrying, construction and automobile repair.

Commodity Prices

Food commodity prices in the district are generally available in the markets and prices for the commodities naturally increase towards the end of year. Generally, commodity prices are low during the bumper period and expensive during the lean season (usually April-June).

Agro Processing

Maize and cassava are the main agricultural produce which are processed. This is done by women on either individual or group basis. There is an oil processing facility at Aboasa, while Sapor also has a cassava processing facility. The two plants are managed by women groups. Cassava processing is also carried out at Frankadua, Fintey, South Senchi and Adjena.

Agricultural Inputs and Implements

Farm implements mostly used are cutlasses, hoes and axes. The use of tractors is on the increase in areas like Nkwakubew, Asikuma, Frankadua, South Senchi and Old Akrade. Tractor services are offered mostly from neighbouring districts, since the district has very few tractors.

Farm Input Marketing

Farm input marketing is carried out by retailers who are located at Atimpoku, Akosombo, Sapor and Yeniama. The range of inputs sold includes seeds, machetes, hoes, field boots, agro-chemicals, plastic bags and veterinary drugs.

Standards and Quality Control

Standards and quality control in the district have not yet been developed. No specific standards have been set. Quality control has to be systematic to make products more wholesome for consumption.

The absence of regular checks on materials in stock for pest and disease damage or microbial growth to achieve quality standards has resulted in food losses over the years and reduced market values. Efforts are underway to apply quality control on raw materials and finished goods.

Labour Force

About 51.3% of the total population in the District falls within the labour force (50,297). Out of this figure 26.20% are females and the rest 25.09% are males. This reveals the need for mainstreaming of women in the development programmes of the District.

Irrigation Opportunities

There are a host of water bodies (lake and ground water) that could be tapped for food crop especially vegetable cultivation.

Gyakiti, Survey Line, and Konkordeka are areas that are suitable for irrigation in drip and sprinkler system.

Areas around Frankadua, Anyansu and Abomayaw have substantial ground water for irrigation. In this wise, wells could be constructed and simple irrigation machines can be used to tap the water.

Industrial Crop Production

The district has a lot of potential for the cultivation of sunflower. Sunflower would thrive very well in Nkwakubew, Apeguso and Gyakiti areas. Tobacco used to be a very important cash crop in the district. Currently, production of tobacco is limited to Nkwakubew, Mpakadan and their environs.

Fisheries Potentials

The Volta Lake is being used for small and large scale cage fish culture at the following locations, Anum, Nkwakubew, Mpakadan, Asikuma, Labolabo, Atimpoku and Oframase among others. The Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is the main fish species cultured.

Specific Constraints of the Key Sub-Sectors

Crop Sub-Sector

The erratic nature of rainfall is affecting agriculture in the district. The rains do not come on time for farming activities to start. The high cost of farm inputs is also disincentive to increased agricultural production.

Agricultural Engineering (Mechanization)

Agricultural production to a large extent is still characterised by the use of rudimentary tools. This, in a way, contributes to the cultivation of small farm sizes and perpetuates the inherent drudgery associated with the use of these tools. A way out of this problem is to encourage mechanisation in the form of tractor capacity.

Livestock Sub-Sector

The limitations here include poor husbandry practices such as on farm breed selection, disease control and stock water availability. Other constraints are:

Weak capacity in the area of breed development

Increasing cost of livestock vaccines and drugs, and

The unfair competition from cheaper, often subsidized, livestock and poultry products.

Major Problems Facing the Fishries Sub-Sector

The fishing industry in the Asuogyaman district is characterized by the following constraints:

Indiscriminate use of illegal and destructive fishing methods.

The indiscriminate use of illegal and destructive fishing methods poses a great threat to the fishing industry, since the potential of the fisheries resource to produce large-sized, highly-priced fish is undermined. The uncontrolled use of such illegal methods which target juvenile fish has considerably reduced the efficiency of the approved fishing gear. Many fishermen have become discouraged to use the approved gear, and are turning to the use of the illegal and destructive ones.

Poor storage of processed fish.

Smoked fish are poorly stored because fish processors are unable to provide large capacity ovens to store accumulated fish. The generally poor housing of the fisher folk exposes the processed fish to bad weather and pest attacks which degrade the quality of processed fish. Fish mongers are usually compelled to dispose of processed fish quickly to avoid excessive losses. Fish dealers, therefore, take undue advantage of the situation to exploit the fisher folk.

Lack of basic amenities / infrastructure.

Many of the fishing communities in the Asuogyaman District lack roads, wharfs, clinics, portable water, market and schools. The fisher folk are, therefore, vulnerable to disease, illiteracy and economic deprivation.

Inability of fishermen to obtain formal credit.

The fishing industry in the district, although artisanal, requires high capital input. A basic compliment of fishing equipment and accessories, comprising a small wooden canoe, a few bundles of net, etc. would cost not less than GH¢1,000.00. Many fishermen are unable to provide for themselves this huge capital outlay, and are therefore, compelled to obtain credit in the form of material inputs from middle men. The fishermen are thus obliged to dispose of their daily catch through these middlemen in order to defray their indebtedness. Because the fishermen do not receive cash for the transaction, they are often unable to provide for such basic needs as education, health and housing. This lack of financial control over their own enterprise has resulted in their deprived condition.

Constraints facing the crop and livestock sub-sectors are summarized in Table 16.

Table 1.29: Constraints Identification – Crop and Livestock Sub-sectors

Sector	Constraints
Crop	Unreliable rainfall High cost of inputs Poor soil fertility Soil erosion Unfavourable land tenure system Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents Inadequate storage facilities
Livestock (Small Ruminants)	Improper Housing Inadequate Veterinary Service No community livestock workshop Poorly equipped veterinary clinic
Livestock (Pigs)	Skin diseases Inadequate Veterinary Service High cost of feed High cost of drugs
Poultry	High cost of veterinary drugs High cost of housing High cost of feed

Source: DoA Asuogyaman and Survey 2017

1.3.2.27 Mining

Limestone deposits are found in commercial quantities at Adjena near Akosombo. The Summabe Quarry which covers an area of about 581.66 hectares is estimated to contain a total of 4 million tons of limestone. Other places known to house limestones are Gyakiti, Mpakadan, Aboabo,

Sedorm and Apegusu. Most of these sites are being prospected. Modernized mining equipment are deemed relevant technologies that can be used for both the extraction and utilization of the existing resource. For effective utilization of these resources one has to obtain a permit from government agencies before becoming eligible to extract. For sustainability of the mineral resource in Asuogyaman, approval from EPA and the lands commission must be sought before extraction. Some challenges faced with the utilization of limestone in Asuogyaman is illegal mining, unclaimed lands, and land disputes.

1.3.2.28 Commerce

The Akosombo Textiles Limited used to or has the potential to employ several thousands of workers. This has however been hampered by operational and capital injection challenges. Brisk trading activities occur in various parts of the district. Items traded are mainly agricultural products and general household items. Apart from the internal trading, Asuogyaman also trades with several other adjoining districts in the Eastern Region and with other regions, mainly the Volta and Greater Accra. Notable market centres in the district are the Sapor, Akosombo, Senchi, and Labolabo Markets. Atimpoku is a major commercial center due to its central location where communities in parts of volta and eastern converge. The predominant “Abollo and One Mouth Thousand” is a common commodity being trade coupled with other small to medium size commercial entities.

1.3.2.29 Manufacturing Industries

The AkosomboTextile Limited and the Volta River Authority which produces electricity for the nation come up for mention. There is also a toilet roll manufacturing factory at Afabeng near Atimpoku. There are however a number of small scale industries which are involved in wood and metal fabrication, quarrying, construction and automobile repair.

1.3.2.30 Agro Processing /

Maize and cassava are the main agricultural produce which are processed. This is done on small scale by women on either individual or group basis. There is an oil palm processing at Aboasa, andcassava processing at Sapor, Frankadua, Fintey, South Senchi, Surveyline and Adjena.

1.3.2.31 Energy

Majority of the communities in the district are connected to the national electricity grid. The other sources of energy are fuel wood and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The presence of hydro-electricity is an opportunity to boost the industrial sector.

Electricity

About 90% of the communities in the district are connected to electricity. The Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) supplies electric power to a greater part of the district whiles the VRA serves Akosombo and adjoining settlements such as Combine, Pupuni, Osukwao, Abume, Adjena and Gyakiti. The table below shows communities that are yet to be connected to the national grid.

Table 1.30: Electricity

	Awurahigh-Kudikope	No Electricity
	Apaaso-Kudikope	No Electricity
	Susum	No Electricity
	Odonor	No Electricity
	Konkodeka	No Electricity
	Sapor	No Electricity
	Manya Yoyim	No Electricity
	Agyabui	No Electricity
	Korankyi	No Electricity
	Survey Line	No Electricity
	Dodi Island	No Electricity

Petroleum products

Petroleum products namely petrol, diesel, gas oil, kerosene, lubrications etc. are obtained from both standard filling stations and other sales points. There are 6 standard filling stations in the district. Petrol and gas oil are used to fuel motor vehicles while kerosene is used for lighting by some rural folks.

Fuel wood is used for cooking and heating by most households and by most small scale agro-processing industries.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

This is used for cooking and heating by a small number of households and few restaurants. There are three (3) LPG fillings depots in the District.

Sources of cooking fuel

According to 2010 PHC, firewood has the highest percentage of usage than other sources of cooking fuel followed by charcoal in the district region and the country at large. In Asuogyaman district however, 42.2% of houses uses firewood, 37.8% uses charcoal and thirdly only 9.9% uses Gas. In the urban areas of the district, the most commonly used sources of cooking fuel is charcoal (45.6%) followed by electricity (20.5%) which may be due to the existence of VRA in Akosombo. The next is firewood (15.9%) and the next one is Gas (14.5%). The rural areas on the other hand have firewood (53.3%), followed by charcoal (34.6%) and Gas taking only 7.9%. The other sources of cooking fuel contribute only marginally to the sources of cooking fuel in the district, region and the country as a whole.

1.3.2.32 Tourism

Tourism has yet to take its rightful place in the economy of Asuogyaman. The district is home to landmark national assets such as the Akosombo Hydro-Electric Dam and the Adomi Bridge. The Volta Lake has provided the conducive atmosphere leading to the springing up of several hotels and resorts attracting a considerable number of both local and foreign tourists to the district.

But there is potentially more to tourism in Asuogyaman than the aforementioned. Several undeveloped and unpublicized attractions include the Dodi Island and several other Islands, the Gyakiti Beach, the history and culture of the people, the Akwamu Forest Reserve, monuments and art and craft. The extensive river front with sand at Gyakiti is good for the development of lakeshore (beach). In its undeveloped state, people still find it attractive enough as a huge number of revelers converge there for picnics on occasions. Private investors can take advantage of it and build chalets, hotels, lawns, and sandy shore restaurants for relaxation.

A proposed Art and Craft village at the foot of the Adomi Bridge and a tourism reception centre will surely help provide jobs and rake in a lot of revenue for the District Assembly.

Akosombo Dam/Volta Lake

The Akosombo Dam has since long maintained a tradition of being a leading tourist destination in Ghana. The Volta River Project began its history in 1965 with the discovery of bauxite deposits in the Kwahu Plateau, which encouraged the construction of a dam to harness the water of the Volta River for generating electricity for the smelting of Aluminium. The Akosombo Dam and the associated hydroelectric system consist of a rock-fill dam and spill way and a powerhouse. Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, then the President of Ghana commissioned the first phase of construction, on January 22, 1966.

The dam is 132m high from its foundation and 660m long. It has created a reservoir of water, of about 780-kilometre square surface area with a total storage capacity of 148m. Hydroelectric power from this dam is essential to Ghana's development, producing energy for domestic consumers as well as for export. The construction of the Akosombo Dam resulted in the formation of the Volta Lake. It stretches practically along the entire length of Ghana. From Daboya in the north, this majestic lake covers 8500 square kilometres to Akosombo in the south where the Akosombo Hydroelectric Dam nestled in the beautiful natural valley, harnesses its power.

The Volta Lake is the largest man-made lake in the world in terms of surface area. It is 400km long from Akosombo to Yapei, with a capacity of 148 ml of water. It is reputed to have some 114 species of fish in its waters with an estimated fish stock of 35,000 – 40,000 per year.

Tourist patronage of the dam/lake is highest in the months of July and August. This patronage averages about 50,000 per annum with the year 2005 for instance recording 60 319 visitors. The Ghana Tourist Board has twice awarded the Dam as the Best Tourist Attraction in the Eastern Region for the years 1997 and 1999.

Adomi Bridge

The Adomi Bridge which spans over the Volta river at Atimpoku is the only Suspension Bridge in Ghana and reputed to be among the few to be found all over the world. This important tourist attraction which is a masterpiece of civil and architectural work was built in 1956 and has a total length of 805 fetes. It provides the vital road transportation piece over the Volta River thus linking by road the central and northern parts of the Volta Region with the other parts of the country especially the Eastern, Gt. Accra, Ashanti, Central and Western regions. A view from the bridge exposes one to the natural beauty of the hillside of the Togo-Akwapim mountain ranges and the many-dotted islands found in the river Volta.

Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust

The Akwamu Hills Community Forest is an ungazetted forest located between Adomi and Akwamufie on the eastern side of the Volta Lake in the Asuogyaman District of the Eastern Region. The hill on which the forest is located rises to a maximum height of about 400 metres above sea level and forms the southern limit of the Akwapim-Togo Range at the interface with the Akwamu Plateau within the Akosombo Gorge of the Volta River.

The hill provides a rare panoramic view of the lower regions of the Volta Lake system. The community forest is owned jointly by a number of Divisional Chiefs of the Akwamu Traditional Area and the Paramountcy.

The Community Forest has a mosaic of Dry Semi-deciduous and Southern Marginal Forest types. Characteristic species of these forest types include; *Teclea verdoorniana*, *Drypetes pavyfolia*, *Diospyros abyssinica*, *Dialium guineense*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, *Sterculia tragacantha*, *Celtis zenkeri*, *Cola millenii*, and *Pterygota macrocarpa*, *Lecaniodiscus cupanioides*, *Hymenostagia afzelii*. *Antiaris toxicaria* and *Ceiba pentandra* are common emergent trees forming a discontinuous upper canopy.

The Community Forest is home to the endemic plant *Talbotiella gentii* which is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, as well as the enigmatic *White-necked Picathartes* which is globally threatened and listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.

The Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust (AGCT) is collaborating with the Royal Senchi Hotel and the Akwamu Traditional Council, for the conservation of the ecological integrity and aesthetic beauty of the Akwamu Hills Community Forest by developing it into a first class ecotourism destination and hopes to achieve a long term conservation of the Community Forest.

Other attractions and potentials

The District also boasts of important traditional fetish and religious shrines. Prominent among them are the Mami Water Shrine at Adomi and the complex Mahu Temple of the Mozama Disco Christo church (MDCC) at Senchi. The Gyakiti-Kudikope side of the Volta Lake also offers unique location for Lake Shore (beach) resort for river sports, chalets and fishing. This location gives a very good view of the Volta Lake and its sandy shoreline. Outstanding attractions such as the Sajuna Beach Resort are springing up providing a unique form of attraction.

There are over 30 modern hotels and resorts to serve travellers and tourist. Some of these facilities are; The Royal Senchi Hotel, Afrikiko Water Front Resort, Aylos Bay Resort, Continental Hotel, Sajuna Beach Park, Volta Hotel, Volta Safari River Side, Adi Lake Resort, Lake Side Motel, Sound Rest Motels, Zitto Guest House, Hi-Heaven Hotel etc. Even though the tourism sector employs a good number of people, its potential is yet to be fully exploited. The need for a vigorous marketing of the district and putting in place of measures by the Assembly to rake in the needed revenue cannot be overemphasized.

1.3.2.33 Banking

The District is serviced by two Commercial Banks namely, GCBBank Limited and the Fedelity Bank which are both based in Akosombo. There are also two Rural Banks namely Anum Rural Bank which is headquartered at Anum with a branch in Akosombo and Asuogyaman Rural Bank. The Hydro Credit Union and 3As Financial Services are two well established Micro-Finance companies also based in Akosombo. A good number of inhabitants from the district also do business with the Agricultural Development Bank at Juapong due its proximity to the District.

1.4.14.9 Communication

Effective communication is essential to economic development. With the rapid advancement in Information and Communication Technology, it will be expedient to facilitate the adoption of modern technology in the areas of research, knowledge sharing and marketing. A simple device like the smart phone with its social media platform applications can facilitate the easy access of the right information by a farmer, trader, an artisan, a dressmaker or help that person reach out to potential clients. The 2010 National Population and Housing Census indicated then that out of the population of 12 years and older which was 68,816, over 35,000 inhabitants representing 51% had mobile phones. A cursory projection now, seven years down the lane and taking into consideration the economic growth and national craze for even more sophisticated smart phones, it is obvious that that figure has increased significantly.

More significant is the fact that unlike in the past, people no longer need desktop and laptop computers to access the internet. This means that the percentage of persons with access to internet would have increased astronomically.

The concern is whether people are really taking advantage of what has commonly become known as the global village by exploring the opportunities that modern ICT presents in almost all areas of human endeavour. To ensure that inhabitants leverage the importance of modern communications technology on their economic activities, there is the need to train the youth, especially those within the informal sector in ICT.

1.3.2.34 Economic Resources

The human resources comprise both skilled and unskilled labour. They include teachers, health service workers, financial service workers, civil and public servants, farmers, artisans, traders, chefs, cooks, drivers, fishermen, religious practitioners, researchers, political actors and religious practitioners. They offer both skilled and unskilled labour services to develop the District.

Physical Resources

The physical resources largely comprise Akosombo hydroelectric dam, Adomi Bridge, other bridges, roads, health, educational, water and sanitation facilities. The maintenance of these resources is very essential in sustaining the health of the ecosystem.

Natural Resources

The natural resources comprise mineral resources, arable lands, and water resources and forest. The mineral resource is largely limestone deposits which are mined and sold. Modernized mining equipment are deemed relevant technologies that can be used for both the extraction and utilization of the existing resource. For effective utilization of these resources one has to obtain a permit from the government before becoming eligible to extract. For sustainability of the mineral resource in Asuogyaman, approval from EPA and the lands commission must be sought before extraction. Some challenges faced with the utilization of limestone in Asuogyaman is illegal mining, unclaimed lands, and land disputes. The district benefits from the mineral resource since it generates revenue and also provides employment for the people in the district. There are arable lands, mainly wetlands, forest and forest-savanna transition. The wetlands are used for rice and sugarcane production and the forestland are used for crop farming. The available technologies for extracting the existing resources used are basic farm tools like cutlasses, hoes and ploughs. The technologies available to enhance utilization of these resources are agricultural mechanization and irrigation. This agricultural mechanization and irrigation can enhance the effective utilization of the arable lands. Some measures have been put in place to ensure the effective utilization of these resources and these are Enforcement of Land Administration Act. Measures put in place to ensure sustainability of the natural resources are education and monitoring from extension services. The challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district are land litigation, habitats for birds who are also pests to grain production. Some benefits derived from the resource by the district are revenue generation, employment and food production.

The Asuogyaman District has forest reserves like Taposu, Aboben and Akwamu Gorge Conservation Project. Measures have been put in place to ensure the effective utilization of these resources and this includes education, sensitization, conservation and enforcement of laws. Measures put in place to ensure sustainability of the natural resources are law enforcement, education, surveillance and replanting. The challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district are illegal activities and bushfires. Some benefits derived from the resource by the district are soil and soil water conservation, revenue, research, games, wildlife and species conservation and rainfall enhancement.

The district is rich in water resources like the Volta Lake, underground water and rivers. This water resource is utilized for electricity production, fishing, potable water production, irrigation, industrial use and domestic use. The available technology used is testing for the salinity of water. Measures have been put in place to ensure the effective utilization of these resources and this includes setting up institutions like the District Lake Management Committee. The Water Research Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR-WRI) is also located in the District. Measures put in place to ensure sustainability of the natural resources are institutions put in place, forest conservation, and enforcement of laws as well as monitoring, and law enforcement. The challenges for utilization of the natural resources in the district are population increase, deforestation, use of chemicals to trap fishes and use of agro chemicals for farming along the lake. Some benefits derived from the resource by the district are fishing, aquaculture, industrial and domestic use, irrigation and tourism.

1.3.2.35 Inter-/Intra-Trade

Agricultural products either in the raw form or semi-processed are the most commonly traded either by traders within the district or between them and traders outside of the district. General goods and household items are mostly kept in lockable stores either within the markets or within the communities. Products are normally carried to local markets by women using vehicles and head-portage. The mode of sales is generally by price bargaining. The products are sold not by weight but by size, quality and appearance. Grains are generally sold using unit measures such as 'olonka', margarine tins, and bowls. The tubers are sold by size and variety. Market women / men go round to purchase commodities on wholesale basis. The mode of sales also is by price bargaining. This situation brings to the fore, the need for standardization of prices of products.

A limited amount of pre-financing of production exists. By this arrangement, the intermediaries advance some amount of money to the farmers during the course of production of the crops. The recipients of such advances are bound to sell the produce to the intermediaries after harvesting.

Major Marketing Centres

The main marketing centres are Akosombo, Marine, Atimpoku, Frankadua, Sapor and Labolabo. These towns have weekly market days except Akosombo and Atimpoku which have two market days in a week (Mondays and Thursdays). Below are the main marketing centres, schedule days and the main commodities they deal in.

Table 1.31: Major Marketing Centres

Marketing Centre	Schedule Days	Main Agricultural Commodities sold
Akosombo	Mondays and Thursdays	Yam, maize, cassava, vegetables
Atimpoku	Mondays and Thursdays	Yam, fish, tomatoes, charcoal, cassava
Frankadua	Fridays	Maize, vegetables, gari, cassava dough
Marine	Fridays	Yam, fish, cereals, legumes, vegetables
Sapor	Fridays	Plantain, fish, cassava, maize

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

Several towns and villages in and without the district serve as catchment areas to these markets.

Table 1.32: Main Markets and Catchment Areas

Market	Catchment Areas	Commodities Traded In
Akosombo	Atimpoku, Akrade	Maize, Cassava
Atimpoku	Somanya, Akrade, Odumase Ayemanso	Maize, Cassava, Charcoal
Frankadua	Apeguso, Asikuma, Peki, Ho, Juapong	Maize, Cassava
Marine	Dambai, Krachi, Dzemeni, Akosombo	Yam, Fish, Vegetables
Sapor	Gyakiti, Adjena	Maize, Cassava, Sheep, Goats

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

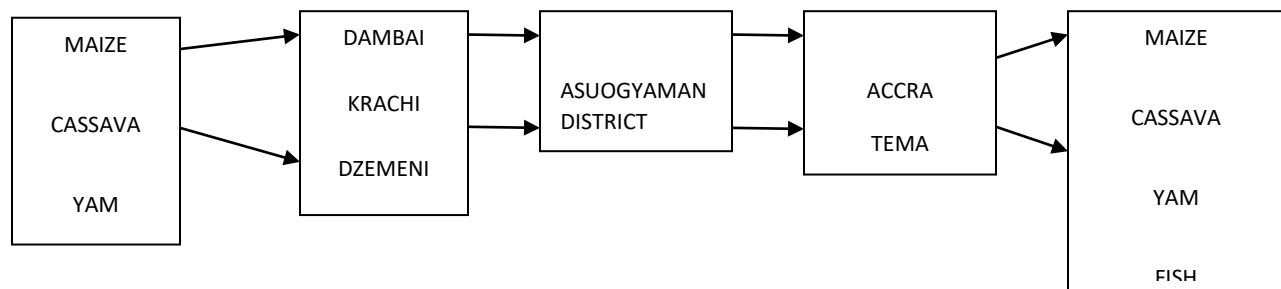
Commodities brought to these markets find their way to bigger towns such as Accra, Tema and Koforidua.

Table 1.33: Movement of Commodities

Market	Commodity	Movement
Marine	Yam, Fish, Vegetables	Accra, Tema, Koforidua
Akosombo	Maize, Cassava	Accra, Koforidua, Akwapem, Mampong
Sapor	Maize, Cassava, Sheep, Goats	Accra, Koforidua, Somanya
Frankadua	Maize, Cassava	Accra, Tema, Ho

Source: DoA Asuogyaman

COMMODITY DYNAMICS



INFLOWS

MARKET

MOVEMENT OUTFLOWS

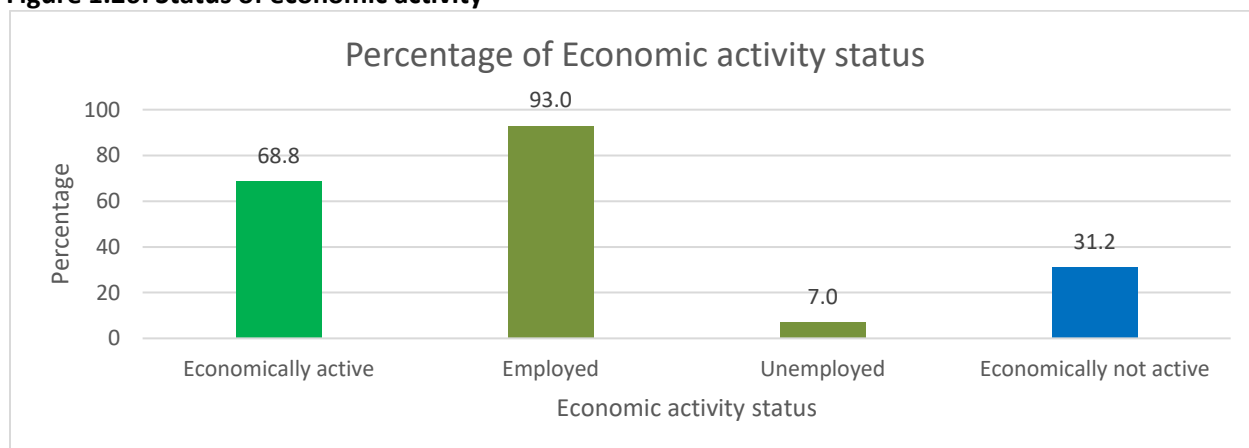
Commodity Prices

Food commodity prices in the district are generally available in the markets and prices for the commodities naturally increase towards the end of year. Generally, commodity prices are low during the bumper period and expensive during the lean season (usually April-June).

1.3.2.36 Economically Active Population

68.8 percent of the labour population (15-64) are economically active meaning that they are either employed or unemployed with the economically not active comprising the remaining 31.2 percent. Among this population males represent 47.2 percent while the females constitute 52.8 percent. The employment rate for the district is 64 percent. Female's population have a higher employed population than the male population with 92.9 percent and 93.2 respectively. The unemployment rate for the district is 7.0 percent among the economically active population. The economically not active population has 50 percent of them under full time education.

Figure 1.26: Status of economic activity



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1. 3.2.37 Commodity Export

The commodity export situation of the district largely remains a potential. Cocoa and oil palm are the major cash crops grown on small plantations. Of late, mango production is gaining currency.

The district has a lot of potential for the cultivation of sunflower which would thrive very well in Nkwakubew, Apeguso and Gyakiti areas. Tobacco used to be a very important cash crop in the district. Currently, production of tobacco is limited to Nkwakubew, Mpakadan and their environs.

The Volta Lake is being used for small and large scale cage aquaculture at the following locations, Anum, Nkwakubew, Mpakadan, Asikuma, Labolabo, Atimpoku and Oframase among others. The Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is the main fish species cultivated.

1. 3.2.38 Nutrition:

The diet and nutrition food crops grown in the district are closely linked with the eating habits of the various ethnic groups. In recent times, there have been changes in dietary patterns as a result of urbanization and nutrition education. The main staple crops which provide the basic local diets in the district are as follows:

Main carbohydrate sources: These are cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam and rice. The main diets from these crops are ‘akple’, ‘fufu’, ‘yakayake’, ‘abolo’, ‘ampesi’ and boiled rice.

Protein Sources: Plant protein sources are groundnuts and beans/cowpea.

Animal protein sources are beef, chevon (goat meat), mutton, fish, poultry, eggs and bush meat (grasscutter).

Fats and Oils: Oil sources are nuts, coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil and groundnut whilst sources of fats are animal fat.

1.3.3 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.3.3.1 Education

The number of schools in the district keeps increasing; the current academic year has recorded a total of 282, comprising 183 public and 99 private schools both at the basic and second cycle level. The increase is mostly at the basic level, this is due to opening of new private schools in the district.

Table 1.34: Total Number of Schools

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	63	36	99
PRIMARY	70	36	106
JHS	44	24	68
SHS	5	2	7
TVET	1	1	2
TOTAL	183	99	282

SOURCE: District Directorate

Infrastructure

Office Accommodation

The District Education office has been housed in a former District Council building at Senchi – ferry since 1988, the district directorate does not have a permanent office accommodation.

Classrooms

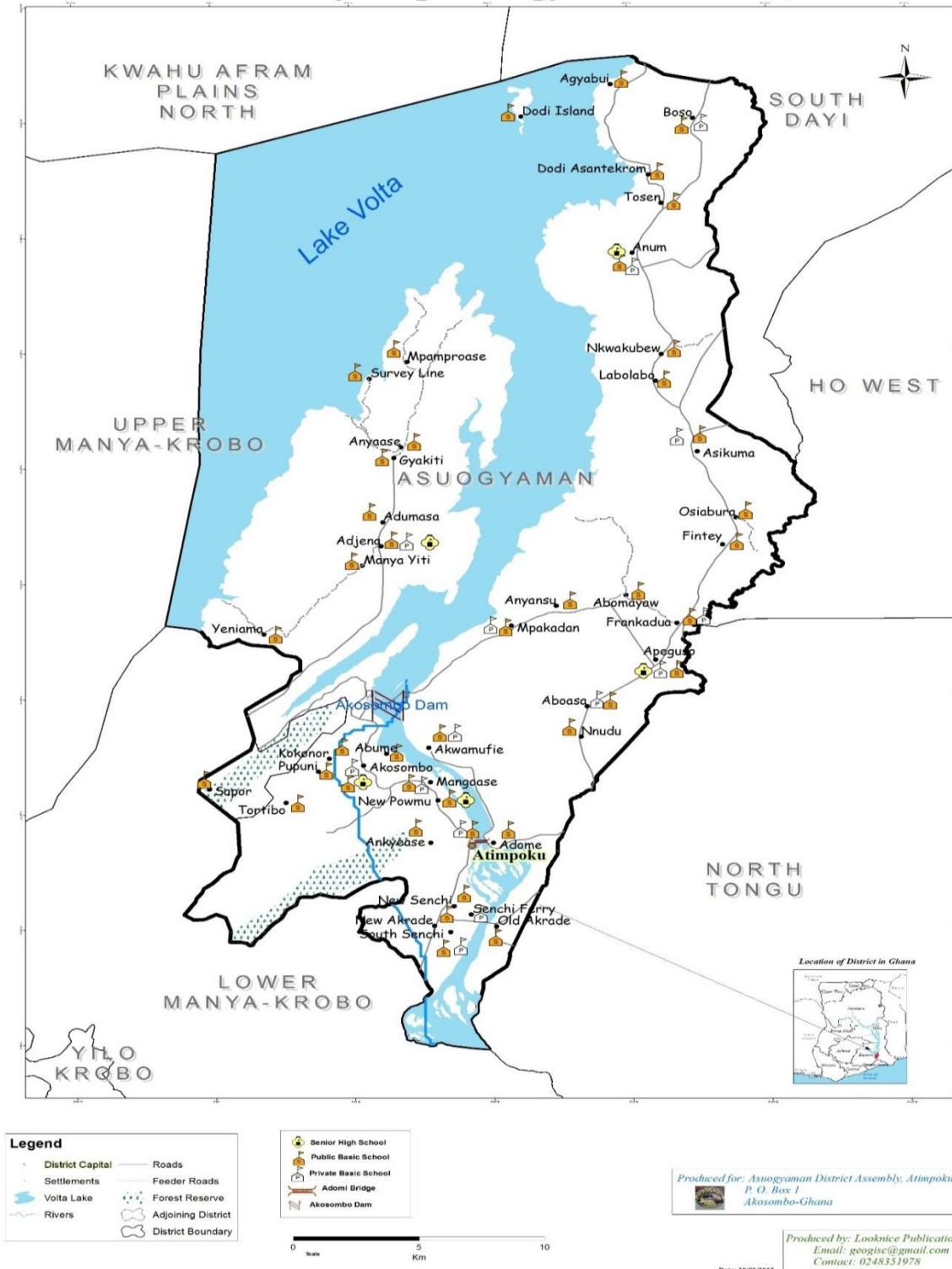
Table 1.35: Classrooms Distribution

LEVEL	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
	No. of Schools	classrooms	Required	Gap	No. of Schools	classrooms	Require	Gap	
KG	63	103	131	28	36	47	80	33	
PRIM	70	425	445	20	36	161	161	-	
JHS	44	174			24	62	62	-	
SHS	5	163	163	-	2	18	18	-	
TVET	1				1				

SOURCE: District Directorate

Figure 1.27: Map of Educational Facilities

Education Facility Map-Asuogyaman District, Ghana



The 282 schools in the district have 1027 classrooms at the basic level, comprising 702 public and 325 private, the public schools need 28 and 20 for the KG and primary respectively. Most of

the classrooms in the private schools may not be in good condition, and also will not be permanent structures for the school.

Enrolment

Table 1.36: Enrolment

LEVEL	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			PUBLIC + PRIVATE
	B	G	T	B	G	T	
KG	2,112	2,092	4,204	1,054	1,134	2,188	6,392
PRIMARY	5,403	5,313	10,716	1,824	2,080	3,904	14,620
JHS	2,558	2,256	4,814	724	571	1,295	6,109
SHS	3,028	3,613	6,641	359	380	739	7,380
TVET	97	82	179	9	32	41	220
TOTAL	13,198	13,356	26,554	3,970	4,197	8,167	34,721

SOURCE: District Directorate 2017

Out of the total of 34,721 for the district, the public schools recorded a total enrolment of 26,554 (76%) and the private schools are also recording 8,167(24%). 27,121 pupils were enrolled at the basic level, comprising 19,734 and 7,387 for public and private respectively.

Staffing

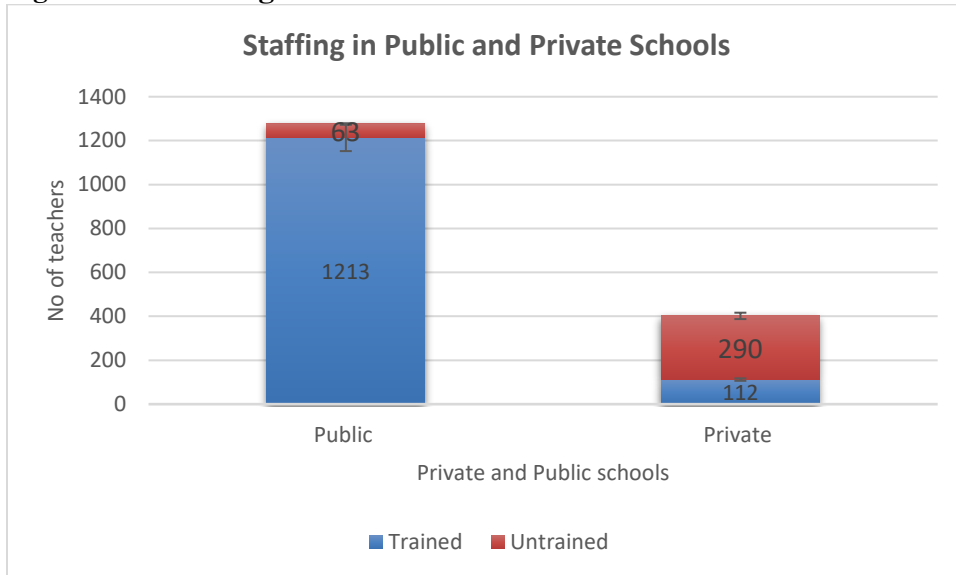
Table 1.37: Staffing

LEVEL	PUBLIC						PRIVATE					
	TOTAL NO. OF TEACHERS			NO. TRAINED			TOTAL NO. OF TEACHERS			NO. TRAINED		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
KG	25	111	136	15	101	116	13	55	68	5	4	9
PRIMARY	206	255	461	206	253	459	118	58	176	21	17	38
JHS	202	152	354	205	135	340	87	29	116	23	12	35
SHS	264	61	325	241	57	298	36	6	42	25	5	30
TOTAL	697	579	1276	667	546	1213	254	148	402	74	38	112

SOURCE: District Directorate

The district recorded a total of 1,678 teachers, made up of 951(56. 7%) males and 727 (43.3%) females both at basic and second cycle. Out of this, the basic alone has 951 and 360 teachers for public and private schools respectively. Out of this, 915 (96%) are trained in the public schools and the private also recorded 82 (22%) as trained teachers

Figure 1.28: Staffing in Public and Privates Schools



Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The district recorded a PTR of 30:1, 24:1 and 13:1 at the KG, Primary and JHS levels respectively. Though this is lower than the National target of 35:1 at both KG and Primary level there are teachers who are handling more than the national target especially in the public schools.

Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

The district recorded a PTTR of 48:1, 28:1 and 16:1 at the KG, Primary and JHS levels respectively.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

The district recorded GER of 117.1%, 97.7% and 76.3% at the KG, Primary and the JHS levels respectively. Comparably there is a decline in the GER at the KG to JHS level, this may be due to campaign for early enrolment of children in schools it could also mean more children at the KG level are not within the school going age .The GER for JHS is low and this calls for sensitization at the community level to encourage retention and transiting from primary to JHS

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The district maintained almost the same GPI of 1.05 and 1.03 at the KG and primary respectively, recording above 1 implies there are more girls than boys at these levels. But the JHS recorded 0.98 meaning more boys are enrolled at this level compared to girls.

Net Admission Rate (NAR)

KG and JHS recording 38.4% and 35.1% respectively, this means pupils admitted at these levels are not within the appropriate age for these levels, but primary is encouraging by recording 68.1%

Completion Rate

Table 1.38: Completion Rate

LEVELS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
PRIM	76.2%	77.1%	75.2%
JHS	67.1%	69.8%	64.3%

The district recorded a rate of 76.2% and 67.7% at the Primary and JHS level respectively, with boys recording higher rate than girls at these levels, sensitization programmes should be intensified to retention the girl child in the classroom,

Performance

Summary of BECE Results From 2015-2016

2016 BECE recorded an increase of one (1) % over the previous year, there is an increase in the number of schools that scored 100% by five (5). No school scored zero (0) %.

Table 1.39: Summary of BECE Results From 2015-2016

YEAR	2015	2016
Total Number of candidates registered	1591	1653
Total Number present	1583	1646
Total Number absent	8	7
Total Number of candidates who obtained aggregates 06	4	4
Total Number of candidates who pass aggregates 06-36	1072	1130
Total Number of candidates who obtained 37+	511	516
The Percentage pass	67.7	68.7
The Percentage fail	32.3	31.3
Number of Schools that scored 100%	15	20
Number of Schools that scored 0%	Nil	Nil

Table 1.40: Percentage Score for the District -2016

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
PASS	580	550	1,130	68.7
FAIL	268	248	516	31.3
TOTAL	848	798	1,646	100

Figure 1.29 : BECE Performance in 2016

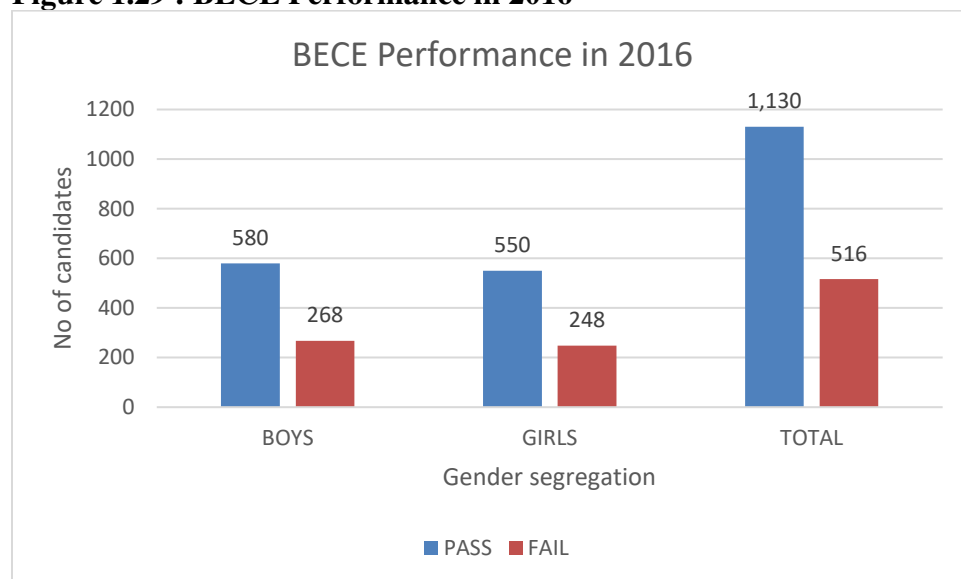


Table 1.41: Percentage Pass for the District by Gender (6-36) - 2016

	6	7-15	16-24	25-30	31-36	TOTAL	% PASS
BOYS	2	63	173	161	181	580	68.2
GIRLS	2	47	129	156	216	550	64.4
TOTAL	4	110	302	317	397	1,130	

1.3.4 HEALTH CARE

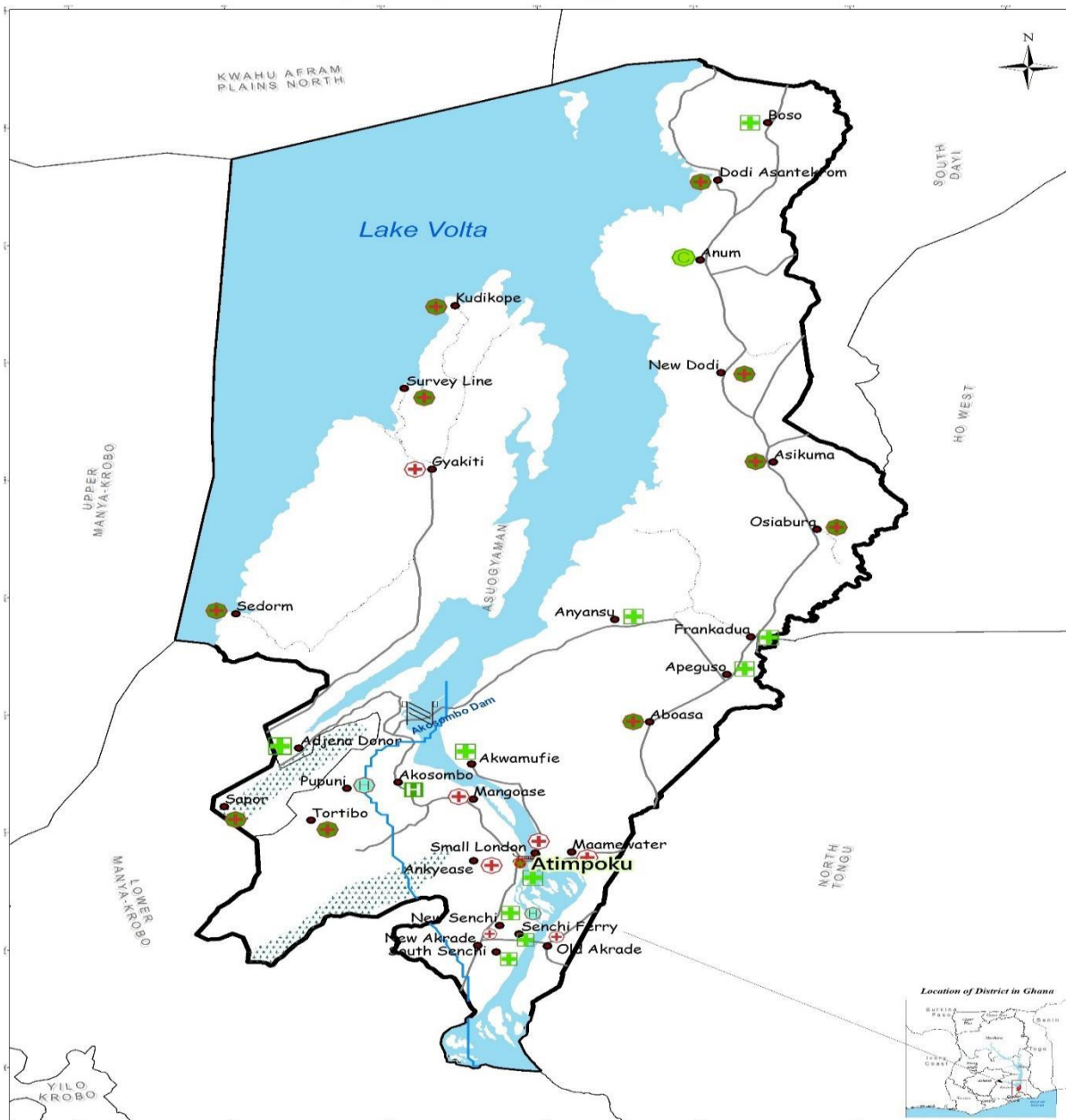
1.3.4.1 Health Facilities

The district has a total of Thirty (30) health facilities. The break down of the health facilities is as follows:

Health Centres (Public)	-	10
Hospital (Volta River Authority)	-	1
Health Centre (CHAG, Salvation Army)	-	1
CHPS	-	45 demarcated zones with 27 functional - 10 with compounds.
CHPS with Rented or Borrowed compound-	3	
CHPS without compound	-	3

Figure 1.30: Health Facility Map

Health Facility Map-Asuogyaman District, Ghana



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| • Settlements | — Roads |
| ★ District Capital | ▨ Forest Reserve |
| — Feeder Roads | ⊖ Adjoining District |
| ~ Rivers | ⊖ District Boundary |
| 🟦 Volta Lake | 🚶 Adomi Bridge |

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 🏥 | Hospital |
| 🏥 | Health Centre |
| ● | Permanent CHPS |
| + | Temporary CHPS |
| ⊖ | Private Clinic |
| ● | CHAG |

0 4.25 8.5
Kilometres

Produced for: Asuogyaman District Assembly, Atimpoku
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Date: 28/09/2017

Health Facilities by Ownership

Table 1.42: Health Facilities by Ownership

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER	OWNERSHIP
Hospital	1	VRA
Health centres	10	Ghana Health Service
Mission clinic	1	Salvation Army
Private clinics	2	Hedwig's clinic and NAAB's clinic
Outreach centres	79	Ghana health Service
CHPS	28 functional	Ghana health Service

Population distribution by CHPS zones

Table 1.43: Population distribution by CHPS zones

FACILITY/SUB DISTRICT	% of POP	POP	ADOL	< 5 YRS	6-59 MTHS	0-11 MTHS	WIFA	EXP PREG
VRA	0.16	17,771	4,070	3,554	3,199	711	4,336	711
ATIMOKU	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
DZIDZOKOPE	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
GHANAKPE	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
SMALL LONDON	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
TORTIBO	0.01	1,111	254	222	200	44	271	44
ATIMOKU S.D	0.12	13,328	3,052	2,666	2,399	533	3,252	533
AKWAMUFIE	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
MANGOASE	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
ABOASA	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
APEGUSO	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
ANYANSU	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
FRANKADUA	0.05	5,553	1,272	1,111	1,000	222	1,355	222
OSIABURA	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
AKWAMUFIE S.D	0.24	26,656	6,104	5,331	4,798	1,066	6,504	1,066
SENCHI FERRY	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
NEW SENCHI	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
SOUTH SENCHI	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178

OLD AKRADE	0.01	1,111	254	222	200	44	271	44
NEW AKRADE	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
SENCHI S.D	0.12	13,328	3,052	2,666	2,399	533	3,252	533
ANUM	0.05	5,553	1,272	1,111	1,000	222	1,355	222
BOSO H/C	0.05	5,553	1,272	1,111	1,000	222	1,355	222
ASIKUMA	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
NEW DODI	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
DODI ASANTEKROM	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
BOSO S.D	0.21	23,324	5,341	4,665	4,198	933	5,691	933
SAPOR	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
SEDORM	0.02	2,221	509	444	400	89	542	89
ADJENA	0.04	4,443	1,017	889	800	178	1,084	178
GYAKITI	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
KUDIKOPE	0.03	3,332	763	666	600	133	813	133
ADJENA S.D	0.15	16,660	3,815	3,332	2,999	666	4,065	666
DISTRICT TOTAL	1	111,068	25,435	22,214	19,992	4,443	27,101	4,443

1.3.4.2 Staff Strength

The total staff strength of the Asuogyaman District Health Directorate as at 31st October, 2017, stands at One Hundred and Eighty health professionals (180). This total staff strength comprises of staff working at the offices of the District Director of Health Services, the health centers, CHPS centers and those on secondment to VRA.

Staff Category

Table 1.44: Staff Category

No.	Category	No
1	District Director of Health Service	1
2	O & G Specialist	1
3	Medical Doctors	3
4	Physician Assistant (Med. 5 & Dental 1)	5
5	Nurses	146
6	Accountant	1
7	Accounts Officer	1
8	Administrative Manager	1
9	Store Keeper	0
10	Technical Officers (Disease Control)	2
11	Nutrition Officer	1
12	Health Information	1
13	Pharmacist	1
14	Laboratory Assistant	1

15	Field Technicians	6
16	Optical Technician	2
17	Typist	1
18	Orderlies	6
Total		180

Composition of Nurses

Table 1.45: Composition of Nurses

No.	Category	No
1	Public Health Nurses	2
2	Professional Nurses	13
3	Midwives	21
4	Community Health Nurses	65
5	Mental Health Nurses	5
6	Enrolled Nurses	38
7	Health Assistants	2
Total		146

Services Provided

- ✦ OPD
- ✦ ANC
- ✦ PNC
- ✦ Family Planning
- ✦ Delivery
- ✦ Nutrition
- ✦ Mental Health
- ✦ Disease Control / Surveillance
- ✦ Health Information
- ✦ Health Promotion
- ✦ HIV / AIDS
- ✦ Surgical
- ✦ Counselling & Testing
- ✦ CWC
- ✦ Home Visiting
- ✦ School Health
- ✦ Child Health
- ✦ Outreach Services

1.3.4.3OPD Attendance

Outpatient (OPD) attendance is an important indicator for use in outpatient services, reflecting the interaction between demand and supply of outpatient care.

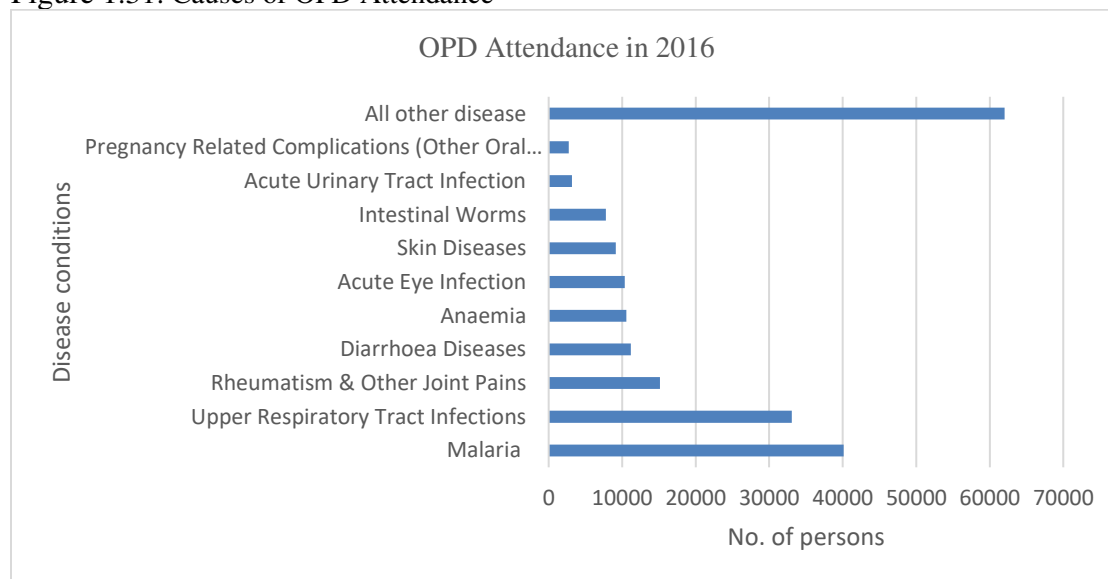
Hospital admission rate indicates the use of inpatient hospital services, reflecting the interaction between demand and supply of inpatient services

Outpatient attendance saw a downward trend for the year under review, there was however a slight increase in total admissions. The trend of insured OPD attendance however saw an increase with Non-insured decreasing. There was a decrease of OPD per capital from 3.3 to 3.0.

Table 1.46: Top 10 Causes of OPD Attendance, 2014-2016

Condition	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Malaria	48482	25.0	46965	22.0	40143	19.6
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	28589	14.7	34841	16.3	33091	16.1
Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	10059	5.2	15479	7.3	15135	7.4
Diarrhoea Diseases	10448	5.4	10637	5.0	11194	5.5
Anaemia	8961	4.6	12100	5.7	10546	5.1
Acute Eye Infection	6090	3.1	8957	4.2	10337	5.0
Skin Diseases	7465	3.8	9084	4.3	9141	4.5
Intestinal Worms	9491	4.9	11190	5.2	7792	3.8
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2714	1.4	2910	1.4	3147	1.5
Pregnancy Related Complications	3874	2.0	3711	1.7	(Other Oral Conditions) 2721	1.3
All other disease	57732	29.8	57523	27.0	62037	30.2
Total diseases	193905		213397		205284	

Figure 1.31: Causes of OPD Attendance



1.3.4.4 Causes of Admissions

Table 1.47: Top 10 causes of admissions

No	Diseases/ Conditions	2016	%
1	Pregnancy and related conditions	495	13.9
2	Malaria	475	13.3
3	Gynecological disorder	243	6.8
4	Aneamia	172	4.8
5	Diabetes	133	3.2
6	Hypertension	195	5.5
7	Hernia	149	4.2
8	Diarrhoea diseases	77	2.2
9	Pneumonia	140	3.9
10	HIV/AIDS	82	2.3
	CVA		

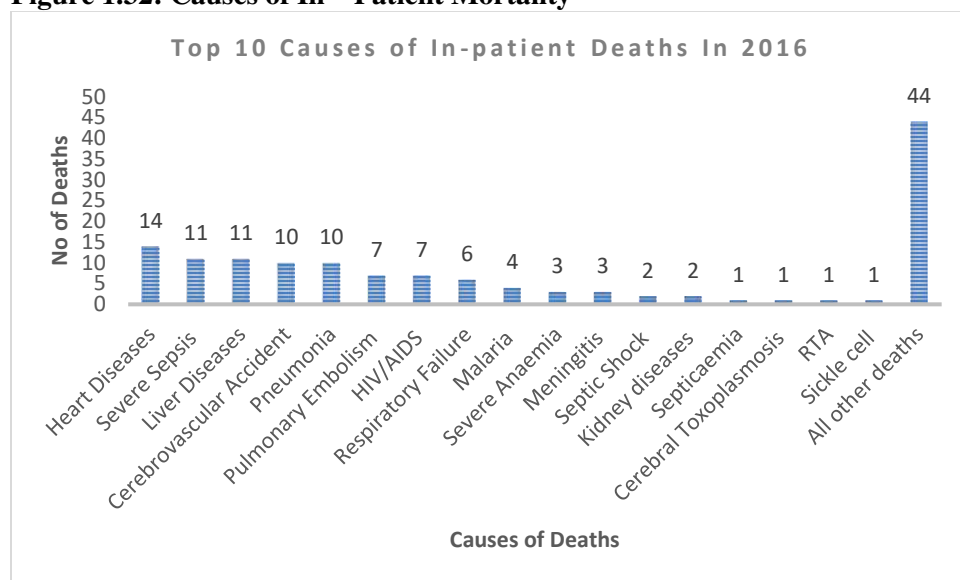
Pregnancy and related condition continue to remain the top ten causes of In-patient admissions followed by malaria. Heart diseases and septicemia withdrawn from the top ten causes of in-patient admissions with diarrhoea and HIV/AIDS popping up.

Top Ten Causes of In – Patient Mortality

Table 1.48: Top Ten Causes of In – Patient Mortality

Disease/ Condition	Number	Percentage
Heart Diseases	14	10%
Severe Sepsis	11	8%
Liver Diseases	11	8%
Cerebrovascular Accident	10	7%
Pneumonia	10	7%
Pulmonary Embolism	7	5%
HIV/AIDS	7	5%
Respiratory Failure	6	4%
Malaria	4	3%
Severe Anaemia	3	2%
Meningitis	3	2%
Septic Shock	2	1%
Kidney diseases	2	1%
Septicaemia	1	1%
Cerebral Toxoplasmosis	1	1%
RTA	1	1%
Sickle cell	1	1%
All other deaths	44	32%
Totals	138	100%

Figure 1.32: Causes of In – Patient Mortality



Reportable diseases (2014 – 2016)

Table 1.49: Reportable diseases

Diseases	2014	2015	2016
Meningitis	0	1	5(2 deaths)
Cholera	0	0	0
Y /F	0	0	1
Measles	1	6	6(1pos)
AFP	0	0	2
Guinea worm	0	0	0

Diseases of Public Health Concern (2014– 2016)

Table 1.50: Diseases of Public Health Concern (2014– 2016)

Disease	2014	2015	2016
Leprosy	0	0	0
Infectious Yaws	0	0	0
Buruli ulcer	0	0	0

It must however be noted that by the fourth quarter of 2017, 16 cases of Buruli ulcer had been confirmed.

The table below shows the trend of selected safe motherhood indicators.

1.3.4.5 Safe Motherhood

Table 1.51: Selected Safe Motherhood Indicators, 2014-2016

RISK GROUP INDICATORS	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
ANC registrants	2833	66%	2895	67%	2923	66%
Td 2+ vaccinations at ANC	2109	49%	2586	59%	2398	54%
Antenatal mother at registration - 10-14	12	0%	11	0%	13	0%
Antenatal mother at registration - 15 – 19	346	12%	371	13%	436	15%
Antenatal mother at registration - 35 & above	370	13%	388	13%	371	13%
Parity: ≥ 5	215	8%	168	6%	159	5%
Hemoglobin checked at ANC registration	2349	83%	2141	74%	1957	67%
Hemoglobin < 7gm/dl at ANC registration	40	1%	6	0%	12	0%
Hemoglobin < 11gm/dl at ANC registration	751	27%	662	23%	558	19%
Hemoglobin checked at 36 weeks of pregnancy	1205	43%	1050	36%	933	32%
Hemoglobin < 7gm/dl at 36 weeks of pregnancy	26	1%	0	0%	9	0%
Hemoglobin < 11gm/dl at 36 weeks of pregnancy	289	10%	303	10%	278	10%
Mothers below 150 cm (5ft)	103	4%	71	2%	50	2%
Mothers making 4th ANC visit	2047	72%	2204	76%	2863	98%

TT 2+ was also on the decrease of 54% at a rate of 7% compared to the previous year.
Supervised Delivery Services, Jan-Dec 2014– 2016

Table 1.52: Supervised Delivery Services, Jan-Dec 2014– 2016

Indicator	2014		2015		2016	
Total Births	2542	61	2192	50	2264	50
Weight<2.5kg	246	10	198	9	225	51
Still Birth(fresh)	19	1	8	1	10	1
Still Birth(Macerated)	26	1	20	1	21	2
Ipt@Del.	1793	71%	1642	75%	1804	80%
Maternal Death	3		3		2	
Mat. Death Audited	3	100	1	100	2	100
PNC	2553	60	2364	54	2367	53

Postnatal Care Services, 2014– 2016

Table 1.53: Postnatal Care Services, 2014– 2016

Services	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%
Expected preg.	4262		4351		4443	
Total Births	2438	79%	2220	70%	2381	54%
Supervised deliveries	2337	55	2134	50	2264	50
PNC registrants	2553	60	2364	54	2381	54%
TBA deliveries	209	7%	198	6%	246	6%
WT BELOW 2.5 kg	164	6.4	198	7.9	225	9.9
Post-partum vitamin A given to mother	3871	91%	2420	55%	2524	57%

Post natal service utilization accounted for 54%. The table above shows that post natal coverage is not quite encouraging. However postnatal records show that, some of the registrants were delivered by both trained and untrained TBAs.

1.3.4.6 Immunization Coverage

The percentage coverage of children immunized per antigen for the year 2016 was, (68.9%) for BCG, 53 and 54.8% for Measles Rubella and Yellow fever respectively, 58.1% for Penta 3 and 54% for Tetanus Diphtheria (pregnant women). The district performance on EPI has been on the low and decreasing side.

Table 1.54: EPI performance 2014– 2016

Antigen	2014	2015		2016		% Coverage
		Children Vaccinated	% Coverage	EPI annual target	Children Vaccinated	
BCG	3073	2971	68%	4,443	3062	68.9%
MR 1	2236	2630	60%	4,443	2452	55.2%
OPV 0	2584	2540	58%	4,443	2560	57.6%
Yellow Fever	2248	2584	59%	4,443	2433	54.8%
Penta3	2407	2647	61%	4,443	2581	58.1%
TD 2+	2117	2559	59%	4,443	2398	54.0%
MR 2	1990	2475	57%	4,443	2354	53.0%
Rota 2	2442	2496	57%	4,443	2475	55.7%
PCV 3	2426	2647	61%	4,443	2582	58.1%

Table above shows the three years trend of antigens performance for 2014 to 2016

Table 1.55: BCG Coverage by Sub-districts 2016

Sub district	Annual target	Children vaccinated	% Coverage	SD Contri.
Senchi	533	277	52.%	6%
Adjena Gyakiti	666	251	38%	6%
Akosombo	711	1262	177%	28%
Akwamufie Apeguso	1066	508	48%	11%
Anum Boso	933	583	62%	13%
Atimpoku	533	181	34%	4%
District	4,443	3,062	69%	69%

The district performance on BCG was not encouraging with percentage coverage of 69%. Only Akosombo sub district achieved the highest coverage of 177% representing 28% of the district performance and Atimpoku sub-district recording the least 34% contributing only 4% to the district coverage as against expected 12% coverage. Senchi and Anum Boso sub-district were only able to achieve a little above 50% thus; 52% and 62% respectively. The rest of the sub-districts achieved less than 50%.

PCV3/ PENTA 3/PCV3 Coverage by Sub district, Year2016, Asuogyaman

The table below shows that none of the sub districts was able to record the minimum coverage of 90%. The highest performing sub district was Anum Boso sub district with a coverage of 72% which was also below the minimum target and the least being Akosombo sub districts recording 44%.

Table 1.56: PCV3/ PENTA 3/PCV3 Coverage by Sub district, Year 2016, Asuogyaman

Sub district	Annual target	Children vaccinated	% Coverage	SD contri.
Senchi	533	355	66.6%	8%
Adjena Gyakiti	666	315	47.3%	7%
Akosombo	711	313	44.0%	7%
Akwamufie Apeguso	1066	630	59.1%	14%
Anum Boso	933	667	71.5%	15%
Atimpoku	533	302	56.7%	7%
District	4,333	2,582	59.6%	59%

Rota 2 Coverage by Sub district, Year 2016, Asuogyaman

Table 1.57: Rota 2 Coverage by Sub district, Year 2016, Asuogyaman

Sub district	Annual target	Children vaccinated	% Coverage	SD contri.
Anum Boso	933	626	67.1%	14%
Senchi	533	339	63.6%	8%
Akwamufie Apeguso	1066	617	57.9%	14%
Atimpoku	533	287	53.8%	7%
Akosombo	711	319	44.9%	7%
Adjena Gyakiti	666	287	43.1%	7%
District	4,333	2,475	57.1%	57%

All sub-districts could not achieve 90% coverage. The data shows that, Anum Boso had the highest coverage of 67.7% contributing 14% coverage to the district performance followed by Senchi sub-district with 63.6% coverage. Adjena Gyakiti sub-district recorded the least coverage of 43.1%

Measles-Rubella Coverage by Sub district, Year 2016, Asuogyaman

Table 1.58: Measles-Rubella Coverage by Sub district, Year 2016, Asuogyaman

Sub district	Annual target	Children vaccinated	% Coverage	% Contri
Senchi	533	330	61.9%	7%
Anum Boso	933	571	61.2%	13%
Atimpoku	533	297	55.7%	7%
Akwamufie Apeguso	1066	564	52.9%	13%
Adjena Gyakiti	666	287	43.1%	6%
Akosombo	711	305	42.9%	7%
District	4,443	2,354	53%	53%

All the sub-districts could not achieve 90% coverage. The highest coverage was 61.9% coming from Senchi sub-district and the least was 42.9% coming from Akosombo sub districts.

DROP – OUT RATE

Table 1.59: Penta Dropout Rate

Sub district	Penta 1	Penta 3	No. drop out	% drop out
Senchi	267	355	-88	-33.0%
Adjena Gyakiti	284	315	-31	-10.9%
Akosombo	878	313	565	64.4%
Akw amufie Apeguso	559	630	-71	-12.7%
Anum Boso	555	667	-112	-20.2%
Atimpoku	232	302	-70	-30.2%
District	2775	2,582	193	7.0%

The district recorded a dropout rate of 7% which is less than 10% and as such a good indication. All sub districts apart from Akosombo recorded negative dropout rate.

1.3.4.7 HIV&AIDS

One of the key challenges in the fight against HIV & AIDS pandemic is the prevalence of stigma and discrimination against those infected and affected by HIV & AIDS. Stigma and discrimination is the reason why infected persons still find it difficult to disclose this status publicly. As a result, many persons living with HIV & AIDS are unable to come out to take advantage of the support and services available in their communities and districts.

Another challenge identified in the district is the decrease in HIV awareness activities, which has the tendency to let people remain complacent and engage in risky life styles.

Activities of HIV&AIDS are coordinated and monitored by the District AIDS Committee which is headed by the Hon. District Chief Executive. Other members include the District Director of Health, the District M&E Focal Person, a representative of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIVs), a representative of the Traditional Council, a Muslim representative, a Christian representative, the SHEP Coordinator, a representative of Youth Groups, a representatives of Civil Society Organizations and the Health HIV Coordinator.

The committee is mandated to coordinator, monitor and report on all HIV&AIDS related activities in the District. It is also expected to identify gaps in the district's response and put in place measures to address them.

The following tables constitute statistics of HIV&AIDS in the District.

Table 1.60: PMTCT services, Jan-Dec, 2014– 2016

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
# of ANC Registrants	2642	2756	2740
% Tested	2654	2647	2664
	100.5%	96.0%	97.2%
# Positive	73	66	44
	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%
# Given ARVs	24	35	23
	32.9%	53.0%	52.3%

A prevalence of 1.7%(44 out of 2664 of tested pregnant women positive) amongst pregnant women in 2016 was a significant drop from 2.8% and 2.5% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The figure is still high considering the possibility of at least the husbands or sex partners and babies of these women getting infected.

Table 1.61: STI's (Syphilis) Jan-Dec, 2014– 2016

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
# of ANC Registrants	2642	2756	2740
% Tested	2654	2647	2664
	100.5%	96.0%	97.2%
# Positive	73	66	44
	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%
# Treated	21	15	17
	28.8%	22.7%	38.6%

Table 1.62: Total ART Adult Clients, 2015

ADULTS	
INDICATOR	OVERALL TOTAL M/F
# of new clients receiving HIV clinical care	87
# of new client on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis	87
# of new clients started on ARVs	91
# of ART client screened for TB	79
# of HIV Positive Client with TB on ART	0
# of ART Client with adverse Clinical Event	0
# of ART Client with new adverse drug reaction	0
# of client with change of regimen due to drug toxicity	0
# of client with change of regimen due to treatment failure	0
# of client who stopped treatment due to death	8
# of client who stopped treatment due to Adverse clinical status/event	0
# of client who stopped treatment due to loss to follow -up	78
# on Second Line	0

The above table perhaps encapsulates the burden of HIV&AIDS in the district. Out of 87 clients, 8 died while an overwhelming number of 78 were lost to follow-up. Whatever factors led to the 78 not being accounted for doesn't tell a good story. Factors such as stigma, unrecorded deaths, and relocation or migration, cannot be entirely ruled out.

Table 1.63: Number of children on ART, 2016

PAEDIATRIC	
INDICATOR	OVERALL TOTAL M/F
# of new clients receiving HIV clinical care	1
# of new client on co-trimoxazole prophylaxis	1
# of new clients started on ARVs	1
# of ART client screened for TB	1
# of HIV Positive Client with TB on ART	0
# of ART Client with adverse Clinical Event	0
# of ART Client with new adverse drug reaction	0
# of client with change of regimen due to drug toxicity	0
# of client with change of regimen due to treatment failure	0
# of client who stopped treatment due to death	0
# of client who stopped treatment due to Adverse clinical status/event	0

# of client who stopped treatment due to loss to follow-up	0
# on Second Line	0

1.3.5 ICT /Use of internet

According to the 2010 PHC, out of the population twelve years and older 5,369 of the population use internet facility. Of the population who use the internet, about seven out of every ten persons are males while about three out of every ten persons are females. This implies that there are more males who use the internet facility than females. Internet usage is however expected to have improved significantly with the upsurge in mobile phone internet applications.

The District has only one modern community ICT Centre at Anum while a few public schools have ICT centres in the district. About 15 (34%) out of 44 have ICT centers at the JHS level, and about 13 (19%) out of 70 primary schools have ICT centres. At the JSH level, all the schools have ICT Laboratories even though most of them are poorly furnished.

At the governance level, the needed equipment has been installed at the District Assembly premises but yet to be connected to the internet. As a result most of the departments depend on personal portable devices or routers to access the internet. There is the need for all the departments to be properly hooked to the internet to enhance their operations. Additionally ICT professionals should be employed to man various departments.

With the phenomenon of private commercialized internet cafes rapidly going out of fashion, most of the inhabitants rely on their personal devices to access the internet. As part of the sixtieth anniversary of the Nation, an E-Library facility has been earmarked to be constructed at Apegusu. When executed, it will go a long way to enhance ICT and general education in that part of the District.

Internet services are essentially pivoted on the various telecommunication lines with MTN, VODAFON, AIRTEL, and TICO being the most patronized. There is the need for the enhancement of internet services by the various Telecommunication companies to ensure ease of surfing and communication.

1.3.6 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection:

In 2010, 7% of the economically active populations (42,283) were unemployed. That translated into approximately 3000 persons who had no work to do. That figure is most likely to have increased with population growth and the fact that the economy of the district has not seen any significant transformation over the years.

The biggest concern is that these persons also have dependents who are minors, aged, invalid, or disabled. BECE results in the district in 2015 and 2016 shows that 511 (32%) and 516 (31%) students failed respectively. These numbers represent a vulnerable cohort who had no chance of progressing to the Senior High School, and yet do not also have the requisite academic and skill

training for the job market. Considering that it has been a trend over the years, the district is likely to have a fairly big number of young unemployed persons in the economy. In the event that they undergo apprenticeship training in one skill or the other, the capital to set up also becomes a huge challenge. As a result they are hardly able to build their profile to enable them impactful contracts from corporate and social organizations as well as public institutions.

If they have one disability or the other, it becomes even more daunting because the district doesn't have schools for the training of children with special needs and accessing those facilities therefore comes at an unbearable cost for the average family and once they are not trained, they become even more dependent and vulnerable.

Again, according to the 2010 PHC, 31.2% of the population was estimated to be economically inactive. Out of this 23.1% were either retired, sick/disabled or children. This presents a worrying picture of the potential burden on the working population, and the extent to which people could be vulnerable in the district.

In the bid to make ends meet, the options for people is to go into farming, fishing and petty trading albeit at the subsistence level and with several challenges. These include high cost of inputs and low prices of produce, difficulty in obtaining credit and the attendant issues of child labour, child trafficking and the incidence of drowning in respect of fishing.

1.3.6.1 Child Labour and Streetism

“Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful”(Wikipedia).

Child labour is believed to occur on daily basis but mostly evident on market days around Akosombo, Atimpoku and Senchi. In farming and fishing communities, children are culturally expected to help their parents in their trade. The major concern is how these activities affect the education of the children. The worst case is where children have to forfeit school to be on the farm, on the river or in the districts doing family business. Between 2015 and 2017, the Social Welfare Department of the Assembly has dealt with 45 cases of child labour. Most parents need a lot of education on this subject matter, if the incidence of child labour could be drastically reduced.

When children live outside of the home or in the street unmonitored it amounts to child streetism. Most of these children become susceptible to the abuse of drugs, crime, delinquency and disease. There is evidence of streetism involving an estimated number of over 50 children found mainly around Atimpoku. The difference however is that most of them have homes in neighbouring communities but may lack proper care from parents or guardians.

1.3.6.2 Child Trafficking

This is defined as *“The action or practice of illegally procuring and relocating children, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation.”* The *oxford dictionary*. There is a growing concern about the upsurge of child trafficking in the District. More children are however believed to be trafficked into the district rather than sent out from the district. These children are believed to be mainly transported from poor families within the farming and fishing communities with the promise of better living standards at their new locations. *In 2016, 15 trafficked children were seized at Kudikope and Labolabo. They had been brought from neighbouring areas such as Asewewa to mostly engage in fishing activities.*

1.3.6.3 Child Abuse

Like the average Ghanaian society, child abuse is also prevalent in the Asuogyaman district. This takes the form of physical and sexual abuse. Verbal abuse cannot be ruled out but is hardly ever noticed or reported. The department of Social Welfare dealt with over 50 cases of child abuse between 2015 and 2017.

1.3.6.4 People in Disaster Prone Areas

A good number of the inhabitants of the district living downstream of the Akosombo Dam find themselves in flood prone zones in the wake of spillage of water from the dam or dam break. The number of communities that risk flooding depends on the volumes of water that will be spilt. The spillage becomes necessary when there are more volumes of water than the dam can contain. The low-lying communities of the Akosombo-Atimpoku-Akrade are all vulnerable in this regard. This includes communities such as Akwamufie, Abume, Kokontekpedzi, Mangoase, Tusker, Atimpoku, Adome, Maamewater, Dzidzokope, Senchi, Senchi Ferry, Old Akrade, Akrade, and South Senchi. The VRA and her stakeholders including the District Assemblies has drawn up an Emergency Preparedness Plan to forestall massive loss of lives should such levels of flooding occur. The Plan has inundation maps indicating which areas are likely to be affected depending on the scenario. It also has early warning systems and signals and communication channels. A number of spots have been designated as safe havens. These are highlands where people can take refuge under such circumstances for safety pending evacuation. Save Haven symbols have been developed and signposts are expected to be mounted by the Assembly and VRA to direct residents to the safe havens. Annual sensitization workshops are organized by the VRA for all stakeholders to ensure that all communities are well informed and ready to follow all the safety measures should flooding occur.

There have been a number of interventions by government and the District Assembly to address these vulnerability and social protection issues. These include the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Financial Support for Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs), the ‘EBAN’ Programme for the aged, the Youth Employment Programme and the School Feeding

Programme. However these interventions have not been adequate in addressing the poverty issues of the district.

1.3.6.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The district has for the past years had only a little over 300 beneficiaries. This is just inadequate considering the prevalence of poverty in most of the communities in the district. So far only 14 communities have been covered under the programme. The need for expansion cannot be overemphasized.

1.3.6.6 Free NHIS Registration

Thirty five (35) LEAP beneficiaries were able to renew their Health Insurance during the quarter. It includes twelve (12) male and twenty (23) females. One (1) male registered for the first time.

‘Eban’ Elderly Welfare Card Project

The Department in conjunction with undertook the ‘EBAN’ elderly welfare card project was instituted in 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. The card is to enable the elderly have priority access to social service to avoid queuing at banking halls, hospitals, transport stations and also provide 50% rebate on Metro Mass Transport busses. In all 603 beneficiaries were registered and issued with the card. The effectiveness and sustainability of this intervention is however not certain.

1.3.6.7 Disability Fund

This fund was established to promote the welfare of persons with disability. A percentage of the DACF is disbursed towards this end. In 2016, Forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty seven Ghana cedis (GH¢46,787.00) was disbursed to One Hundred and Forty-Four (144) applicants whose applications were vetted and approved by the committee.

Table 1.64: Disability Fund beneficiaries in 2016

Type of Disability		Education		Health		Business		Organization Development	
		No	Amount GHC	No	Amount GHC	No	Amount GHC	No	Amount GHC
Physically Challenged	Male	3	1027.00	4	1800.00	38	12,150.00	8	1,400.00
	Female	3	1700.00	2	1800.00	31	10,300	0	0
Blind	Male	5	2700.00	6	2050.00	7	3,600.00	0	0
	Female	1	500.00	2	700.00	1	250.00	0	0
Deaf /Dumb	Male	9	2400.00	1	800.00	2	700.00	2	1,010.00
	Female	7	1400.00	0	0	2	500.00	0	0
Mentally Challenged	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	Male	17	6,127.00	11	4,650.00	47	16,450.00	10	2,410.00
	Female	11	3600.00	4	2,500.00	34	11,050.00	0	0
	28		9,727	15	7,150.00	81	27,500.00	10	2,410.00
GRAND TOTAL	46,787.00								

Source: DPCU 2017

1.3.6.8 Court Work

The Assembly through the Department of Social Welfare facilitates the protection and reformation of children through the Juvenile Court/family tribunal. By the third quarter of 2017, a total of Six (6) new cases and thirty-five (35) previous cases were sat on.

Below is the breakdown:

Table 1.65: Court work

Court	Nature of case	B/F	New Cases	Total	Disposed Off	Pending
Family Tribunal	Maintenance	35	5	40	3	37
	Paternity	0	0	0	0	0
	Custody	0	1	1	1	0
	Family Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0
Total		35	6	41	4	37

1.3.6.9 Women Empowerment Programme

Sensitization of women's groups is carried out with the view to empowering women. Through it various topics are treated depending on the needs of the group and peculiar issues pertaining in the community. Seven (7) women's group of two hundred and thirty-seven (237) members met severally during the 3rd quarter of 2017 to deliberate on different issues of relevance to members.

Table 1.66: Women Empowerment Sensitization Programme

No	Name of group	No	Meeting Held	Attendance		Total	Topics Treated
				M	F		
1	The Truth Ebenezer fellowship	1	2	4	22	26	Discrimination of persons with disability
2	Kae Dakye	1	2	8	25	33	
3	Ankyease Executive Class	1	1	7	17	24	Preventing teenage pregnancy
4	St. Theresa women fellowship Tusker	1	4	-	20	20	Family planning Hand washing
5	Christian mothers Akrade	1	1	-	45	45	Importance of eating fruits Water collection, transport & storage
6	Roman Catholic girls, Atimpoku	1	5	-	80	80	Adolescent

7	Victory women congregation	1	1	3	6	9	
	Total	7	16	22	215	237	

1.3.6.10 Youth Employment Agency Recruitment

The Youth Employment Agency was established to provide temporary jobs for the teeming unemployed youth. Youth in the district have been beneficiaries over the years, but the numbers have simply been inadequate. In 2016, out of a total of 1092 applicants, only 166 were offered jobs.

Table 1.67: Recruitment under YEA

no	Programme Activity	Programme Modules	Number of Applicants			Number of Beneficiaries	
			Male	Female	Total		
1	Registration /	Policing assistants	19	14	33	26	
2	Recruitment /	Prisons Assistant	43	23	66	7	
3	Interview of Enrolled Qualified Applicants into the programme	Fire Service Assistants	70	23	93	9	
4		Community Health Workers	55	125	180	82	
5		Environmental Protection Officer	43	10	54	9	
6		E-health	8	4	12	2	
7		Costal Sanitation	38	28	66	31	
8		Greening Ghana	19	21	40	-	
9		Water Body Protection	12	2		-	
10		Youth in Afforestation	9	9	18	-	
11		Paid Internship	39	21	60	-	
12		Youth in Industrial Support	25	7	32	-	
13		Community Edu. Teaching Assis.	95	343	438	-	
14		Arabic Teaching	1			-	
				476	630	1092	166

There is the need for the expansion of this intervention to absorb more of the unemployed youth. Additionally measures should be put in place to provide permanent jobs or entrepreneurial training and support for the youth to venture into micro and small scale business ventures since the YEA only gives them a 2-year contract.

13.6.11 Ghana school feeding programme (GSFP)

The programme covers only 18 out of the 133 public basic schools. The actual number of children fed is 4468. Again, there are serious complaints that GHS 0.80 per child is woefully inadequate considering the current market prices of commodities.

Conclusion: All the pro-poor interventions seem to reach only a small percentage of persons that are truly in need. Together, the direct interventions of LEAP, Disability fund and the Youth

Employment programme couldn't account for even 500 beneficiaries in 2016. Calls on government to expand as well as improve upon the quality of such interventions are therefore legitimate. At the district level, the Social Development Department which is the vehicle through which most of these interventions are administered need more resources to enable them reach out to and help more of the vulnerable in the district. There is also the need for a greater involvement of and collaboration amongst social institutions and groups such as churches and mosques, associations, traditional authorities and clubs as well as government departments and agencies in protecting and promoting the welfare of the vulnerable in the Asuogyaman district.

1.4 Summary of key development issues under GSGDA II

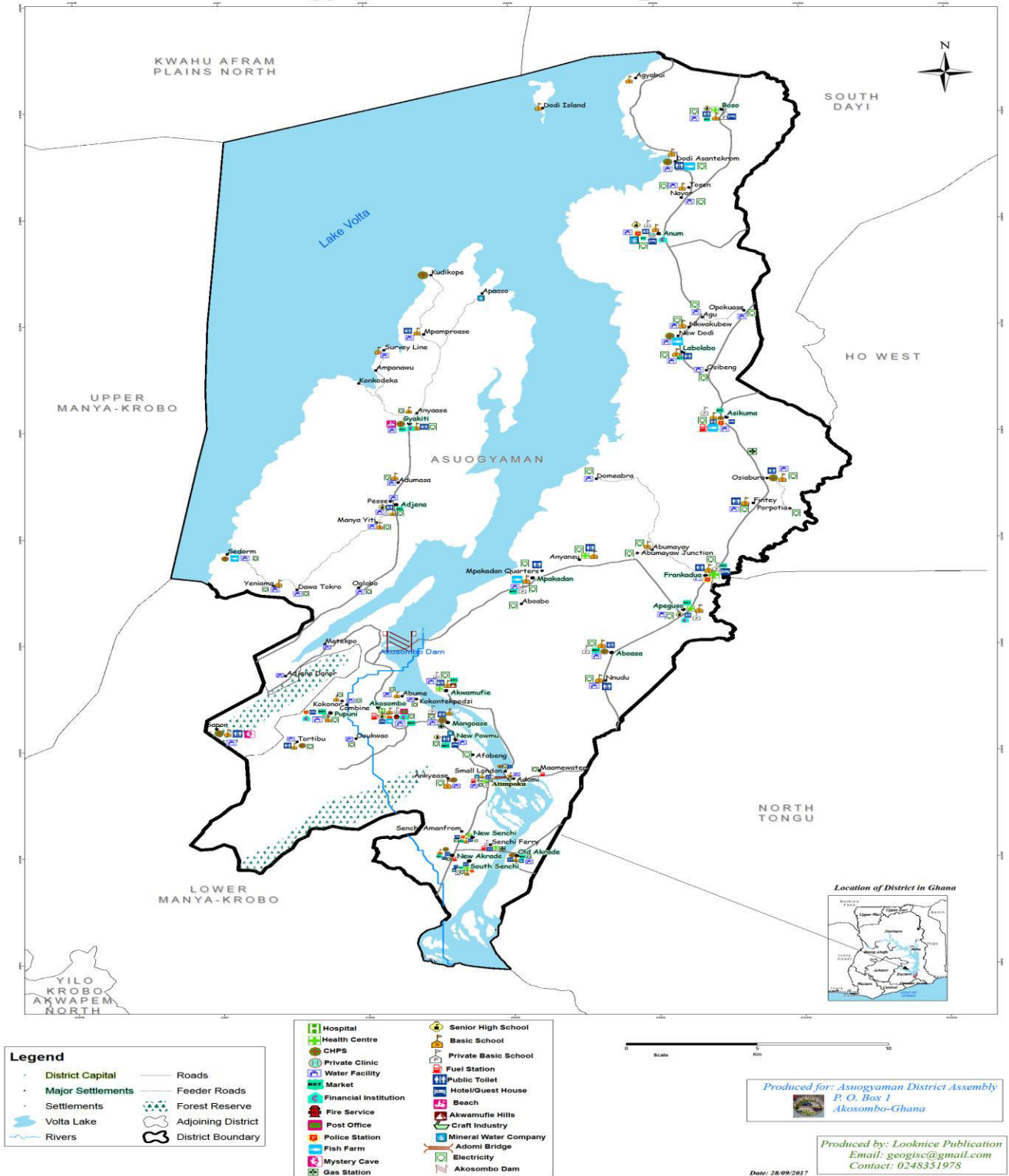
The key development issues that emerged from the performance review and the district profile are spelt out in the table below:

Table1.68: Key Development Issues Categorised under GSGDA II

No.	Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review and profiling)
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low investment in the tourism sector Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs Inadequate market for local produce
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agricultural productivity Low agricultural mechanization Rapid and widespread deforestation Pollution of the Volta Lake
4	Oil and Gas Development	
5	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements Poor waste management Limited access to potable water
6	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Limited access to quality education Limited access to health service delivery High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth Low ICT Development
7	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate GoG funds Low IGF Low communal spirit Low staff motivation Lack of a reliable revenue data High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes Low citizenry involvement in the decentralization process Low enforcement of byelaws Inadequate qualified personnel at various levels of governance Non-functional Sub-district structures

Figure 1.33: Base Map of Asuogyaman District

Asuogyaman District Map, Ghana



1.4.1 Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021

1.4.2.1 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key

development gaps/problems/issues:

Identified summarized needs and aspirations of the various communities were harmonized with the summarized key development issue that emerged from the performance review and district profile. Each community's need and aspiration was matched against the summarized key development issues and scored. A score of '2' was given where there was a strong relationship while '1' and '0' were given where the relationships were deemed to be weak or non-existent respectively. As spelt out in the table below, an average score of 1.5 was an indication that the overall relationship between the desires of the communities and the key development issues picked from other exercises, was above "weak" meaning a fairly good relationship.

Table 1.69: Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations

THEMATIC AREAS UNDER GSGDA II																								Total score / no. of c'ty needs	Average Score Per Issue	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector		Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					Infrastructure and Human Settlements			Human Development, Productivity and Employment				Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance												
KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FROM PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE	COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	Low investment in the tourism sector	Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs	Rapid and widespread deforestation	Pollution of the Volta Lake	Low agricultural productivity	Low agricultural mechanization	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements	Poor waste management	Limited access to potable water	Limited access to quality education	Limited access to quality health service delivery	High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth	Low ICT Development	Inadequate GoG funds	Low IGF	Low communal spirit	Low staff motivation	Lack of a reliable revenue data	High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes	Low citizens involvement in the decentralization process	Low enforcement of byelaws	Inadequate qualified personnel at various levels of governance	Non-functional Sub-district structures		
		1	Improved Agriculture Productivity	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
2	Improved access to fertilizers and other farm inputs.	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	28/23	1.2
3	Improved access to land	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	35/23	1.5
4	Increased market for farm and other produce	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	33/23	1.4
5	Improved access to low cost credit	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	36/23	1.6
6	Improved access to portable water	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	29/23	1.3
7	Improved waste management	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	40/23	1.7
8	Improved access to quality health care	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	39/23	1.7

		Low investment in the tourism sector	Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs	Rapid and widespread deforestation	Pollution of the Volta Lake	Low agricultural productivity	Low agricultural mechanization	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most	Poor waste management	Limited access to potable	Limited access to quality education	Limited access to quality health service delivery	High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth	Low ICT Development	Inadequate GoG funds	Low IGF	Low communal spirit	Low staff motivation	Lack of a reliable revenue data	High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes	Low citizens involvement in the decentralization process	Low enforcement of byelaws	Inadequate qualified personnel at various levels of governance	Non-functional Sub-district structures	Total score / no. of c'ty needs	Average Score Per Issue
9	Improved educational Infrastructure	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	28/23	1.2
10	Improved academic performance	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	33/23	1.4
11	Increased employment.	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	38/23	1.7
12	Well planned settlements	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	35/23	1.5
13	Improved road conditions and network	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	29/23	1.3
14	Improved drainage system	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	26/23	1.1
15	Improved electricity coverage	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	37/23	1.6
16	Improved street lighting system	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	25/23	1.1
17	Reduced pollution of the Volta River.	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	38/23	1.7
18	Reduced environmental degradation	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	37/23	1.6
19	Reduced child labour and trafficking	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	32/23	1.4
	OVERALL AVERAGE																							27.6/19		
																								1.5		

1.4.1.2 Key Development Issues Under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Table 1.70: 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	Low investment in the tourism sector Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs Inadequate market for local produce
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agricultural productivity Low agricultural mechanization Rapid and widespread deforestation Pollution of the Volta Lake
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements Poor waste management Limited access to potable water
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Limited access to quality education Limited access to health service delivery High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth Low ICT Development
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Low IGF Low communal spirit Low staff motivation High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes Low citizenry involvement in the decentralization process Non-functional Sub-district structures

1.4.2 Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

Table 1.71: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low investment in the tourism sector Inadequate support for SMEs/MSIs	Build a Prosperous Society	Low Agriculture Productivity High prices of fertilizers and farm inputs. High rate of land disputes. Inadequate market for farm produce Limited access to credit
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low agricultural productivity Low agricultural mechanization Rapid and widespread deforestation Pollution of the Volta Lake		
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements Poor waste management Limited access to potable water	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Unplanned and haphazard development of settlement Poor road conditions and network Poor drainage system in most communities. Inadequate electricity coverage Pollution of the Volta River Environmental degradation Inadequate access to potable water Increase in sanitation related diseases Indiscriminate dumping of refuse Environmental degradation by Fulani herdsmen
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Limited access to quality education Limited access to health service delivery High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth Low ICT Development	Create opportunities for all	High prevalence of malaria Inadequate access to quality health care Inadequate access to Health Insurance office (too far). Inadequate educational Infrastructure Poor academic performance High level of unemployment. Inadequate support for people living with HIV/AIDS.
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Inadequate GoG funds Low IGF Low communal spirit Low staff motivation Lack of a reliable revenue data Low citizenry involvement in the decentralization	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Increase in child labour and child trafficking High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes Low enforcement of byelaws

	process Inadequate qualified personnel at various levels of governance Non-functional Sub-district structures		
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Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP

Table 1.72: Adopted Goals and Issues of SMTDP

Thematic Area	Goal	Focus Area	Issues
Economic Development	Build a Prosperous Society	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs
		AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
			Low transfer and uptake of research finding Limited application of science and technology
			Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
		FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Weak extension services delivery Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Low skills development High hotel rates Unreliable utilities		

Thematic Area	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ISSUES
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Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Education And Training	Poor quality of education at all levels. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment. Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools
		Health And Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
			Poor quality of healthcare services High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		Water And Sanitation	High unaccounted-for water Increasing demand for household water supply Poor planning for water at MMDAs Inadequate maintenance of facilities
			Low levels of material for re-use and recycling High prevalence of open defecation High user fee for sanitation services
		Social Protection	Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions Lack of sustainable funding
		Youth Development	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes

Thematic Area	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	Incidence of wildfire Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
		Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Human Settlements And	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban

		Housing	and rural settlements Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
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Thematic Area	SUB-GOAL	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ISSUES
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government And Decentralisation	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 Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy Implementation of unplanned expenditures

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 POTENTIALS OPPORTUNITIES CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POOC) ANALYSIS

The Key development problems/issues were further subjected to a POCC Analysis to identify the potentials and opportunities that may enhance their reversal as well as the challenges and constraints that may hinder efforts at addressing them.

**Table 2.1: (POOC) ANALYSIS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low investment in the tourism sector	Existence of several tourist attractions in the district Availability of reliable source of electricity Presence of several hotels and resorts in the district A generally peaceful and serene environment Presence of the Volta Lake, Islands, forest reserves and a beautiful landscape for	General investment drive by Government Programmes by the Ghana Tourist Board Ghana Investment Promotion Authority	Limited marketing of the district as a tourism destination Lack of capacity in the Assembly in the area of tourism development	Generally low investment by Government in the area of tourism Chieftaincy and land disputes
Conclusion	Low investment in tourism will be addressed because of the huge tourism potentials of the District. The constraints of limited marketing would be addressed through the development of a website, tourism brochure and other marketing strategies.			

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low Agricultural Productivity	The presence of the Volta lake for irrigation The presence FBOs in the district Availability of arable lands Availability of affordable labour	Government's flagship programmes such as planting for food and jobs Presence of NGOs in agriculture Government's subsidies on agricultural inputs Free meal for SHS students to create market for crop farmers	Inadequate technical knowhow in irrigation farming. Bad nature of feeder roads Lack of storage facilities for perishable products High cost of inputs (seedling and agro-chemical drugs) Low income levels of rural farmers. Inadequate logistical support for Agric. Extension Agents	Inadequate support for mechanized farming Inadequate market for agric. Produce Prevalence of pest and diseases Inadequate extension officers High prices of agric inputs

Conclusion	The issue of Low Agricultural productivity can be effectively addressed due to the District's irrigation potentials stemming from the Volta Lake. Opportunities such as Government's subsidies on fertilizer and seeds as well as the potential market to be created by the free SHS policy, will lead to high productivity. Constraints such as bad nature of feeder roads and logistical support for extension officers will be addressed through the Assembly's funds as well as the planting for food and jobs programme.
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Issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Limited access to credit	Existence of many bank and non-bank financial institutions in the district. The existence of Village savings and Loans Associations in the district	The existence of national financial schemes e.g. MASLOC, YES, etc. The existence of NGOs who provide credit for farmers.	Weak co-operatives, FBOs, agro-processing groups etc. Poor attitudes of financial institutions in granting loans to farmers	High interest charges determined at the national level Poor mobilisation of matching grants funds by individuals and groups
Conclusion: Various opportunities exist for MSEs to access credit especially with the introduction of the Youth Enterprises Support (YES) by the government and also by the existence of village savings and loans association. The expansion of the programme to other parts of the district would enable people to fund their businesses				

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate market for local produce	Availability of FBOs and CBOs in the district Proximity of district to Accra and Tema NBSSI The existence of water transport	Government's flagship programmes such as planting for food and jobs Presence of NGOs in agriculture Government's subsidies on agricultural inputs Free meal for SHS students to create market for crop farmers High number of tourist visits	. Absence of cottage level agro-processing industries Low patronage of locally produced product Poor packaging/branding	Inadequate institutional arrangement to support commercial scale agro-processing and MSEs
Conclusion	Absence of ready market can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials and opportunities in the district. The constraints can be addressed by providing cottage processing industries in the district and ensuring the patronage of locally produced product. The challenges can be managed by ensuring institutional capacity building of institutions to support SMEs in the district.			

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate support for SMEs/MSEs	Existence of the Department of Trade and Industry Availability of support from the Assembly	Existence of banks and non-bank financial institutions in the district Programmes of government to support Youth enterprises	Financial constraints Low academic level or high illiteracy amongst operators of small scale enterprises	Completion from established and well-resourced companies
Conclusion	Inadequate support for SMEs/MSEs could be fairly addressed through the leadership and support of the Assembly and the Trade and Industry department through training and facilitation of acquisition of credit from financial institution as well as provision of start-up kits.			

Issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Some communities are yet to be connected to the National Grid.	Willingness of most communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity. Many communities have already been connected.	Government's commitment to connect all communities to the national grid by 2020. Construction of sub-station in the municipality to boost power supply. The existence of VRA in the district	Inability of some households to pay their electricity bills. Poor co-ordination between ECG and contractors	Long delays in the processing applications from communities.
Conclusion: The Assembly will pursue VRA for communities to be connected to the national grid and also extend coverage to new developing areas.				

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor road condition and network	Existence of the Works and Feeder Roads Department Interest of DA in road and utility services development	Presence of ministry of roads and highways The presence of Ghana Highway Authority	Inadequate capacity of the Assembly to construct roads Poor maintenance culture	Delays in the release of funding by government and other donor agencies High cost of road construction and repairs
Conclusion	Poor road surface condition and network can be addressed by harnessing the opportunities and potentials in the district. The constraints can be addressed by ensuring a proper maintenance culture. The challenges can be managed by ensuring timely release of funds.			

Issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Poor drainage in most communities	Natural resource management and protection and mitigation measures by Agric Extension Agents. Blocking of minor gullies with sand-filled bags by land lords/ house owners Existence of drains along some roads	Existence of Works and feeder roads	Pits and gullies created by sand winners Daily sweeping of earth compounds leading to removal of top soil Poor tilling techniques Indiscriminate felling of trees by chainsaw operators	Heavy rainfall patterns
Conclusion: The Department of Agriculture will continue to implement natural resource management and protection and mitigation measures to help cur erosion. Construction of drains will also be a priority of the Assembly.				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited access to formal education	Availability of the DACF, DDF and IGF Land for the expansion of facilities Large number of children of school going age Presence of local contractors	School feeding programme Capitation grant Provision of free books, uniforms and sandals Availability of funding from NGOs (PoP) and corporate entities Availability of GETFund	Weak revenue base of the district Poor road network to some of the schools High levels of poverty amongst some households	Inadequate funding Competition from other areas for the same facilities Inadequate allocation of national resource Delays in the release of the DACF and other government and donor support Frequent increases in the prices of building materials
Conclusion	The issue of access to education can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials in the district. The challenges can be managed by soliciting for funds from institutions like GETFUND and other donor agencies in the district. The constraints can be addressed by putting up a strong mechanism for revenue collection and management.			

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited access to quality health care	Presence of health facilities Presence of DHMT Presence of Health -focused NGOs in the district Availability of sub-district structures and other social groupings in the district	Availability of Donor support for health care Government policy of Community Health Planning Systems Availability of government sponsored health programmes like child immunization Availability of the NHIS	Inadequate skilled health workers. Poor waste management and unhygienic practices Poor maintenance culture	Untimely release of funds by donor agencies Presence of hard to reach areas (Islands) Non-adherence to medical advice on the part of patients Lack of accommodation for health workers in the rural areas.

Conclusion	Inadequate access to health care including malaria control and HIV&AIDS control can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials like the presence of health facilities as well as sub-district structures in the district. The constraints can be addressed by providing accommodation for health workers in the district. The challenges can managed by ensuring timely release of funds.
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Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth	Presence of NBSSI/BAC Presence of micro-credit financial institutions Availability of arable lands Presence of small and medium enterprises and a few industries The mandate of the District Assembly and Opportunities in the hospitality industry	Employment opportunities available through government programmes such as the planting for jobs and investments and 1 District 1 Factory National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) Skills training and capacity building by Government (REP/BAC), NGOs	Lack of the required skills set for available job opportunities Youth preference for white collar jobs Lack of training and skill Laziness High illiteracy rate Low interest in agric. Low ICT development	High national unemployment rate Limited access to start-up capital Centralized nature of public sector employment
Conclusion	High level of unemployment can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials and opportunities in the district. The constraints can be addressed by ensuring quality education in the district. The challenges can be managed by educating the youth to engage in works other than white collar job and facilitating access to capital for the youth.			

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Limited support for the vulnerable	Availability of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development The welfare mandate of the Assembly Availability of NGOs and religious groups interested in issues of vulnerability	VRA's programmes and support for vulnerable communities and children Existence of government interventions such as PWD, HIV&AIDS Funds, LEAP, Free NHIS for the poor and aged etc. Availability of donor support for interventions on vulnerability	High level of illiteracy amongst poor communities Dwindling sense of communal spirit Overreliance on rain-fed and obsolete methods of agriculture General disregard for issues of disability Lack of a credible database on vulnerability in the district	Limited access to government interventions on the vulnerable Exploitation of the vulnerable by the rich and powerful in society Difficult economic conditions nationwide
Conclusion	The Assembly will harness the various existing potentials in the district and challenges will be managed soliciting for funding to support the vulnerable in the district. Capacity building will be essential as well			

Issue	Potential s	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate access to health care Malaria Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDs	Presence of health facilities Presence of DRMT Presence of DAC and PPAG	Available Donor support for health care including malaria and HIV and AIDS.	Lack of accommodation for health workers in the rural areas. Inadequate skilled health workers. Indiscriminate refuse disposal	Untimely release of funds by donor agencies Presence of hard to reach areas (Islands)
Conclusion	Inadequate access to health care and malaria control can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials in the district. The constraints can be addressed by providing accommodation for health workers in the district. The challenges can managed by ensuring timely release of funds.			

Issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Limited access to potable water	Availability of the Volta River Presence of Kpong Water Works Presence of Ghana water company and CSIR-Water Research Unit	Existence of NGOs willing to provide water for communities like Safe Water Network The existence of two bodies responsible for the provision of water i.e. CWSA-ER and GWCL.	Inadequate resources given to the DWST. Low water table in some communities Poor monitoring of water facilities Deplorable shape of available water infrastructure Salty nature of available bore hole facilities	No specific donor funds for the provision of water Limited government intervention in the provision of water for communities
Conclusion: Inadequate portable water can be addressed by with the help of potentials like VRA, Kpong Water Works and GWC in the district. Constraints can be addressed by Improving the water infrastructure in the district. The challenges be managed by ensuring a timely release of funds.				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Environmental degradation	Availability of NADMO and Ghana National Fire Service in the district Presence of forestry department in the district Existence of fire volunteers in some communities Existence of the Environment and Sustainable Dev't Dept. of the VRA	Presence and mandate of the EPA and the ministries of Environment, Science, Lands and Mineral Resources Presence of the police and other security services Recruitment of fire volunteers under the Planting for Investment programme	Inadequate logistics for Ghana National fire service, Forestry Dept. and NADMO Complexities of community members in the activities of illegal chainsaw operators, hunters etc. Low community collaboration with the Fire Service Limited tree planting and reforestation programmes	Untimely release of funds Inadequacy of funds General low law enforcement in the country

Conclusion	Rampant bush fire can be addressed by harnessing potentials in the district and taking advantage. The constraints can be addressed by providing adequate logistics for GNFS and NADMO.
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Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor management of waste	The existence of EHU of the Assembly Existence of Zoomlion in the district Availability of some tools and equipment Availability of waste disposal sites	Existence of biogas plant in the neighboring district (Lower Many) The presence of EPA	Inadequate number of sanitary labourers Frequent breakdown of sanitary trucks. Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins. No byelaws to persecute sanitation offenders for revenue generation	Inadequate funds for efficient waste management
Conclusion: Poor waste management can be addressed since there are a lot of potentials in the district. The constraints can be addressed by ensuring proper refuse disposal by the district. The challenges can be managed by ensuring timely release of funds.				

issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements	The presence of town and country planning Establishment of a task-force by the Assembly to enforce regulations and bye-laws Interest of VRA in slum development	Presence of ministry of works and housing, water resources	Week adherence to planning and layout schemes Low capacity at the Physical Planning Department Limited logistical support to the Physical Planning Department Lack of layouts for most communities	Concentration of donor agencies on other interventions either than settlement development Political interference in the work of the Assembly and the department
Conclusion: The presence of town and country planning in the district will help solve them the problem of unplanned and haphazard development of settlements. The constraints can be addressed by preparing layout scheme for the district. The challenges can be managed by committing more funds to the activities of the physical planning department				

Issue	potentials	opportunities	constraints	challenges
Poor management of water facilities	Existence of the volta lake The existence of two bodies responsible for the provision of water i.e. CWSA-ER and GWCL. Existence of District water and sanitation teams Capacity of the Works Department, Community Development and Environmental Health unit to form and train Watsan Committees Existence of WATSANS in some communities	Presence of Ghana water company and CSIR-Water Research Unit Presence of Safe Water Network in the district Presence of Kpong Water Works A component of the 1 million dollar per constituency is the provision of water	Inadequate logistics for monitoring and training of water management teams	Inadequate cooperation from communities

Under IPEP, 70% of the 1 million dollar per constituency is supposed to support the Planting for Food and Jobs, 1 District 1 Factory as well as the Water for All programmes. This and potentials such as the existence of the Volta Lake can override the constraints and challenges.

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Incidence of Environmental Degradation	Availability of NADMO and Ghana National Fire Service Presence of EPA, forestry department	Presence of Environment, Science and Technology	Inadequate logistics for Ghana National fire service and NADMO	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion	Environmental degradation can be addressed by harnessing potentials in the district. The constraints can be addressed by providing adequate logistics for GNFS and NADMO.			

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

POCC Analysis

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate GoG funds	The Legal status of the Assembly allows it to go into contractual arrangements Enormous resources at the disposal of the Assembly to leverage for the needed investment. The stable peaceful and conducive environment for economic activities Experience of the Assembly in managing donor funds in the past	Government policy of One Million Dollar per constituency Public Private Partnership policy Availability of several local and international agencies and corporate institutions interested in project financing Impending legal clearance to allow District Assemblies to burrow from the capital market Government's preparedness to provide the needed technical and advisory support for District Assemblies	Inadequate qualified staff to attract and manage the needed financial inflows Poor management of previous interventions by donor agencies Lack of experience on the part of the Assembly on the capital market. Non-existence of a legal department of the Assembly	Over politicization of the work of the District Assembly Increasing oversight and control by Central Government Withdrawal of some funding arrangements by our development partners partly due to Ghana's middle income status Stringent conditionality attached to most of the donor funds
Conclusion	The inadequate funding from GoG and other external sources can be addressed because of the number of potentials and opportunities that exist for the Assembly; notably government's favourable policies and the attractiveness of the District as an investment destination. The issue of capacity would be addressed by the recruitment of qualified staff, training and support from the Ministry of Finance.			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low IGF	Assembly's legal mandate to determine and collect rates Assembly's mandate to mobilize revenue collectors as per terms determined by itself Availability of decentralized structures such as the Assembly... departments and agencies... Area Councils... and unit committees Several revenue items not captured in the Assembly's database	Government's local economic development drive through the One-District-Factory and other policies. Government's National Identification... street naming and property addressing programme Government's initiative to use ICT in revenue mobilization and management	Lack of reliable revenue database A large percentage of unvalued property High level of revenue leakage Weak or non-functional sub-district structures	Interference by policies of the Central Government e.g. exemptions for Kayayes Lack of cooperation by most communities in revenue mobilization
Conclusion	The issue of low IGF can successfully be addressed by the Assembly by leveraging on its potential as a legal institution with the mandate and structures not only to collect revenue but to generate the needed economic opportunities for local economic development by taking advantage of the numerous opportunities in the form of government interventions. The constraints of lack of reliable database and revenue leakages would be addressed by the National Identification and Street Naming and Property addressing programmes of the government.			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low staff motivation	Several favourable provisions made in the Conditions of Service of staff of the Local Government Service Several staff are already able to sacrifice to meet targets even with limited resources and motivation	Availability of different sources of funding to the Assembly Budgetary allocation for staff motivation is eligible expenditure	Unevenness and favouritism in the administration of incentive packages Low leadership commitment to staff welfare Inadequate residential accommodation for staff	Inadequate financial inflows from Central Government
Conclusion	The issue of low staff motivation could easily be surmounted by the Assembly by a greater commitment to budgetary allocations in respect of staff			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes	Conciliatory nature of the cultural values of the people Existence of traditional leadership (Chieftaincy institution) Existence of the Physical Planning Dept. in the District	Existence of the courts and legal code on land administration Existence of the security services i.e. police Existence of relevant departments/agencies on land management in the region	Group / Clan ownership of lands Failure of Government to pay compensation for most acquired lands	High cost of land registration Bureaucracy in land registration
Conclusion	The issue of land and chieftaincy disputes can be managed by collaborating with all the stakeholder bodies such as the traditional councils, the police, the courts, families and individuals involved. The Assembly facilitate the registration of lands to avoid the confusion and fraud in the system.			

Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low citizenry involvement in the decentralization process	A traditionally communal nature of the people Existence of traditional institutions whose activities mobilize the people Existence of traditional practices (rites of passage) that bring people together Existence of sub-district and decentralized structures in the District	Presence of Civil Society Organizations Presence of several social groupings and organizations including religious bodies	Low financial commitment to community engagement programmes	Over politicization of governance issues Dwindling levels of communal spirit
Conclusion	The issue of low citizenry involvement in the decentralization process can be tackled by taking advantage of the nature and structure of the traditional system within the district, with the support of civil society groups. It is however imperative that the Assembly commits enough funds to the process.			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low enforcement of byelaws	Existence of the Assembly bye laws Existence of sub-district structure Availability of an Assembly prosecutor	Existence of the judiciary Existence of the security agencies such as the police Existence of “watch dog” groups in some communities	Inadequate personnel and logistics to undertake regular monitoring Low sensitization on the bye laws Low level of community engagement by the Assembly	Low support from the communities Unbridled politicization of governance issues Low level of community awareness of the bye laws
Conclusion	Low enforcement of bye laws can be addressed by increasing citizenry awareness of the bye laws and collaborating with the security and justices institutions as well as stakeholders in the communities.			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate qualified personnel at various levels of governance	Budget lines for capacity building and training in the Assembly's Composite Budget	Existence of the Institute of Local Government Studies Policy of the Local Government Service to fill employment gaps within the Assemblies Opportunities available for short courses as well as training under study leave Staff recruitment and replacement policy of the Local Government Service	Low commitment by leadership in respect of staff capacity building	Some of the positions within the governance process are elective and out of the control of the Assembly
Conclusion	The issue of inadequate qualified personnel can be addressed by the Assembly through training programmes and by taking advantage of government's recruitment and replacement policies where applicable.			

Key issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Non-functional Sub-district structures	Structures and personnel already exist Presence of traditional and religious groups and leadership to support the system	Local government drive to improve decentralization Existence of corporate funding support for grassroots democratic arrangements Growing interest of citizens in governance issues	Limited financial resources Weak oversight by Assembly members Limited support for Assembly members	Low capacity of most personnel at the sub-district level Allegiance of some personnel to political parties
Conclusion	The issue of non-functional sub-district structures could be addressed by seeking the collaboration of existing structures and institutions within the sub-districts.			

2.2 Impact Analysis

From the POCC Analysis the number of issues was slightly reduced. This was because some of the issues were found to be closely related or subs to others to the extent that addressing one would mean addressing the other. For example, in addressing the issue of “Non-functional Sub-district structures” the issue of “Low involvement of Citizens” would effectively be addressed.

The selected development issues were again subjected to an impact analysis to ascertain how significantly or otherwise addressing them will impact on or link up positively with key priorities of society such as access to quality education and health care, sustainable economic development that protects the environment, promotion of human rights and gender equality and reducing vulnerability amongst the population.

The methodology: the level of impact of each key development issue was scored against four selected key indicators. The scores ranged from ‘3’ (implying very strong effect), ‘2’ (implying moderate effect), to ‘1’ (implying weak effect). The average score for the particular issue was calculated and its interpretation provided. The overall average for all the key issues was also computed to get the impact index with its interpretation.

Table 2.2: Impact Analysis

PRIORITY ISSUES FROM POCC ANALYSIS	KEY IMPACT INDICATORS				RESULTS	AVERAGE SCORE	INTERPRETATION/ CONCLUSION
	SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON MEETING BASIC HUMAN NEEDS / RIGHTS (education, health, human right protection)	SIGNIFICANT MULTIPLIER EFFECT ON ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY (attraction of investment, jobs, incomes etc)	IMPACT ON: the vulnerable, balance development, natural resources, culture, disaster risk reduction, climate change and institutional reforms	PROMOTION OF CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (HIV&AIDS, gender equality, nutrition)			
Low investment in the tourism sector	2	3	2	1	8/4	2.0	It will boost the economy, improve incomes and empower the households
Low Agricultural Productivity	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	Impact on incomes, health, nutrition even though measures should be put in place to preserve natural resource and reduce climate change
Limited access to credit	3	3	3	3	12/4	3.0	It will lead to economic empowerment
Inadequate market for local produce	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	It will boost the local economy and reduce vulnerability
Inadequate support for SMEs/MSEs	2	3	2	3	10/4	2.5	It will boost the local economy and reduce vulnerability
Environmental degradation	3	2	3	2	10/4	2.5	It will promote good health, environmental sustainability and economic growth
Poor management of waste	3	3	3	2	11/4	2.75	Generate jobs, improve health and economic growth
Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements	2	2	2	2	8/4	2.0	Will have a fairly good impact on health and safety and promote tourism and investment
Poor road condition and network	2	3	2	1	8/4	2.0	Will ensure faster and more efficient service delivery and enhance living standards

Poor drainage in most communities	2	2	2	1	7/4	1.75	It will promote good health, environmental sustainability and economic growth
Limited access to potable water	3	2	2	3	10/4	2.5	It will promote good health and nutrition, local economic development
Limited access to formal education	3	2	3	2	10/4	2.5	It will enhance the quality of human resource and life in general
Limited access to quality health care	3	2	2	3	10/4	2.5	A healthy population is fundamental to promoting economic growth, education, health, protection of rights and the environment
High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth	2	3	3	3	10/4	2.5	Employment will improve livelihood, human rights protection, health and the capacity to contribute to economic growth
Limited support for the vulnerable	3	1	2	3	9/4	2.25	Will protect and empower the vulnerable to contribute to socio-economic development
Low IGF	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	Growth in IGF, local economic development and the welfare of the individual are not linked together
High incidence of Land and chieftaincy disputes	2	3	2	2	9/4	2.25	Existence of peace and litigation free lands will promote economic growth and rights protection
Non-functional Sub-district structures	3	2	3	3	11/4	2.75	Without empowering the grassroots and bringing all citizens on board, no intervention will truly be worthwhile. It also an affront to the decentralization policy
OVERALL AVERAGE SCORE						44/18	
FINAL IMPACT INDEX						2.4	This implies that averagely, the identified issues would contribute quite significantly to providing basic human needs, boosting the local economy and addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, climate change mitigation and reduction in the vulnerable population. Some of the issues identified with the potential to impact more significantly than the average effect would be given keen attention in this plan

2.3 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues

The objective of this Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was to subject the prioritized issues to SEA tools with the view to mainstream environmental conditions into the DMTDP at the programme formulation stage.

The SEA tool used in subjecting the various prioritized issues of the District is the sustainability Tests. These were done to establish the degree to which programmes and projects formulated to address the priority issues potentially supported or worked against each other and the impacts that the various projects will potentially have on the general environment.

Findings:

The assessment brought to the fore the following findings:

It was found out that addressing almost all the priority issues were going to have either positive or low risk impact on three of the environmental pillars namely: the Socio-Cultural environment, the Economy, and Institutional environments.

However there were indications of high risks impacts on Natural Resources environment especially in the areas of vegetation and landscape mainly due to physical or infrastructural projects.

Additionally the programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan give a generally good outlook for the socio-economic development of the Asuogyaman District. The integration of the Land Use Planning and Management into project implementation viz-a-viz the development of the Spatial Development Framework would enhance the development of the District.

A number of interventions aimed at addressing or preventing the negative impact of the various programmes and projects on the environment have been incorporated in the plan and costed accordingly. This include the incorporation of disability friendly and landscaping components in all new infrastructure projects as evident in the titles of projects in the plan. See appendix ...for the full report on the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Table 2.3 Prioritized Issues under the MTNDPF

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit Inadequate support for SMEs/MSEs
		Inadequate market for local products
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low Agriculture Productivity High prices of agricultural inputs
		Low Agriculture Productivity
		Low Agriculture Productivity
	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Low Agriculture Productivity
	TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	High unemployment rate especially amongst the youth Low investment in tourism dev't

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Limited access to quality formal education Poor academic performance
		HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
	High prevalence of malaria Inadequate access to quality health care Inadequate support for people living with HIV/AIDS	
	WATER AND SANITATION	Limited access to potable water Poor management of water facilities
		Poor waste management

	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Increase in child labour and child trafficking Limited support for the vulnerable
	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Environmental degradation
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention/ adoptability ?
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Unauthorized and haphazard developments in most settlements

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Inadequate GoG funds Low IGF Low staff motivation Low community participation

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 Development Projections

Human beings are the basis for planning and since population changes over time due to various reasons, it is important to project into the future to know the needs of the population by the end of the plan period in 2021.

3.1.1 Projected population structure for 2021

Table 3.1: Projected Age Structure by sex and age group

Age	Sex					
	Male	Percent (%)	Female	Percent (%)	Total	Percent (%)
All Ages	58,603	100.0	63,570	100.0	122,173	100.0
0-14	23,093	39.4	22,540	35.5	45,633	37.4
15-24	11,429	19.5	12,292	19.3	23,721	19.4
25-29	3,955	6.7	4,911	7.7	8,866	7.3
30-59	15,888	27.1	18,102	28.5	33,990	27.8
60+	4,238	7.2	5,725	9.0	9,963	8.2

Source: Ghana

3.1.2 Projections in Education

Table 3.2: Students Population Projection

Year	No. of Children in Kindergarten			No. of pupils in primary schools			No. of pupils in JHS			No. of students in SHS			No. of students Tech & Voc.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2018	2934	2887	5820	7352	9560	16,912	3115	2922	6038	3570	4003	7513	79	200	279
2019	2991	2943	5934	7587	9792	17,379	3177	2981	6158	3637	4012	7649	81	204	285
2020	3049	3000	6049	7852	10,075	17,927	3241	3041	6282	3769	4019	7788	83	208	291
2021	3164	3113	6277	8236	10,641	18,877	3306	3102	6408	4127	4114	8241	85	212	297

Table 3.3: Projection of Teachers for Kindergarten

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	5820	219	219	-	-
2019	5934	223	219	4	-
2020	6049	227	219	8	-
2021	6277	231	219	12	-

Table 3.4: Projection of Teachers for Primary Schools

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	16,912	624	657		33
2019	17,379	636	657		21
2020	17,927	648	657		9
2021	18,877	660	657	3	-

Table 3.5: Projection of Teachers for Junior High School

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	6038	313	461	-	148
2019	6158	319	461	-	142
2020	6282	325	461	-	136
2021	6408	331	461	-	130

There are generally adequate teachers and even surplus in some instances. However the backlogs of teachers in some schools have been overshadowed by others making it difficult to know current true situations.

Table 3.6: Projection and Needs Assessment of Classrooms

Level	Standard	Existing Number of classrooms	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surpl	
				B	S		B	S		B	S		B	S
KG	35 students per class	126	158	32	-	161	35		165	39		168	42	
Primary	45 students per class	430	371	-	59	378	-	52	386	-	44	395	-	35

Junior high School	35 students per class	176	245	69		249	73	-	254	78	-	260	84	
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3.1.3 Projections in Health

Table 3.7: Projected Health Facilities (2018 – 2021)

Level of Service	Projected Population 2017 (114,915)				Projected Population 2018 (119,511)				Projected Population 2019 (124,291)				Projected Population 2020 (129,262)				Projected Population 2021 (134,432)			
	Standard	Ex.	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B
Health Centre	5,000 – 10,000	9	9	-	5,000 – 10,000	9	12	3	5,000 – 10,000	9	12	3	5,000 – 10,000	9	12	3	5,000 – 10,000	9	12	3
CHPS Centre	5,000	18	18	-	5,000	18	25	7	5,000	18	25	7	5,000	18	30	12	5,000	18	30	12

Source: ADHMT – Strategic Plan 2017. Population based on projection from 2010 PHC

Table 3.8: Projected Number of Doctors and Nurses

Year	Projected Population	No. of Dr's. existing	Standard	No. of Dr's required	Backlog	No. of Nurses existing	Standard	No. of Nurses required	Backlog
2017	114,915	9	1:12763	15	6	176	1:653	220	44
2018	119,511	9	1:13279	15	6	176	1:679	220	44
2019	124,291	9	1:13810	15	6	176	1:706	220	44
2020	129,262	9	1:14362	15	6	176	1:734	220	44
2021	134,432	9	1:14937	15	6	176	1:763	220	44

Source: ADHMT – Strategic Plan 2017

3.1.4 Water Facilities Projections

Table 3.9: Water Facilities Projections

No.	Community	Sources of potable water						Facilities required over the four year period (either of each)		
		2021 Pop.	Borehole (Functional)	Borehole (defective)	Pipe Borne	Small town	Borehole Repairs	Borehole	Small town water system / Mechanized Borehole	Pipe borne water extension
	All communities	122,173	82	34	1646	5	34	0	93	205

3.1.5 Toilet Facility Projections

Table 3.10 Toilet Facility Projections

Projected Toilet Facilities For The District In 2018 & 2021					
Base Year	Total population unserved	No. of only 10-Seater Public Facilities Required (10-seater = 500 persons)	No. of only 20-Seater Public Facilities Required (20-seater = 1000 persons)	No. of Household Toilet Facilities Required (1 facility = 4 persons)	
2018	66,316	66,316/500	66,316/1000	66,316/4	
		<u>133 10-Seater</u> Public Toilets (All Types)	<u>66 20-Seater</u> Public Toilets (All Types)	<u>16,579</u> Household Facilities	
2021	73,431	73,431/500	73,431/1000	73,431/4	
		<u>147 10-seater</u> Public Toilets (All Types)	<u>74 20-seater</u> Public Toilets (All Types)	<u>18,358</u> Household Facilities	

Table 3.11: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, GOALS, POLICY OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES	GOAL	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Build a prosperous society.	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)
			3.4 Enhance domestic trade	3.4.3 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition		4.2 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low proportion of irrigated agriculture • Erratic rainfall patterns 		4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.2 Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) 4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 		4.4 Improve post-harvest management	4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality genetic material of livestock species • Low level of husbandry practices, • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standards for livestock 		4.7 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.3 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak extension services delivery • Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small- and medium-scale producers) • High cost of aquaculture inputs 		5.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	5.1.2 Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development • High hotel rates • Unreliable utilities 		6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)
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DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES	GOAL	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<i>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment • Low participation in nonformal education • Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery 		1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
			2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unaccounted-for water • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Inadequate maintenance of 		5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) 5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
			5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.5 Increase and equip front-line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) 5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of policies to cater for children in relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, steetis and online hazards Low awareness of child protection laws and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 		7.1Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.1Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sustainable funding 		10.1Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak coordination of youth-related institutions and programmes Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 		13.1Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	13.1.9Improve quality of and access to post-basic education skills training (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.1)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES	GOAL	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions High incidence of wildfires Inappropriate farming practices 	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;	6.1Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	6.1.1Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)
	<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 institutional capacity to access global funds Vulnerability to climate change		7.1Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.6Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 7.1.10Mainstream climate change in district development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)

	<input type="checkbox"/> Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response		8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) 8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacities for land use planning 		17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES	GOAL	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak implementation of administrative decentralisation Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralisation 2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	2.1.1 Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalise performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a) 2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

3.2 Adopted Programmes, Sub-Programmes, Policy objectives and strategies

Table 3.12: Adopted Programmes, Sub-Programmes, Policy objectives and strategies

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
Focus Area	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	*Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade		
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water *Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	.4.3.2Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4) 4.3.3Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
•	4.4Improve postharvest management	4.3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	.	
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: Create opportunities for all				
FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	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 Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
WATER AND SANITATION	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Services Delivery	Infrastructure Development
	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation Provide public education on solid waste management Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Social Services Delivery	Infrastructure Development

		Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation		
SOCIAL PROTECTION	7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture Facilitate access to credit for the youth Facilitate access to credit for the youth	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment				
FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB -PROGRAMME
CLIMATE VARIABILITY CHANGE	7.1 Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in district development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management

DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management / Natural Resource Conservation and Management
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society				
FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB -PROGRAMME
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization / General Administration

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

This Chapter outlines the programmes and projects formulated to address the development challenges and problems facing the District through harnessing its potentials and taking advantage of accessible opportunities. A broad composite Programmes of Actions (POAs), covering the 4-year planning period under the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The composite POA consists of a prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles).

Prioritization of Programmes

To ensure that the programmes and projects formulated to address the socio-economic, environmental and spatial gaps or challenges had far-reaching positive impact on intended beneficiaries, had reliable sources of funding and that their effect would even transcend the district; the DPCU subjected them to a prioritisation analysis. They were score from '0' to '3' with '0' being the least score and '3' being the highest score as to whether the programme will impact nationally, spatially, had a reliable source of funding and had an identified target group.

Table 4.1: Programme Prioritisation Matrix

No.	Programme	Criteria				Total Score	Average Score	Rank
		Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
1	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	3	3	2	2	10/4	2.5	2 nd
2	Organise Clients exhibition show	2	3	2	2	9/4	2.25	3 rd
3	Establishment and expansion of markets	2	3	2	3	10/4	2.5	2 nd
4	Rehabilitation of a slaughter and Construction of a modern abattoir	3	3	3	2	11/4	2.75	1 st
5	Construction of an Industrial Park	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
6	Reshaping feeder roads	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
7	Construction/improvement of drains in communities	3	2	3	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
8	Connection and extension of Electricity to communities	3	3	2	2	10/4	2.5	2 nd
9	Facilitate the establishment of at least 1 Factory in the District	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
10	Train Extension Officers and farmers In the District	3	3	3	2	11/4	2.75	1 st
11	Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	3	3	3	2	11/4	2.75	1 st
12	Train fisherfolks, processors and traders on illegal fishing and improved processing techniques	3	3	3	2	11/4	2.75	1 st

13	Establish a disability friendly Tourism Reception Centre	2	3	2	3	10/4	2.5	2 nd
14	Establish an Arts and Craft Village and a tourism reception centre	3	3	2	2	10/4	2.5	2 nd
15	Completion, Rehabilitation and Construction of Educational Infrastructure	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
16	Completion, Rehabilitation and Construction of Health Infrastructure	3	3	2	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
17	Undertake HIV&AIDS Sensitization in communities and for identifiable groups	3	2	1	3	9/4	2.25	3 rd
18	Complete, repair and provide water facilities	3	2	2	1	8/4	2.0	4 th
19	Complete, rehabilitate and provide sanitation facilities	3	2	3	3	11/4	2.75	1 st
20	Provide support for the vulnerable	3	3	1	0	6/4	1.5	6 th
21	Provide support to youth in agriculture and entrepreneurship	3	3	0	1	7/4	1.75	5 th
22	Organize educational campaign on bush fires and environmental conservation	2	2	3	2	9/4	1.75	5 th
23	Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)	2	3	3	2	10/4	2.5	2 nd
24	Provide support for disaster prevention and management activities	0	1	3	1	5/4	1.25	7 th
25	Prepare and enforce planning schemes/layouts	2	1	3	2	8/4	2.0	4 th
26	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects	3	2	2	1	8/4	2.0	4 th
27	Organise Public fora / Town hall meetings on Assembly Issues	2	2	1	0	5/4	1.25	7 th
28	Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council members and women's groups	2	2	0	0	4/4	1.0	8 th
29	Provide Support for self-help projects	3	2	1	2	8/4	2.0	4 th
30	Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	3	3	2	2	10/4	2.5	2 nd
31	Conduct valuation of Properties in the district	3	3	1	2	9/4	2.25	3 rd
32	Provide support for security programmes in the District	2	2	2	2	8/4	2.0	4 th
	Total						2.28	

Table 4.2: Analysis Table

Rank	Average Score	Number of projects	Percentage (%)
1 st	2.75	11	34.36
2 nd	2.5	7	21.88
3 rd	2.25	3	9.38
4 th	2.0	5	15.62
5 th	1.75	2	6.25
6 th	1.5	1	3.13
7 th	1.25	2	6.25
8 th	1.0	1	3.13
Total		32	100

Out of the 32 broad projects subjected to the analysis, none scored zero with only one project (the least score and 8th ranked project) scoring '1'. 11 of the projects translating to 34.36% ranked 1st with an average score of 2.75 each. The first and second ranked projects were 18 constituting 56.24% of the total number of projects assessed. Only 6 projects translating into 18.76% fell below the average score of 2.0. These imply that the overall potential impact of the planned programmes/projects on the socio-economic, and natural environment was positive as typified by the average score of 2.28 out of the maximum of 3.0.

PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

4.1 Economic Development

Table 4.3: Programmes of Action
4.1.1 Build a Prosperous Society

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE:												
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development												
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs												
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade												
PROGRAMME: Economic Development												
SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG Goal	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	1 (4) 8 (2,3)	% increase in employment generated by SMEs	√	√	√	√	180,000.00	32,000.00	112,000.00	ADA	Rural Enterprise
	Organize workshops to educate SMEs in various business areas		% increase in employment generated by SMEs	√	√	√	√	40,000.00		75,000.00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
	Train 300 youth in demand driven vocational, technical and agro processing skills		% increase in youth employment	√	√	√	√	96,000.00		60,000.00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
	Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 200 people in medium and small scale enterprise	9 (3)	Amount of credit granted to SMEs	√	√	√	√	200,000.00		280,000.00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
	Provide support for the Department of Cooperatives		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			ADA	Dept. Coop.
Adopted objective: Enhance Domestic Trade												
Adopted strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade												
PROGRAMME: Economic Development												
Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise Clients exhibition show	8 (2,3), 17 (11)	% change in participation by SMEs	√	√	√	√	75,000.00	30,000.00		Rural Enterprise	ADA
	Establishment of new disability friendly markets with landscaping		No. of new markets established	√	√	√		800,000.00	200,000.00		IPEP	ADA, communities
	Expansion and rehabilitation of existing markets with landscaping	2 (5c)	No. of markets expanded or given facelift	√	√	√	√	400,000.00	100,000.00		ADA	

	Rehabilitation of a slaughter with landscaping		% increase in patronage	√				50,000.00			ADA	
	Construction of a disability friendly urinal for market		% increase in good sanitary condition	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		ADA	
	Construction of a disability friendly Industrial Park with landscaping		% change in revenue generation		√	√		200,000.00			IPEP	ADA, Private sector
	Facilitate the Construction of a Business Resource Centre		No. of businesses with growth in income	√				10,000.00			Ministry of Trade	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure improved Public Investment												
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water												
PROGRAMME: Economic Development												
SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Reshaping 160 km feeder roads	8 (2) 9 (1)	Proportion/length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	130,000.00	70,000.00		ADA	Feeder roads
	Complete construction of a footbridge		No. of footbridges completed	√				45,000.00			ADA	
	Construction/improvement of drains in communities		length of drains constructed/ rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	240,000.00			ADA	
	Construction of a disability friendly foot bridges/culverts with landscaping		No. of foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√	180,000.00	80,000.00		ADA	
	Facilitate the connection of Electricity to communities	7 (1)	% change in electricity coverage	√	√	√		40,000	10,000.00		VRA, ECG	ADA
	Facilitate the extension of electricity to new settlements		% change in electricity coverage	√	√	√	√	40,000			VRA, ECG	ADA
	Extend electricity to selected schools		% change in electricity coverage	√	√	√	√	60,000			ADA	VRA, ECG

Adopted Objective: 4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield												
Adopted Strategy: 4.3.2Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)4.3.3Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)												
Adopted Strategy: Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members												
PROGRAMME: Economic Development												
SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Organize Farmers Day celebrations in the District	2 (1,3,4),8 (2),(12.a),(17.8)	*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√	√	√	√	90,000.00	35,000.00		ADA	Agric. Dept
	Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme		% increase in productivity	√	√	√	√	672,000.00			Agric. Dept	ADA
	Faciliate the construction Construct warehouses		no. of warehouses constructed		√		√	10,000.00	20,000.00		MBDA	MoFA
	Organize one RELC district planning session for stakeholders		*% change in yields of selected crops	√	√	√	√	17,600.00			Agric. Dept.	DA, FBOs, Regional Dept. of Agric. CSIR
	Establish 4 cassava demonstration fields on nutrient management and Good Agricultural sanitation and the recommended use of agro chemicals		*% change in yields of selected crops	√	√	√	√			11,600.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
	Provide direct extension services to farmers/FBOs		*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√	√	√	√			80,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
	Train 17 district staff in crop nutrient management		*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Reg. dept. of agric
	Formulation of sustainable community based value chain committees		*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√		√	√			8,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Key c'ty leaders, Assembly members
	Establish 3 nurseries dissemination on plantain tissue manipulation In 3 c'ties		*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√	√	√	√			12,000.00	Agric. Dept	Plantain FBOs in selected communities

	Conduct 8 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities in the district by DAOs & DDA		% increase in agricultural production	√	√	√	√			15,280.00	Agric. Dept	AEAs, FBOs
	Hold monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with DAOs & AEAs		% increase in agricultural production	√	√	√	√			16,000.00	Agric. Dept	All DoA staff
	Conduct 40 weekly market survey in 2 markets annually		% increase in agricultural production	√	√	√	√			12,800.00	Agric. Dept	Market queens

Objective: .4Improve postharvest management

Strategy: 4.3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative

Agricultural Development	Establishment and running a D'CACT		No. of exportable commodities being promoted	√		√		200,000			ADA	Min. of Trade, Exin bank
	Facilitate the establishment of at least 1 Factory in the District		No. of commodities being processed or exported	√	√	√		520,000			ADA	Min. of Trade

Adopted objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Adopted strategy: Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development

Agricultural Development	Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	2 (5.a)	*% change in the production of selected livestock	√	√	√	√	9,200.00			Agric. Dept.	Livestock farmers and FBO communities
	Train 120 farmers in cost effective poultry feed formulation		No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	12,000.00			Agric. Dept.	Poultry farmers and FBO communities
	train 600 farmers on various areas of crop and animal production		*% change in yields of selected crops and livestock	√	√	√	√			22,960.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs

Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

Adopted Strategy:Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery

PROGRAMME: Economic Development

SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Agricultural Development	Monitor Fish Farming activities in the District	14 (4,7, a)	*% change in the production of selected fish	√	√	√	√	36,200.00	20,000.00		Ministry of Fisheries	ADA
	Educate fishermen and other stakeholders on illegal fishing methods		No. of sensitizations done	√	√	√	√	36,199.8			Ministry of Fisheries	ADA
	Train fish processors and traders on improved processing techniques		% change in sale of fish products	√	√	√	√	33,415.2			Ministry of Fisheries	ADA
	Carry out awareness creation and education on aquaculture guidelines and code of practice		*% change in the production of selected fish	√	√	√	√	33,415.2			Ministry of Fisheries	ADA
	Educate fishermen, fish processors and traders on fish hygiene and sanitation			√	√	√	√	28,310.00			Ministry of Fisheries	ADA

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence												
Adopted strategy : Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards												
PROGRAMME: Economic Development												
SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish a disability friendly Arts and Craft Village		% increase in employment generated by the tourism sector	√	√			30,000.00	50,000.00	200,000.00	ADA	BAC
	Establish and manage a website		% increase in tourism proportion of IGF	√	√	√	√	26,000.00	4,000.00			
	Develop an Investment and Tourism Brochure		% increase in tourists arrivals and investors	√				10,000.00			Planning unit	

	Facilitate the organization of picnic at Gyikiti beach		% increase in tourism proportion of IGF	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		ADA	Gyakiti community
	Facilitate the organization of Cultural Festival on rotational basis in the 3 Traditional Areas		% increase in tourism proportion of IGF		√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	Tourism Min., Private sector

4.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels												
PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery												
SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	Completion of 9-No. disability friendly KGs	4 (1,2,3, a)	Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√	√		500,000.00			PoP, GETFUND	ADA, MP, GES
	Completion of 13-No. 6-Unit disability friendly Classroom Block		Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√	√		1,532,908.65		10,000.00	GETFUND, A.D.A	GES
	Completion 8-No. 3-Unit disability friendly Classroom Block		Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√			353,279.47	1,000,000.03		A.D.A	GES
	Rehabilitate 10-No. School Blocks		Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√		√	425,000.00			A.D.A	GES

	Construction of 6-No, disability friendly KG Block with landscaping		Gross Enrolment Rate		√		√	173,600.00		396,800.00	A.D.A, GETF UND	GES, PoP
	Construction of 2-No. disability friendly Day Care Centre at Markets with landscaping				√				200,000.00		A.D.A	GES
	Construction of 1-No 6-Unit disability friendly Classroom Block with landscaping		Gross Enrolment Rate		√			300,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Construction of 2 -No. 3-Unit disability friendly Classroom Block with landscaping		Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√		√	325,000.00	325,000.00		A.D.A	GES
	Complete 2-No Teachers Quarters		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√			125,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Construction of 7 No. disability friendly Teachers quarters with landscaping		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	3,200,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Construction of 4-No.10-Seater Disability-friendly Institutional Latrines with landscaping		% change in BECE Pass Rate		√	√	√	625,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Construction of 4 No. Disability friendly Libraries/ICT Centres with landscaping		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	2,400,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Provide support for S.T.M.E. clinics		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	25,000.00			GES	ADA
	Provide sponsorship for needy students		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Support School's awards		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	observe "My first day at school"		Gross Enrolment Rate	√	√	√	√	55,000.00	10,000.00		A.D.A	GES
	Provide Support for Schools Sports and Cultural Festival		% increase in support provided	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			A.D.A	GES
	Provide furniture for students and teachers		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			GETF UND	GES

	Support the organization of 1 district Mock examinations annually in all JHS		% change in BECE Pass Rate	√	√	√	√	30,000.00				A.D.A	GES
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ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)												
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities												
PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery												
SUB - PROGRA MME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	Continue construction of disability friendly District Hospital with landscaping	3 (1,2)	% change in morbidity			√	√	888,073.81			AD.A	GHS
	Completion of 2-no. Health Facilities		% change in morbidity	√				60,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Expansion/Renovation of 3-No. Health Facilities		Maternal mortality ratio		√	√	√	900,000.00			IPEP, ADA	GHS
	Construction of 2-No. Disability friendly CHPS with landscaping		Maternal mortality ratio			√	√	347,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Construction of 1-No. Disability friendly Health Centres with landscaping		% Change in mortality			√	√	500,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Upgrading of Adjena Health Centre to Polyclinic		% change in morbidity			√		400,000.00			IPEP/ DACF	GHS
	Provide support for Community Initiated CHPS		% change in morbidity	√		√		10,000.00			D.A	Community, DH
	Provide support for immunization exercises		% decrease in mortality rate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			D.A	DH
	conduct District-wide medical screening of food and drink vendors		% decrease in communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			D.A	ADA, Environmenta l health unit
	Provide support for Malaria control activities in the District		% reduction in malaria cases	√	√	√	√	11,000.00			ADA	GHS

	Provide support for case search, sensitization and management of Buruli Ulcer and Yaws Cases		% reduction in maternal mortality rate	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			GHS	ADA
	Construction of disability friendly wash room for clients at NHIS facility				√				15,000.00		ADA	NHIS
	Facilitate the posting of health staff to facilities				√	√	√	10,000.00			GHS	ADA

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Intensify education to reduce stigmatization

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes

PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery

SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2010	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	Monitor activities of all IPs and other stakeholders	3 (3)	% reduction in new HIV infections	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Organize meetings of the DAC and other stakeholders		% increase in stakeholders captured in DAC report	√	√	√	√	36,000.00			ADA	GHS
	undertake sensitization of communities and identifiable groups		% reduction in new HIV infections	√	√	√	√	21,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Support PLHIV and orphans		% reduction in PLHIV mortality rate	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			ADA	GHS
	commemorate World AIDS Day		No. of persons sensitized on HIV&AIDS	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	GHS
	Participate in TSU, GAC and other stakeholder programmes		no. of programmes attended	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			GHS	ADA
	Prepare and submit reports to the TSU		No. of reports submitted	√	√	√	√	3,200.00			ADA	GHS

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all													
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6 													
PROGRAMME: Infrastructure Delivery and Management													
SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Infrastructure Development	Repair of 18-No. existing boreholes	6 (1, 4)	*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	√	√				13,000.00			ADA	
	Construction of 26-No. Disability friendly Boreholes		*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	√	√	√	√	270,000.00				ADA	
	Mechanize 10-No. existing Boreholes		*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	√	√	√	√	117,000.00				ADA	Donors
	Construction of Small Town Water System		*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	√	√	√	√	300,000.00		1,500,000.00		Safe water networks	ADA
	Extension of pipe born water		*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	√	√	√	√	200,000.00				Ghana water	ADA
	Form and train WATSAN Committees		% increase in functional WATSAN Committees	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services													
ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 													
PROGRAMME: Environmental and Sanitation Management													
SUB - PROGRAM ME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
General Administration	Completion of 2-No. Public Toilets	11 (6), 12 (4)	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√				810,000.00	2,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit

	Rehabilitation of 14- No. Public Toilets		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation		√	√		50,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	Env. Health unit, Area Councils
	Construction of 16 no. Disability friendly public latrines with landscaping		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	1,310,000.00			ADA	IPEP/ Env. Health unit
	Support construction of household toilet facilities		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	310,000.00			ADA	IPEP/ Env. Health unit
	Maintenance of Land fill site (S.I.P)		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	1,280,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health
	Clearing of refuse heaps		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	196,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
	Purchase sanitary tools and chemical		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	135,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	Env. Health unit
	undertake District-wide Fumigation exercise		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	√	√	√	√	135,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
	Mass medical screening exercise for food/drink vendors		% reduction of communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	8,000			Env. Health unit	Private laboratory
	Organize of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district		% change in sanitation related diseases	4	4	4	4	15,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	Env. Health unit
	Purchasing of refuse containers		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	10	3	-	6	30,000.00			ADA	
	Hygiene education in schools		% change in sanitation related diseases	12 schs	24sc hs	30	35	30,000.00	1,000.00		Env. Health unit	GES
	Organize communal labour		% change in sanitation related diseases	24 c'ties	28	56	100		40,000.00		Env. Health unit	Assembly members, A/C, unit com'tees

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: 7.1Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system								SDGs (Targets):8, 16				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: 7.1.1Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse, and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)												
PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery												
SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SGD Goals	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support for orphans and vulnerable children	8, 16	% of OVCs engaged in IGA	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Build a database of OVCs and the aged			√	√	√	√	4,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Organize community sensitization programmes on child protection and other welfare issues		% change in child abuse cases	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Undertake quarterly joint police/Dept. of Social Welfare monitoring of fishing and other child trafficking prevalent communities		% change in incidence of child trafficking and labour	√	√	√	√		4,000.00	8,000.00	SW&CD	Ghana Police Service
	Ensure the maintenance of neglected children		No. of neglected children maintained	√	√	√	√	10,00.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Form and train 12 Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups		No. of CCVGs formed and trained		√	√	√		45,000.00		SW&CD	Donors
	Set up a District Child Panel		No. of Child Panels set up		√	√	√		3,000.00	6,000.00		

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups												
PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery												
SUB -	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME /	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

PROGRAMME			IMPACT INDICATORS	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to PWDs	1 (1,3, 5), 4 (5), 5 (1,3)	% of registered groups supported	√	√	√	√	274,696.00			SW&CD	ADA/Federation of the Disabled
	Facilitate and ensure the implementation and payment of LEAP beneficiaries	10 (4)	% of registered groups supported	√	√	√	√	98,859.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Organize community sensitization programmes		*% change in reported cases of child abuse/neglect	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Commemorate international child labour and P.W.D days		*% change in reported cases of child abuse/neglect	√	√	√	√	64,000.00	3,000.00		SW&CD	ADA
	Organize forums to empower women groups			√	√	√	√	16,000.00	2,000.00		SW&CD	ADA
	Monitor activities of Implementing Partners		No. of Implementing partners monitored	√	√	√	√	28,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
	Monitor fund utilization of PWD beneficiaries		No. Of monitoring undertaken	√				2,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

Adopted objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development

Adopted strategies:

- Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training
- Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates
- Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture
- Facilitate access to credit for the youth

PROGRAMME: Social Services Delivery

SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020		GoG	IGF	Donor	2018	2019
Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide Support for Youth Employment Programmes	8 (5, 6)	% increase in youth employed	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			GEEDA	ADA, Youth Authority and BAC

	Provide support to youth in agriculture program (crop farming and aquaculture)		% increase in youth employed	√	√	√	√	91,520.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
	Provide entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills		% increase in youth employed	√	√	√	√	25,500.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC,
	Provide training to youth in agro processing		% increase in youth employed		√	√	√	24,500.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
Adopted objective: Build capacity for sports and recreational development												
Adopted strategy: Strengthen the organisation of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels												
Sports Development	Provision of support for sporting clubs and sports activities		amount of support provided	√						5,000.00	ADA	NYA/ Private sector

4.3 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

4.3.1Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient builtenvironment

Adopted Objective: 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience												
1.1.1Adopted strategies: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)												
PROGRAMME: Environmental and Sanitation Management												
SUB - PROGR MME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize 2 farmers Fora on climate smart agriculture	SDGs (Goals): SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16	No. of climate smart agriculture fora organized	√	√	√	√			4,000.00	Agric. Dept.	ADA
	Facilitate the Construction a warehouse for the District		No. of warehouses constructed	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			MOFA	Dept. of Agric. , Donor
	Facilitate the Establishment of irrigation schemes to ensure all- year-round farming		No. of irrigation schemes established	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			MOFA	Dept. of Agric., Donor

	Build capacity of Heads of Department/Agencies on Climate Change		No. of persons trained on climate change		√		√			20,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
	Sensitize communities on Climate Change and adaptation measures		No. of communities sensitized		√	√	√	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
	Develop proposals to access funding on climate change and disaster prevention interventions		No. of Proposals forwarded to funding agencies		√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	EPA

1.2 Adopted Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion												
1.2.1 Adopted strategies: Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves												
PROGRAMME: Environmental and Sanitation Management												
SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize educational campaign on bush fires and environmental conservation	13 (3,), 15 (2,3,5)	no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			NADMO	ADA, forestry
	Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)		% increase in recovered forests	√	√	√	√	62,000.00			VRA, Agric&Forestry Depts.	NADMO
	Establishment/ Training of disaster volunteer groups		% reduction of disaster outbreaks in communities	√	√	√	√	222,000.00	1,000.00		NADMO	Fire service, Forestry
	Organize sensitization programmes along Volta lake communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized	√	√	√	√	222,000.00	2,000.00		NADMO	ADA
	Embark on reforestation programmes under the Modified Taungya System		200.00 ha of degraded areas reforested.	√	√	√	√	100,000			FSD	Forest Fringed communities
200 people employed. Poverty reduction												
200mt of food produced												

	Embark on external boundary maintenance		46.61km of the external boundary maintained	√	√	√	√	36,504			FSD	
	Organize wildfire campaign and environmental conservation		Achieve 70% reduction in the incidence of wildfires	√	√	√	√	20, 000			FSD	GNFS, NADMO
	Establishment of tree nurseries and fuel woodlots in Schools		175,000 tree seedling produced	√	√	√	√	25,000			FSD	Akwaru Gorge Trust,
			15ha of woodlot established									
	Creation of riparian forest		75km stretch	√	√	√	√	7,000			FSD	VRA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction												
ADOPTED STRATEGY Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively												
PROGRAMME: Environmental and Sanitation Management												
SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster prevention and Management	Provide support for disaster prevention and management activities	1 (5), 11 (5)	No. of disaster prevention and management activities supported		√	√	√	210,000.00	75,000.00		NADMO	ADA
	Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness on world disaster day		no. of educational campaigns organized	√	√	√	√	160,000.00			NADMO	ADA
	Organize stakeholder workshop on the Emergency Preparedness Plan		No. of stakeholders sensitized	√	√	√	√			80,000.00	VRA	ADA NADMO

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)												
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation												
PROGRAMME: Infrastructure Delivery and Management												
SUB -	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	

PROGRA MME				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating
Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes/layouts	11(3)	% of settlements with planning schemes (layout)	2 c'ties	2 c'ties	2 c'ties	2 c'ties	560,000.00			T&CP	ADA
	Implement the street naming and property addressing programme		Proportion of settlements covered under street naming	3 c'ties	2 c'ties	3 c'ties	2 c'ties	220,000.00	100,0 00.00		T&CP	ADA
	Organize annual educational campaigns on building regulation		% increase in Compliance to building regulations	6 c'ties	8 c'ties	8 c'ties	6 c'ties	150,000.00	25,00 0.00		T&CP	ADA
	Preparation of site plans for Asuogyaman District Assembly		No. of site plans prepared	2	2		2	36,000.00			T&CP	ADA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

4.4.1 Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve decentralised planning												
Adopted Strategy. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)												
PROGRAMME: Management and Administration												
SUB - PROGRAMM E	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects		No. of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	160,000.00	90,000.00		ADA	
	Prepare District Plans and Budgets		No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			ADA	
	Prepare DMTDP (2022-2025)		No. of DMTDPs prepared				√	90,000.00			ADA	Communities / CSOs
	Build Socio-Economic Database		% increase in IGF	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	30,000.00		ADA	

	Establish a website for the Assembly		% increase in tourists and investors		√			5,000.00			ADA	
	Establish Internet Connectivity at the Assembly		% increase in service delivery and productivity	√	√			5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	
	Organise Public fora / Town hall meetings on Assembly Issues	16 (6,10),	No. of community engagements organized	√	√	√	√	130,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	Area councils
	Implement dissemination and communication strategy of the DMTDP		No. Of persons reached	√	√	√	√	32,000.00	16,000.00		ADA	stakeholders
Adopted Strategy : Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting												
	Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council members		No. of capacity building workshops organized	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	
	Construction of Area Council Offices		% change in IGF		√		√	500,000.00				
	Build Capacity of Staff		No. of staff capacity built	√	√	√	√	190,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	LGS
	Organize workshops for women's groups on governance issues	5 (5)	% increase in women in politics		√	√				20,000.00	CSOs	NCCE

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Strengthen fiscal decentralization

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Improve service delivery at the MMDA level

PROGRAMME: Management and Administration

SUB - PROGRAMME	PROJECTS	SDG GOAL	OUTCOME / IMPACT INDICATORS	Yearly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
				2018	2019	2010	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide Support for self-help projects		No. of self help projects supported	√	√	√	√	230,000.00	130,000.00		ADA	
	Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	17 (1,)	% increase in IGF	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	Area councils
	Conduct Revaluation of Properties in the district		% of properties valued					100,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	

	Maintain Office Equipment		% of office equipment maintained	√	√	√	√	140,000.00	80,000.00		ADA	
	Maintain official vehicles		Assembly's position on league table	√	√	√	√	175,000.00	140,000.00		ADA	
	Maintain official buildings			√	√	√	√	440,000.00	150,000.00		ADA	
	Procure office equipment, stationery and other logistics		No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	188,000.00	105,500.00		ADA	
General Administration	Purchase 2 Vehicles for the Assembly		No. of vehicles purchased	√	√			400,000.00			ADA	
	Completion of a Police Station at Asikuma	16 (3)	% change in crime rate	√				180,000.00			ADA	
	Construction of disability friendly Fire Station with landscaping		% change in incidence of fire		√			350,000.00		2,500.00		
	Provide support for security programmes in the District		% change in crime rate	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	ADA	Police service
	Construction of disability friendly police stations with landscaping		% change in crime rate		√		√	530,000.00			ADA	
	Rehabilitation of Police Post		% change in crime rate		√			50,000.00			ADA	Police Service
	Provide street lights to communities		% change in crime rate	√	√	√	√	260,000.00			ADA	Communities

4.5 Indicative Financial Strategy

Table 4.4: 2018-2021 Revenue Projections (Composite)

year	IGF	DDF	DACF	IPEP	Total
2018	799,688.85	651,248.00	3,733,441.45	3,500,000.00	8,684,378.30
2019	820,193.69	651,248.00	3,733,441.45	3,500,000.00	8,704,883.14
2020	841,224.30	651,248.00	3,733,441.45	3,500,000.00	8,725,913.75
2021	862,794.15	651,248.00	3,733,441.45	3,500,000.00	8,747,483.60
	3,323,900.99	2,604,992.00	14,933,765.80	14,000,000.00	34,862,658.79

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total revenue			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	6,143,980.2	4,562,340.20	655,500.00	915,640.00				Invest in tourism development	1. Build capacity of Sub-
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	16,291,436.96	14,917,136.93	1,607,000.03	425,800.00				Seek funding from corporate entities and NGOs for the provision of social interventions	Structures for revenue generation and development.
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,558,000.00	1,868,000.00	140,000.00	1,550,000.00				*Value all properties * Enforce planning schemes	2. Use PPP
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION	5,808,504.00	5,498,504.00	176,000.00	134,000.00				Prosecute defaulting rate payers	3. Access DACF-RFG

MANAGEMENT								
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	5,304,000.00	4,306,000.00	935,500.00	62,500.00				Employ ICT in data collection and billing in revenue generation
	37,557,921.16	30,955,981.13	3,514,000.03	3,087,940.00		34,862,658.79	2,695,262.37	

Revenue Gap:

The projected revenue for the 4-year planning period is estimated at GH¢34,862,658.79

This comprises of Government of Ghana Funds including DACF, DACF-RFG (formally DDF), IPEP 1 (Million Dollar per Constituency), Internally Generated Funds and expected Donor inflows.

The total cost of the Plan, on the other hand, is estimated at GH¢37,557,921.16. This creates a revenue gap is approximately GH¢2,695,262.37. To fill this gap and mitigate the effect of shortfalls in projections of any of the revenue sources, the strategies below, will be rolled out.

4.6. Financial Control Mechanisms / Adherence to the Legal Provisions:

Legislation governing the management of public finances such as the Public Financial Management Act, 2016, ACT 921 and the Public Procurement (Amendment) Act 2016, Act 914 will be upheld in the Assembly's dealings. In effect provisions of these and other legal and administrative regulations will be strictly followed to ensure prudent management of the Assembly's finances.

To facilitate the realization of this objective, staff and other key stakeholders such as Assembly members will be trained or supported to undergo training in the said and other relevant Legal and regulatory Instruments to improve on efficiency.

Improvement in Project Monitoring/Supervision

The Assembly will improve upon project monitoring and site meetings to ensure quality and value for money in the execution of physical projects. Approval for honouring contractors' certificates will be preceded by authenticated field reports.

Planned Expenditure/Implementation of GIFMIS

The Ghana Integrity Financial Management Information System which will ensure that project and activities are planned and budgeted before expenditure could be made on them is scheduled to be rolled out by January, 2018. It is believed that this system will strengthen internal controls in the management of public funds.

Financial improvement action Plan

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

In this chapter the District Composite Programmes of Action is phased into Annual Action Plans for the four year period, detailing specific locations of various projects and interventions and the particular quarter in the year in which the intervention is expected to take place.

5.1: 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.1: 2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Goal: **Build a Prosperous Society**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development						SDGs (Targets): 1 (4) 8 (2,3) 9 (3)								
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Base-line	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborat ing
Economic Developme nt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial developm ent	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	Office of the D.A	250	No. of enterprises supported	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	2,000.00	32,000.00	ADA	REP
		Organize workshops to educate SMEs in various business areas	Office of the D.A	365	No. of SMEs educated	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			REP	ADA
		Train 75youth in demand driven vocational, technical and agro processing skills	District wide	210	Number of youth trained	√	√	√	√	24,000.00			REP	ADA
		Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 50 people in medium and small scale enterprise	District wide	50,000.00	No. of persons supported with credit	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			REP	ADA
		Provide support for the Department of Cooperatives	District wide	00	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	1000.00			ADA	Dept. of Coop.
		Adopted objective: Enhance Domestic Trade					SDGs (Targets): 8 (2,3), 17 (11) 2 (5c)							

		Adopted strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade												
		Organise Clients exhibition show	Selected community	6	No. of shows organized				√	25,000.00	10,000.00		Rural Enterprise	ADA
		Establish a new market	Asikuma	0	No. of New markets established	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			IPEP, Private	ADA
		Construct a Business Resouce Centre	Senchi	0	No. of BRCs constructed					1,200,000.00			Ministry of Trade	ADA
		Expand and rehabilitate existing market	Sapor, Senchi,	0	No. of Markets rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	25,000.00		ADA	
		Rehabilitate Slaughter house	Atimpoku	0	Meat shop rehabilitated	√	√			50,000.00			ADA	
		Construction of urinal for market	Senchi	0	Urinal constructed			√			10,000.00		ADA	

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure improved Public Investment										SDGs (Targets): 8 (2) 9 (1) 8 (2) 7 (1)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water														
PROG RAM ME	SUB- PROGR AMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
		Reshape 10 km feeder roads	Selected feeder road	nil	No. Km of feeder roads reshaped		√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Feeder roads
		Construct /improve drains in communities	Selected communities	nil	No. of drains constructed	√	√	√	√	90,000			ADA	
		Facilitate the connection of Electricity to communities	Sapor, Manyayoyim, Kudikope	nil	No. of communities connected to the national grid	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			Min. of Energy	ADA
		Facilitate the extension of electricity to	New Akrade Pentecost site, Kwanyako,		No. of extension works undertaken	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ECG, VRA,	ADA

		new settlements												
		Extend electricity to selected schools	Selected schools		No. of schools connected	√	√	√	√	15,000			ADA	VRA,EC G

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield										SDGs (Targets): 2 (1,3,4),8 (2),(12.a)				
ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)4.3.Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)4.3.4Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELI NE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
Economic Developm ent	Agricultural Development	Organize Farmers Day celebrations in the District	Selected community	1	Farmers day held	√			√	10,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Agric. Dept
		Train 17 district staff in crop nutrient management	Dept. of Agric.	25	No. of staff trained		√	√	√			2500.00	Agric. Dept	ADA
		Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District wide	3	No. of activities conducted	√	√	√	√	612,928.18			ADA	Agric. Dept
		Organize one RELC district planning session for stakeholders	District wide	-	No. of RELC stakeholders sessions held	√	√	√	√	4,400.00			Agric. Dept.	DA, FBOs, CSIR
		Establish 4 cassava demonstration fields on nutrient management and Good Agricultural sanitation	District wide	1	No. of demonstration fields established		√	√				2,900.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs
		Provide direct extension services to farmers/FBOs	District wide	4,224	No. of direct extension services provided	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs
		Train 150 farmers on various areas of crop and animal production	Selected communities		No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√			5740.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs

		Formation of sustainable community based value chain committees	District wide.	4	No. of committees formed	√	√	√			2,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Key c'ty leaders, Assembly members
		Establish 3 nurseries dissemination on plantain tissue manipulation In 3 c'ties	District wide.	3	No. of nurseries formed	√	√	√			3,000.00	Agric. Dept	Farmers
		Conduct 8 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities in the district by DAOs & DDA	District wide	8	No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√			3,820.00	Agric. Dept	AEAs, FBOs
		Hold monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with DAOs & AEAs	ADA	12	No. of monthly meetings held	√	√	√			4,000.00	Agric. Dept	All DoA staff
		Conduct 40 weekly market survey in 2 markets annually	Selected markets	40	No. market survey conducted	√	√	√			3,200.00	Agric. Dept	Market queens
Objective: 4.4Improve postharvest management													
Strategy: 4.3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative													
		Establishment and running of D'CACT	ADA	nil	No. of exportable commodities being promoted	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		ADA	
		Facilitate the establishment of at least 1 Factory in the District		nil	No. of factories established	√	√	√	√	20,000.000		MoT&I	ADA
Adopted objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										SDGs (Targets): 2 (5.a)			
Adopted strategy: Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development													
		Train 30 farmers in cost effective poultry feed formulation	District wide	30	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	3,000.00		Agric. Dept.	Poultry farmers
		Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	District wide	10	No. of surveillance	√	√	√	√	2,300		Agric. Dept.	Livestock farmers and FBO communities

Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture										SDGs (Targets): 14 (4,7, a)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Adopted Strategy: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor ating
Economic Developm ent	Agricultura l Developme nt	Monitor Fish Farming activities in the District	District Wide		No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√	7,800	5,000.0 0		Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen and other stakeholders on illegal fishing methods	District Wide		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	7,800			Fisheries	ADA
		Train fish processors and traders on improved processing techniques	District Wide		No. of trainings held	√	√	√	√	7,200			Fisheries	ADA
		Carry out awareness creation and education on aquaculture guidelines and code of practice	District Wide		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	7,200			Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen, fish processors and traders on fish hygiene and sanitation	District Wide		No. of programmes held	√	√	√	√	6,100			Fisheries	ADA

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development						SDGs (Targets): 8 (9)								
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence														
Adopted strategy : Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards														
Program me	Sub - Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish an Art and CraftVillage	Atimpoku	Nil	No. of Tourism villages	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	25,000.00		ADA	VRA/MSEs
		Develop an Investment and Tourism Brochure	Office of the D.A	Nil	No. of Copies published	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ADA	
		Establish and manage a website for the Assembly	Office of the D.A	Nil	No. of websites established	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	
		Organize picnics at Gyikiti beach	Gyakiti	1	No. of picnics organized	√	√	√	√		2,000.00		ADA	Gyakiti community

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										SDGs (Targets): 4 (1,2,3, a)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborat ing
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete 5-No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Abume, TorsenNanyor, Senchi, Anyaase. Sedom	0	No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	444,090.53			AD.A, GETFUN D	GES
		Complete 2-No. disability friendly KGs	Boso Presby, Anum Anglican,	0	No. of KG Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	160,000.00			ADA	GES
		Complete 5-No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Abumayaw, South Senchi, Surveyline, SaporYiti, Adome	1	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	238,186.31	666,666.70		PoP	MP, AD.A
		Construct 1-No 3-Unit Classroom Block	Gyakiti,	0	No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	300,000.00			AD.A	GES
		Complete Teachers quarters	Kudikope	1	No. of Teachers quarters completed	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	
		Construction of 1 No. Libraries/ICT Centre	Apeguso	0	No. of ICT Centres constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			Min. of Comm.	ADA
		Provide support for S.T.M.E. clinics	A.D.A		Amount of support provided		√			5,000.00			A.D.A	GES
		Provide sponsorship for needy students	A.D.A		No. of students supported	√		√		10,000.00			A.D.A	GES
		Support School's awards	A.D.A		Amount of support provided			√		5,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		Observe "My first day at school"	District Wide		Amount of support provided			√		5,000.00	2,500.00		A. D.A	GES

		Provide support for schools sports and cultural festival	District Wide		Amount of support provided	√	√			10,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		Support the organization of 1 district Mock for all JHS	District Wide		no. of mock organized		√			15,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		Provide school furniture for students and teachers	District wide		No. of school furniture provided	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			GETFUN D	GES

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)								SDGs (Targets): 3 (1,2)						
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collabor ating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the construction of Community Initiated CHPS	Mangoase	Ongoing	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			A.D.A	Commun ity, DHA
		Complete construction of Health Centre	Atimpoku, Fintey	ongoing	No. of health centres completed	√	√	√	√	60,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Construct Health Centre	Asikuma	new	No. of Health centres contracted	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			IPEP	ADA
		Provide support for immunization exercises	District wide	on-going	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			D.A	DHA
		conduct District-wide medical screening of food and drink vendors	district wide	on-going	No. of vendors screened	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Provide support for Malaria activities in the District	District wide	-	No. of Malaria activities	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	ADA

					supported										
		Provide support for case search, sensitization and management of Buruli Ulcer and Yaws Cases	District wide		No. of communities reached	√	√	√	√		1,000.00		GHS	ADA	
		Construction of wash room for clients at NHIS facility	New Akraide	None	Wash room constructed	√	√	√	√		5,000.00		ADA	NHIS	

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										SDGs (Targets): 3 (3)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Intensify education to reduce stigmatization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGR AMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor activities of all IPs and other stakeholders	District wide		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			ADA	GHS, IPs
		Organize meetings of the DAC and other stakeholders	District wide	3	No. of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			ADA	GHS
		undertake sensitization of communities and identifiable groups	District wide	4	No. of sensitization undertaken	√	√	√	√	3,000.00	2000.00		ADA	GHS
		Support PLHIV and Orphans	District wide	2	No. of PLHIV and Orphans supported	√	√	√	√	1000.00			ADA	GHS
		commemorate World AIDS Day	District wide	1	Day commemorated				√	5,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Prepare and submit reports to the TSU	ADA	4	No. of reports submitted	√	√	√	√	800.00			DAC	TSU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						SDGs (Targets): 6 (1, 4)								
ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Repair 8-No. existing boreholes	Boso, Adjena, Tortibo, Fintey, Kokontekpedzi, Anyansu, Matheyeko, Gyakiti		No. of boreholes repaired	√	√	√	√		7000.00		ADA	Communities, Area councils
		Construct Small Town Water System	Osiabura, Gyakiti, Pupuni, Adjena, Pesse, Kokono,		No. of small town water system constructed	√	√	√	√	300,000.00		550,000.00	IPEP, Safe water networks	ADA, Communities
		Construct 6-No. Boreholes	Abume, Awurahai, Akrobonsu, Abumayaw, Asempaneye, Kojokpo		No. of boreholes constructed		√	√	√	84,000.00			ADA, IPEP	Donors
		Mechanize 2-No. Boreholes	Sedorm, Osiabura,		No. of boreholes mechanized		√		√	4,500.00			ADA	Private sector
		Extend pipe born water	Senchi Amanfrom, South Senchi, KpadomDzidzokope, Nsukwao, Pupuni		No. of communities covered	√	√	√	√	40,000.00			Ghana water	ADA, Communities
		Form and train WATSAN	All communities		No. of WATSANs/ Water boards Trained	√	√	√	√		2,000.00	20,000.00	ADA, Safe water	Area Councils

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	SDGs (Targets): 11 (6), 12 (4)
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ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation Implement the "Toilet for All" and "Water for All" programmes under the IPEP initiative Provide public education on solid waste management Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Managem ent And Administ ration	General Administ ration	Construct 4-No. Public Toilet	Asikuma, Kokontekpedzi, Ghanakpe, Kokono		No. of public toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	300,000.0 00			IPEP	ADA
		Provide support for the construction of household latrines	All communities	-	No. of households supported	√	√	√	√	100,000.0 0			IPEP	Env. Health unit
		Maintain Land fill site(S.I.P)	Juapong	1	No. of landfill sites maintained	√		√		320,000.0 0			Zoomlion	ADA / Env. Health unit
		Clear refuse heaps	Apaaso, Small London		no. of heaps cleared	√				49,000.00			Zoomlion	ADA / Env. Health unit
		Organize of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	District wide	4	No. of clean up campaigns organized	√	√	√	√		5,000.0 0		ADA	Env. Health unit
		Purchase sanitary tools & chemicals (disinfectants)	ADA		No. of sanitary tools and chemicals purchased	√	√				5,000.0 0		ADA	Env. Health unit
		undertake District- wide Fumigation exercise	District wide	-	No. of communities fumigated	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			Zoomlion	Env. Health unit
		undertake Hygiene education in 12 schools	District wide	12	No. of schools visited	√	√	√	√		1,000.0 0		Env. Health unit	GES
		Organize communal labour	District wide	-	No. of communal labour organized	√	√	√	√		10,000. 00		Env. Health unit	Hon. Assembly members, Area council, unit com'tees
		Mass medical screening exercise for food/drink vendors			% reduction of communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	2,000.0 0			Env. Health unit	Private laboratory

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: 7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system						SDGs (Targets):								
ADOPTED STRATEGY: 7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse, and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support for orphans and vulnerable children	District wide	nil	No. of orphan and vulnerable children supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Build a database of OVCs and the aged	District wide	88	No. of OVC and aged registered	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Organize community sensitization programmes on child protection and other welfare issues	District wide	92	No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Undertake quarterly joint police/Dept. of Social Welfare monitoring of fishing and other child trafficking prevalent communities	Selected communities	1	No. of monitoring exercises undertaken	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Ghana Police Service
		Ensure the maintenance of neglected children	Selected community	50	No. of children protected	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			SW&CD	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly						SDGs (Targets): 1 (1,3, 5), 4 (5), 5 (1,3) 10 (4) 16 (2)					
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ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to PWDs	District wide	2	No. PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	64,696.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Monitor fund utilization of PWD beneficiaries	District wide	3	No. Of monitoring undertaken	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	2,000.00		SW&CD	ADA
		Facilitate and ensure the implementation and payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	309	No. of paid beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	23,859.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Commemorate international child labour and P.W.D days	District wide	1	No. days commemorated	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	1,000.00		SW&CD	ADA
		Organize educational forums to empower women groups	District wide	26	No. Of educational forums organized	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Monitor activities of Implementing Partners	District wide	58	No. of Implementing partners monitored	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

Adopted objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	SDGs (Targets): 8 (5, 6)
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Adopted strategies: Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture Facilitate access to credit for the youth														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor		
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		Provide Support for Youth Employment Programmes	District wide		increase in No. of youth employed	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GEEDA	ADA, NYA and BAC
		Provide support to youth in agriculture program (crop farming and aquaculture)	Gyakiti, south senchi, labolabo, Tortibo		No. of youth supported	√	√	√	√	22,520.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
		Provide entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills	District Wide		No. of entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills undertaken	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC,
		Provide training to youth in agro processing	District Wide		No.trainings to youth in agro processing conducted	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
		Provide support for sporting clubs and sports activities	District wide		amount of support provided	√	√	√	√			5,000.00	ADA	NYA/ Private sector

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objective: 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience						SDGs (Goals): SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16								
Adopted strategies: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
Economic Developm ent	Agricultural Developmen t	Organize 2 farmers Fora on climate smart agriculture	Selected communities	0	No. of climate smart agriculture fora organized		√	√	√			1,000.00	Agric. Dept.	ADA
		Construct a warehouse for the District	Selected community	0	No. of warehouses constructed	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			MBDA	MOFA
		Establish irrigation schemes to ensure all- year-round farming	Selected zones	0	No. of irrigation schemes established					50,000.00			MOFA	MBDA
Adopted strategies::7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)														
		Build capacity of Heads of Department/Agencies on Climate Change	Atimpoku	0	No. of persons trained on climate change	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Sensitize communities on Climate Change and adaptation measures	District wide	0	No. of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Develop proposals to access funding on climate change and disaster prevention interventions	Atimpoku	0	No. of Proposals forwarded to funding agencies	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA

Adopted Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion						SDGs (Targets): 13 (3,), 15 (2,3,5)								
Adopted strategies: Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
Environm ental and sanitation	Natural Resource Conservatio n and Management	Organize educational campaign on bush Fires, environmental conservation and disaster prevention	District wide	-	no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			NADMO	ADA, forestry
		Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)	District wide		No. of trees planted		√	√		2,000.00		30,000.00	VRA,NA DMO	forestry dept., Dept. of Agric
		Establish/ Train disaster volunteer groups	District wide	-	No. of disaster volunteer groups form and trained	√	√	√	√		1,000.00		NADMO	Fire service, Forestry
		Organize sensitization programmes along Volta lake communities	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized	√	√	√	√		2,000.00		NADMO	ADA
		Embark on reforestation programmes under the Modified Taungya System	Sapawsu and Aboben Forest Reserves /Fringed communities	30Ha	No. of reforestation programmes undertaken	√	√	√	√	25,000			FSD	Forest Fringed communiti es
		Embark on external boundary maintenance	Sapawsu and Aboben Forest Reserves	46.61 km	length of boundaries maintained	√	√	√	√	9,126			FSD	
		Organize wildfire campaign and environmental conservation	District Wide	-	No. of campaigns held	√	√	√	√	5,000			FSD	GNFS, NADMO
		Establish tree nurseries and fuel woodlots in Schools	District Wide	2	No. of nurseries established	√	√	√	√	6,250			FSD	Akwamu Gorge Trust

		Creation of riparian forest	Along the Volta lake and other water bodies	300	No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	1,750			FSD	VRA
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation						SDGs (Targets): 1 (5), 11 (5)								
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction														
ADOPTED STRATEGY Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness to commemorate world disaster day	District wide	1	no. of educational campaigns organized			√		40,000			NADMO	ADA
		Organize stakeholder workshop on the Emergency Preparedness Plan	ADA	1	No. of stakeholders sensitized	√					20,000.00		VRA	ADA NADMO

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										SDGs (Targets): 11(3)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes/layouts	Selected communities	2	No. of settlements obtaining planning schemes (layout)		√		√	140,000.00			T&CP	ADA
		Implement the street naming and property addressing programme	Selected communities	2 communities	Proportion of settlements covered under street naming		√	√	√		25,000.00		T&CP	ADA
		Organize annual educational campaigns on building regulation	District wide	9%	No. of educational campaigns organised	√	√	√	√		2,000.00		T&CP	ADA
		Prepare site	Old Akrade,	-	No. of site plans	√	√	√	√	1,200.0			T&CP	ADA

		plans for the Assembly	<i>Adjena Dornor, Senc hi&Atimpoku</i>		prepared									
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GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve decentralised planning						SDGs (Targets): 16 (6,10),								
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	3,000.00		ADA	
		Prepare District Plans and Budgets	ADA	2	No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	
		Build Socio-Economic Database	District wide		Data base updated	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			ADA	
		Establish Internet Connectivity at the Assembly	ADA	-	No. of offices connected to internet		√				5,000.00		ADA	
		Organise Public for a/Town hall meetings	District wide	5	No. of community engagements organized	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Area councils
		Implement dissemination and communication strategy of the DMTDP	District wideN		No. Of persons reached	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	1,000.00		ADA	stakeholders
Adopted Strategy : Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting														
		Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council	ADA	-	No. of capacity building workshops organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	LGS

		members												
		Build Capacity of Staff	ADA	-	No. of staff capacity built	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00		LGS	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Strengthen fiscal decentralization										SDGs (Targets): 16 (6,10),17 (1,)				
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Improve service delivery at the MMDA level														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide Support for self-help projects	District wide		No. of self-help projects supported	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	District wide		Revenue targets met	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Area councils
		Conduct Revaluation of Properties in the district	District wide		No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain Office Equipment	ADA		No. of office equipment maintained	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official vehicles	ADA		No. of official vehicles maintained	√	√	√	√	35,000.00	40,000.00			
		Maintain official buildings	ADA		No. of official buildings maintained	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	20,000.00			
		Procure office equipment, stationery and other logistics	ADA		No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	38,000.00	35,500.00		ADA	
	/ General Administration	Provide support for Sub-district structures	Area councils		No. of sub structures supported	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	LGS
		Purchase 2 Vehicles for the Assembly	ADA		No. of vehicles purchased	√				200,000.00			ADA	
		Completion of a Police Station at Asikuma	Asikuma		Police station completed	√	√	√	√	180,000.00			ADA	
		Provide support for security programmes in the District	District wide		Security programmes supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		40,000.00	ADA	Police service

		Provide street lights to communities	District wide			√	√	√	√	50,000.00			ADA	Communities
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5.2 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.2: 2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
Goal :Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
PROGR AMME	SUB- PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATI ON	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
Economic Developm ent	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	Office of the D.A		No. of employment generated by SMEs	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Organize workshops to educate SMEs in various business areas	Office of the D.A		No. of workshops organized		√	√	√	10,000.00		25,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Train 75youth in demand driven vocational, technical and agro processing skills	District wide		No. of youth trained	√	√	√		24,000.00		20,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 50 people in medium and small scale enterprise	District wide		Amount of credit granted to SMEs	√	√	√		50,000.00		70,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
		Provide support for the Department of Cooperatives	District wide	00	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	2000.00			ADA	Dept. of Coop.
Adopted objective Enhance Domestic Trade														

Adopted strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
√		Organise Clients exhibition show	Selected communities		No. of client shows organised			√	√	25,000.00	10,000.00		Rural Enterprise	ADA
		Establish a new disability friendly market	Combine,		No. of new markets established	√	√	√	√	300,000.0			ADA	Community
		Expand and rehabilitate existing market	Sapor, Labolabo, Senchi,		No. of markets expanded and rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	100,000.00		15,000.00	ADA	
		Construction of an Industrial Park with landscaping	Selected community		no. of industrial parks constructed	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			MoTI, ADA	Private sector

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure improved Public Investment														
• ADOPTED STRATEGY : Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water														
PROG RAM ME	SUB- PROG RAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Reshape 20km feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		No. Km of feeder roads reshaped					20,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	Feeder roads
		Construct 2-no. Disability friendly foot bridges/culverts with landscape	Selected Communities		No. of foot bridges constructed					40,000.00	40,000.00			
		Complete construction of footbridge	Anum,	nil	Footbridge completed			√	√	45,000.00			ADA	
		Construction/improvement of drains in communities	Selected drains		No. of drains constructed	√	√	√	√	90,000.00			ADA	

		Facilitate the connection of Electricity to communities	Sumsum, Odonor, Survey line		No. of communities connected to the national grid	√	√	√	√	10,000			VRA,EC G	ADA
		Facilitate the extension of electricity to new settlements	Mataheko, Aboasa		No. of extension works undertaken	√	√	√	√	10,000			VRA,EC G	ADA
		Extend electricity to selected schools	Selected schools		No. of schools connected	√	√	√	√	15,000			ADA	VRA,EC G

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield

ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)4.3.Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)4.3.4.Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)

PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor ating
Economic Developm ent	Agricultural Developmen t	Organize Farmers Day celebrations in the District	Selected community	1	Farmers day held	√			√	35,000.00	5,000.0 0		ADA	Agric. Dept
√	√	Train 17 district staff in crop nutrient management	Dept. of Agric.	25	No. of staff trained		√	√	√			2500.00	Agric. Dept	ADA
		Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District wide	3	No. of activities conducted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			Agric. Dept	ADA
		Organize one RELC district planning session for stakeholders	District wide	1	No. of RELC stakeholders sessions held	√	√	√	√	4,400.00			Agric. Dept.	DA, FBOs, CSIR

		Establish 4 cassava demonstration fields on nutrient management and Good Agricultural sanitation	District wide	4	No. of demonstration fields established		√	√				2,900.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Provide direct extension services to farmers/FBOs	District wide	4224	No. of direct extension services provided	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Facilitate Construction of a warehouse	Selected communities	0	No. of warehouses	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	1,000.00		MoFA	ADA
		Train 150 farmers on various areas of crop and animal production	Selected communities	150	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√			5740.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Formation of sustainable community based value chain committees	District wide.	4	No. of committees formed		√	√	√			2,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Key c'ty leaders, Assembly members
		Establish 3 nurseries dissemination on plantain tissue manipulation In 3 c'ties	District wide.	3	No. of nurseries formed	√	√	√	√			3,000.00	Agric. Dept	Farmers
		Conduct 8 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities in the district by DAOs & DDA	District wide	8	No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√			3,820.00	Agric. Dept	AEAs, FBOs
		Hold monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with DAOs & AEAs	ADA	12	No. of monthly meetings held	√	√	√	√			4,000.00	Agric. Dept	All DoA staff
		Conduct 40 weekly market survey in 2 markets annually	Selected markets	40	No. market survey conducted	√	√	√	√			3,200.00	Agric. Dept	Market queens
Objective : 4.4Improve postharvest management														
Strategy: 4.3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative														

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of at least 1 Factory in the District			No. of commodities being processed or exported	√	√	√	√	300,000			MoT&I	ADA
Adopted objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation														
Adopted strategy: Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development														
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 30 farmers in cost effective poultry feed formulation	District wide	30	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			Agric. Dept.	Poultry farmers and FBO communities
		Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	District wide	10	No. of surveillance	√	√	√	√	2,300			Agric. Dept.	Livestock farmers and FBO communities

Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Adopted Strategy: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATOR	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Monitor Fish Farming activities in the District	District wide		No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√	8,580	5,000.00		Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen and other stakeholders on illegal fishing methods	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	8,580			Fisheries	ADA
		Train fish processors and traders on improved processing techniques	District wide		No. of trainings held	√	√	√	√	7,920			Fisheries	ADA

		Carry out awareness creation and education on aquaculture guidelines and code of practice	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	7,920			Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen, fish processors and traders on fish hygiene and sanitation	District wide		No. of programmes held	√	√	√	√	6,710			Fisheries	ADA

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence														
Adopted strategy : Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards														
Program me	Sub - Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish a Tourism village	Atimpoku	None	No. of Art & Craft villages established					10,000.00	25,000.00		ADA	BAC
		Manage a website for the Assembly	Office of the D.A	None	No. of websites established					3,000.00	2000.00		Planning unit	
		Organize picnics at Gyikiti beach	Gyikiti		No. of picnics organized						5,000.00		ADA	Gyikiti community

		Block with landscaping												
		Construct 1-No. 3-Unit disability friendly Classroom Block with landscaping	Anyansu		No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks constructed	√	√	√	√	350,000.00			A.D.A	GES
		Complete Teachers quarters	Sedorm		No. of Teachers quarters completed	√	√	√	√	120,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 2 No. disability friendly Teachers quarters with landscaping	Agyabui, Sapor		No. of Teachers quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construction of 1 No. Disability friendly Libraries/ICT Centre with landscaping	Adjena		No. of ICT Centres constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			Min. of Comm.	ADA
		Construct 2-No.10-Seater Disability Friendly Institutional Latrines with landscaping	Selected schools		No. of Disability friendly institutional latrines constructed	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			ADA	GES
		Provide support for S.T.M.E. clinics	D.A		Amount of support provided		√			5,000.00			A.D.A	GES
		Provide sponsorship for needy students	D.A		No. of students supported	√		√		5,000.00			A.D.A	GES
		Support School's awards	D.A		Amount of support provided			√		5,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		observe "My first day at school"	District Wide		Amount of support provided			√		15,000.00	2,500.00		A. D.A	GES
		provide support for schools sports and cultural festival	District wide		Amount of support provided		√	√		5,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		Organize 1 district Mock in all JHS	District wide		no. of mock organized	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GES	ADA

		Provide school furniture for students and teachers	<i>District wide</i>		<i>No. of school furniture provided</i>					100,000.00			GETFU ND, ADA	GES
		Construction of a disability friendly Dormitories for SHS			<i>No. of dormitories constructed</i>	√	√	√	√	1000,000.00			GETFU ND	ADA
		Construction of disability friendly Administration blks and dining halls			<i>No. Adm. blks and dining halls constructed</i>	√	√	√	√	n/a	1,100,000.00		GETFU ND	ADA

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities

PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Continue construction of disability friendly OPD and Consulting Room for District Hospital,	Apegusu		No. of facilities build	√	√	√	√	488,037.81			A.D.A	GHS
		Expand and renovate Health Facilities	Boso		No. of Health facilities expanded	√	√	√	√	600,000.00			A.D.A	Community, DHA

		Construct disability friendly Health Centre with landscaping	Gyakiti		No. of Health Centres constructed	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Provide support for immunization exercises	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			D.A	DHA
		conduct District-wide medical screening of food and drink vendors	district wide		No. of vendors screened	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Provide support for Malaria activities in the District	District wide		No. of Malaria activities supported	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	ADA
		Provide support for case search, sensitization and management of Buruli Ulcer and Yaws Cases	District wide		No. of communities reached	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			GHS	ADA

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Intensify education to reduce stigmatization

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

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGR AMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor activities of all IPs and other stakeholders	District wide	4	No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAC	GHS, IPs
		Organize meetings of the DAC and other stakeholders	District wide	4	No. of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAC	GHS
		undertake sensitization of communities and identifiable groups	District wide	-	No. of sensitization undertaken	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Support PLHIV and Orphans	District wide		No. of PLHIV and Orphans supported	√	√	√	√	2000.00			DAC	GHS

		commemorate World AIDS Day	District wide	1	Day commemorated				√	5,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Prepare and submit reports to the TSU	ADA	4	No. of reports submitted	√	√	√	√	800.00			DAC	TSU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
ADOPTED STRATEGIES:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6 														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Repair 7-No. existing boreholes	Abume, Pesse, Nudu, Oglobo, Asikuma, Old Mpakadan, Kudikope, Ganyokope,		No. of boreholes repaired	√	√	√	√		6,000.00		ADA	Communities, Area councils
		Construct 5-No. Disability friendly Boreholes	New Dodi, Asikuma, Adjena East, Kokontepkedzi, Kuranchi		No. of boreholes constructed		√	√	√	60,000.00			ADA	Donors
		Construct 3 Small Town Water System	Selected communities,		No. of small town water system constructed	√	√	√	√	00.00		400,000.00	Safe water networks	ADA, Communities
		Mechanize 4-No. Borehole	Abomayaw, Kuranchi, Adumasa, Nudu,		No. of boreholes mechanized			√	√	13,500.00			ADA	Private sector
		Extend pipe born water	Kokono, Tortibo, Ankyease, Ghanakpe,		No. of communities covered	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			Ghana water	ADA
		Form and train WATSAN	All communities		No. of WATSANs/ Water	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00	ADA	Safe water

					chemicals purchased									
		undertake District-wide Fumigation exercise	District wide		no. of communities fumigated	√	√	√	√	35,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Organize of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	District wide	4	No. of clean up campaigns organized	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			Env. Health unit	ADA
		undertake Hygiene education in 12 schools	District wide		No. of schools visited	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Env. Health unit	ADA, GES
		Organize communal labour in 24 communities	District wide	24	No. of communal labour organized	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		Env. Health unit	Hon. Assembly members, Area council, unit com'tees
		Mass medical screening exercise for food/drink vendors			% reduction of communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			Env. Health unit	Private laboratory

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: 7.1Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										SDGs (Targets):				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: 7.1.1Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse, and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support for orphans and vulnerable children	District wide	nil	No. of orphan and vulnerable children supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

		Build a database of OVCs and the aged	District wide	88	No. of OVC and aged registered	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Organize community sensitization programmes on child protection and other welfare issues	District wide	92	No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Undertake quarterly joint police/Dept. of Social Welfare monitoring of fishing and other child trafficking prevalent communities	Selected communities	1	No. of monitoring exercises undertaken	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Ghana Police Service
		Form and train 12 Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups	Selected zones	0	No. of CCVGs formed and trained	√	√	√	√			15,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Set up a District Child Panel	Atimpoku	0	No. of Child Panels set up			√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Ensure the maintenance of neglected children	Selected community	50	No. of children protected	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			SW&CD	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to PWDs	District wide	100	No. PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Facilitate and ensure the implementation and payment of LEAP	District wide	309	No. of paid beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	25,000.00				

		beneficiaries												
		Commemorate international child labour and PWD days	District wide	2	No. of day commemorated	√	√	√	√	12,000.00	2000.00		SW&CD	ADA
		Organize forums to empower women groups	District wide	28	No. of forums organized	√	√	√	√	2,000.00	2000.00		SW&CD	ADA
		Monitor activities of Implementing Partners	District wide	60	No. Implementing partners monitored	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

Adopted objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development

Adopted strategies:

- Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training
- Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates
- Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture
- Facilitate access to credit for the youth

PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		Provide Support for Youth Employment Programmes	District wide		increase in No. of youth employed	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			GEEDA	ADA
		Provide support to youth in agriculture program (crop farming and aquaculture)	District wide			√	√	√	√	25,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
		Provide entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills	District wide		No. of entrepreneurial training for youth undertaken	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC,

		Provide training to youth in agro processing	District wide		No. of trainings to youth in agro processing conducted	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objective: 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience						SDGs (Targets): SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16								
Adopted strategies: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Developm ent	Agricultural Developmen t	Organize 2 farmers Fora on climate smart agriculture	Selected communities	0	No. of climate smart agriculture fora organized		√	√	√			1,000.00	Agric. Dept.	ADA
		Construct a warehouse for the District	Selected community	0	No. of warehouses constructed	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			MBDA	MOFA
		Establish irrigation schemes to ensure all- year-round farming	Selected zones	0	No. of irrigation schemes established					50,000.00			MOFA	MBDA
Adopted strategies::7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)														
Environm ental and sanitation managem ent		Build capacity of Heads of Department/Agencies on Climate Change	Atimpoku	0	No. of persons trained on climate change	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Sensitize communities on Climate Change and adaptation measures	District wide	0	No. of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Develop proposals to access funding on climate change and disaster prevention interventions	Atimpoku	0	No. of Proposals forwarded to funding agencies	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA

1.3 Adopted Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion														
1.3.1 Adopted strategies: Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental and sanitation management	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize educational campaign on bush fires and environmental conservation	District wide		no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			NADMO	ADA, forestry
		Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)	District wide		No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			NADMO	VRA, forestry dept., Dept. of Agric
		Establishment/ Training of disaster volunteer groups	District wide		No. of disaster volunteer groups form and trained	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	Fire service, Forestry
		Organize sensitization programmes along Volta lake communities	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	ADA
		Embark on reforestation programmes under the Modified Taungya System	Selected communities	35ha	No. of reforestation programmes undertaken	√	√	√	√	25,000			FSD	Forest Fringed communities
		Embark on external boundary maintenance	Selected communities	46.61 km	KMs of boundaries maintained	√	√	√	√	9,126			FSD	
		Organize wildfire campaign and environmental conservation	Selected communities	4	No. of campaigns held	√	√	√	√	5,000			FSD	GNFS, NADMO

		Establishment of tree nurseries and fuel woodlots in Schools	Selected communities	30,000 2ha woodlot	No. of nurseries established	√	√	√	√	6,250			FSD	Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust
		Creation of riparian forest	Along the Volta lake and other water bodies	10	No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	1,750			FSD	VRA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction

ADOPTED STRATEGY Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide support for disaster prevention and management activities	District wide		No. of disaster prevention and management activities supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	25,000.00		NADMO	ADA
		Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness on world disaster day	District wide	1	no. of educational campaigns organized			√		40,000			NADMO	ADA
		Organize stakeholder workshop on the Emergency Preparedness Plan	ADA	1	No. of stakeholders sensitized	√					20,000.00		VRA	ADA NADMO

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes/layouts	Selected communities		No. of settlements with planning schemes (layout)		√		√	140,000.00			T&CP	ADA

Management															
		Implement the street naming and property addressing programme	Selected communities		Proportion of settlements covered under street naming		√	√	√	100,000.00	25,000.00		T&CP	ADA	
		Organize annual educational campaigns on building regulation	District wide		No. of educational campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			T&CP	ADA	
		Preparation of site plans for Asuogyaman District Assembly	<i>Old Akrade, Adjena Dornor, Senchi & Atimpoku</i>		No. of site plans prepared	√	√	√	√	1200.00			T&CP	ADA	

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve decentralised planning														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)														
PROG RAMME	SUB - PROGR AMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Prepare District Plans and Budgets	ADA		No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	
		Build Socio-Economic Database	District wide		Data base updated	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		ADA	
		Establish a website for the Assembly	ADA	-	Website established	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	
		Establish Internet Connectivity at the	ADA	-	No. of offices connected to internet		√			5,000.00	5000.00		ADA	

		Assembly												
		Organise Public for a/Town hall meetings on Assembly Issues	District wide	6	No. of community engagements organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	ADA	Area councils
		Implement dissemination and communication strategy of the DMTDP	District wideN		No. Of persons reached	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	1,000.00		ADA	stakeholders
Adopted Strategy : Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting														
		Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council members	ADA		No. of capacity building workshops organized	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	LGS
		Build Capacity of Staff	ADA		No. of staff capacity built	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	20,000.00		LGS	ADA
		Organize workshops for women's groups on governance issues	District wide		No. of workshops organized	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	CSOs	ADA
		Construction of Area Council Offices	Apegusu/ Frankaduah		% change in IG		√		√	250,000.00				

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Strengthen fiscal decentralization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Improve service delivery at the MMDA level														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration		Provide Support for self-help projects	District wide		No. of self help projects supported	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	District wide		Revenue targets met	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Area councils

	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Conduct Revaluation of Properties in the district	District wide		No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			ADA	
		Maintain Office Equipment	ADA		No. of office equipment maintained	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official vehicles	ADA		No. of official vehicles maintained	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	30,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official buildings	ADA		No. of official buildings maintained	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	50,000.00		ADA	DWD
		Procure office equipment, stationery and other logistics	ADA		No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	35,000.00		ADA	
	/ General Administration	Provide support for Sub-district structures	Area councils		No. of sub structures supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	LGS
		Purchase 2 Vehicles for the Assembly	ADA		No. of vehicles purchased	√				200,000.00			ADA	
		Construction of disability friendly police stations	Adjena,		No. of police stations constructed	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			ADA	Police serice
		Provide support for security programmes in the District	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Police service
		Provide street lights to communities	District wide		No. of street lights provided	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			ADA	Communities, Area councils
		Construction of disability friendly Fire Station with landscaping	Akosombo		No of fire stations constructed	√	√	√	√	350,000.00		25,000.00	ADA	Fire Service, Donor
		Rehabilitaation of Police post	Frankadua, Akwamufie		% change in crime rate					50,000.00			ADA	Police serice

**5.3: 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Table 5.3: 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
Goal :**Build a Prosperous Society**

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
PROGRA MME	SUB- PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
Economic Developme nt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	Office of the D.A		No. of employment generated by SMEs	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Organize workshops to educate SMEs in various business areas	Office of the D.A		No. of workshops organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00		25000.0 0	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Train 75youth in demand driven vocational, technical and agro processing skills	District wide		No. of youth trained	√	√	√		24,000.00		20,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 50 people in medium and small scale enterprise	District wide		Amount of credit granted to SMEs	√	√	√		60,000.00		90,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA

		Provide support for the Department of Cooperatives	District wide	00	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	2000.00			ADA	Dept. of Coop.
Adopted objective Enhance Domestic Trade														
Adopted strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
√		Organise Clients exhibition show	Atimpoku		No. of client shows organised			√	√	25,000.00	10,000.00		Rural Enterprise	ADA
		Establish a new disability friendly market with landscaping	Mpamproase, DodiAsante krom		No. of new markets established	√	√	√	√	200,000.00			ADA	communities
		Expand and rehabilitate existing markets	Sapor, Labolabo, Senchi, Frankadua		No. of markets expanded and improved	√	√	√	√	167,000.00		15,000.00	ADA	
		Construction of an Industrial Park with landscaping			no. of industrial parks constructed	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			MoTI, ADA	Private sector

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure improved Public Investment														
• ADOPTED STRATEGY : Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water														
PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Reshape 40km feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		No. Km of feeder roads reshaped		√	√	√	80,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	Feeder roads
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct 2-no. Disability friendly foot bridges/culverts with landscaping	Selected Communities		No. of foot bridges constructed			√	√	40,000.00	40,000.00			

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Construct drains	Selected drains		No. of drains constructed		√	√	√	30,000.00			ADA	
		Facilitate the connection of Electricity to communities	Selected Communities		No. of communities connected to the national grid		√	√	√	10,000.00	5,000.00		VRA,ECG	ADA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the extension of electricity to new settlements	Senchi Ferry, Senchi Amoafrokrom		No. of extension works undertaken	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			VRA,ECG	ADA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Extend electricity to selected schools	Selected schools		No. of schools connected	√	√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	VRA,ECG

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield														
ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)4.3.3Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)4.3.4Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize Farmers Day celebrations in the District	Selected community	1	Farmers day held	√			√	35,000.00	5,000.00		ADA	Agric. Dept
√	√	Train 17 district staff in crop nutrient management	Dept. of Agric.	25	No. of staff trained		√	√	√			2500.00	Agric. Dept	ADA
		Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District wide	3	No. of activities conducted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			Agric. Dept	ADA

		Organize one RELC district planning session for stakeholders	District wide	-	No. of RELC stakeholders sessions held	√	√	√	√	4,400.00			Agric. Dept.	DA, FBOs, CSIR
		Establish 4 cassava demonstration fields on nutrient management and Good Agricultural sanitation	District wide	4	No. of demonstration fields established		√	√			2,900.00		Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Provide direct extension services to farmers/FBOs	District wide	4,224	No. of direct extension services provided	√	√	√	√		20,000.00		Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Train 50 farmers on various areas of crop and animal production	Selected communities	50	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√		5740.00		Agric. Dept.	Farmers/FBOs
		Formation of sustainable community based value chain committees	District wide.	4	No. of committees formed		√	√	√		2,000.00		Agric. Dept.	Key c'ty leaders, Assembly members
		Establish 3 nurseries dissemination on plantain tissue manipulation In 3 c'ties	District wide.	3	No. of nurseries formed	√	√	√	√		3,000.00		Agric. Dept	Farmers
		Conduct 8 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities in the district by DAOs & DDA	District wide	8	No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√		3,820.00		Agric. Dept	AEAs, FBOs
		Hold monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with DAOs & AEAs	ADA	12	No. of monthly meetings held	√	√	√	√		4,000.00		Agric. Dept	All DoA staff
		Conduct 40 weekly market survey in 2 markets annually	Selected markets	40	No. market survey conducted	√	√	√	√		3,200.00		Agric. Dept	Market queens
Objective: 4.4Improve postharvest management														
Strategy: 4.3Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative														

		running of D'CACT			No. of exportable commodities being promoted	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ADA	
		Facilitate the establishment of at least 1 Factory in the District	-		No. of commodities being processed or exported	√	√	√	√	200,000.00			MoT&I	
Adopted objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation														
Adopted strategy: Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development														
		Train 30 farmers in cost effective poultry feed formulation	District wide	30	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			Agric. Dept.	Poultry farmers and FBO communities
		Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	District wide	10	No. of surveillance	√	√	√	√	2,300			Agric. Dept.	Livestock farmers and FBO communities

Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Adopted Strategy: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATO R	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating
Economic Developm ent	Agricultura l Developme nt	Monitor Fish Farming activities in the District	Selected Communities		No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√	9,438	5,000.0 0		Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen and other stakeholders on illegal fishing methods	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	9,438			Fisheries	ADA

		Train fish processors and traders on improved processing techniques	Selected Communities		No. of trainings held	√	√	√	√	8,712			Fisheries	ADA
		Carry out awareness creation and education on aquaculture guidelines and code of practice	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	8,712			Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen, fish processors and traders on fish hygiene and sanitation	Selected Communities		No. of programmes held	√	√	√	√	7,381			Fisheries	ADA

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence														
Adopted strategy : Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards														
PROGR AMME	SUB- PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab oratin g
Economic Developm ent	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Manage a website for the Assembly	ADA		Website hosted by the Assembly	√	√			3,000.00	2000.0 0		Planni ng unit	
		Organize picnics at Gyikiti beach	Gyakiti		No. of picnics organized	√	√	√	√		5,000. 00		ADA , Private	
		Organize a cultural festival	Atimpoku		No. of cultural festivals	√	√	√	√	30,000.00		200,000 .00		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: Create opportunities for all														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor ating
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete 2-No. 6-Unit Classroom Block	Adumasa Presby, Nuriya Islamic,		No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			ADA	GES, GETFU ND
		Complete 2-No. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Akrade Saviour, Nuriya Islamic		No. of 3-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	150,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 2-No disability friendly Teachers quarters with landscaping	Surveyline, Anyansu,		No. of Teachers quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 1 -No.10-Seater Disability Friendly Institutional Latrines with landscaping	Dodi		No. of Disability friendly institutional latrines constructed	√	√	√	√	125,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 1 No. Disability friendly Community Libraries/ICT Centres with landscaping	Senchi-Akrade		No. of Disability friendly Community Libraries/ICT Centres constructed	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			Min. of Comm.	ADA
		Provide support for S.T.M.E. clinics	D.A		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			D.A	GES

		<i>Provide sponsorship for needy students</i>	<i>D.A</i>		<i>No. of students supported</i>	√	√	√	√	<i>5,000.00</i>			<i>D.A</i>	<i>GES</i>
		<i>Support School's awards</i>	<i>D.A</i>		<i>Amount of support provided</i>		√			<i>5,000.00</i>			<i>D.A</i>	<i>GES</i>
		<i>observe "My first day at school"</i>	<i>District Wide</i>		<i>Day observed</i>	√	√	√	√	<i>15,000.00</i>	<i>2,500.00</i>		<i>ADA</i>	<i>GES</i>
		<i>provide support for schools sports and cultural festival</i>	<i>District Wide</i>		<i>Amount of monetary support provide</i>			√		<i>5,000.00</i>			<i>ADA</i>	<i>GES</i>
		<i>Organize 1 district Mock in all JHS</i>	<i>District Wide</i>		<i>no. of mock organized</i>			√		<i>5,000.00</i>			<i>GES</i>	<i>ADA</i>
		<i>Construction of disability friendly science laboratory with landscaping</i>	<i>Selected schools</i>			√	√	√	√	<i>200,000.00</i>			<i>GETFU ND</i>	<i>ADA</i>
		<i>Provide school furniture for students and teachers</i>	<i>District wide</i>		<i>No. of school furniture provided</i>			√		<i>100,000.00</i>			<i>A. D.A</i>	<i>GES</i>

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities

PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Expand and renovate Health Facilities	Adjena, New Senchi, Akwamufie		No. of Health facilities expanded	√	√	√	√	600,000.00			AD.A	GHS
		Provide support for immunization exercises	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	ADA
		conduct District-wide medical screening of food and drink vendors	district wide		No. of vendors screened	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Provide support for Malaria activities in the District	District wide		No. of Malaria activities supported	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	ADA
		Upgrading of Adjena health Centre to polyclinic	Adjena		% change in mortality			√		400,000.00			IPEP/DACF	GHS
		Provide support for case search, sensitization and management of Buruli Ulcer and Yaws Cases	District wide	25cases	No. of cases identified and managed					1,000.00			GHS	
		Construct disability friendly CHPS with landscaping	New Akraide,		No. of CHPS constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000.00			ADA	GHS
		Construction of disability friendly wash room for clients at NHIS facility	New Akraide	-	Wash room constructed	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	NHIS
		Facilitate the posting of health staff to facilities	District wide		No. of health personnel posted	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Intensify education to reduce stigmatization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGR AMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor activities of all IPs and other stakeholders	District wide	4	No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAC	GHS, IPs
		Organize meetings of the DAC and other stakeholders	District wide	4	No. of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAC	GHS
		undertake sensitization of communities and identifiable groups	District wide	4	No. of sensitization undertaken	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Support PLHIV and Orphans	District wide		No. of PLHIV and Orphans supported	√	√	√	√	2000.00			DAC	GHS
		commemorate World AIDS Day	District wide	1	Day commemorated	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Prepare and submit reports to the TSU	ADA	4	No. of reports submitted	√	√	√	√	800.00			DAC	TSU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all														
ADOPTED STRATEGIES:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6 														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 7-No. Disability friendly Boreholes with landscaping	Surveyline, Bissikrom, Aboabo, Mem-Oscar, Apenkwa, Yeniamah, Agyabui		No. of boreholes constructed	√	√	√	√	84,000.00			ADA, IPEP	donors
		Construct 2 Small Town Water System	Selected communities		No. of small town water system constructed	√	√	√	√	00.00		300,000.00	Safe water network	ADA
		Mechanize 2-No. Borehole	Selected communities		No. of boreholes mechanized	√	√	√	√	90,000.00			ADA	Private sector
		Extend pipe born water	Selected communities		No. of communities covered	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			Ghana water	ADA
		Form and train WATSAN	All communities		No. of WATSAN trained	√	√	√	√	5,000.00		10,000.00	ADA	Safe water network

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services														
ADOPTED STRATEGIES:Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Provide public education on solid waste management Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management And Administrati on	General Administrat ion	Rehabilitate public toilet	Ahimbrome, Asikuma, Boso, DodiAsantekro m		No of public toilets rehabilitate d	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
		Construct 3-No. Disability friendly Public Toilet with landscaping	Boso, Mangoase, Labolabo		No. of public toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000.00	100,000.00		ADA	Env. IPEP Health unit
		Provide support for the construction of household latrines	All communities		No. of households supported	√	√	√	√	200,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
		Clear refuse heaps	district wide		No. of landfill sites maintained	√	√	√	√	49,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Maintain Land fill site (S.I.P)	Juapong		no. of heaps cleared	√	√	√	√	320,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Purchase 5-No. refuse containers	District wide	25	No. of purchased			√	√	15,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Purchase sanitary tools & chemicals (disinfectants)	ADA		No. of sanitary tools and chemicals purchased					45,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
		undertake District-wide Fumigation exercise	District wide		Areas fumigated					35,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Organize of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the	District wide	4	No. of clean up campaigns	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			Env. Health unit	ADA

		district			organized									
		Purchase sanitary tools & chemicals (disinfectants)	ADA		No. of tools purchased	√	√			5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	
		undertake Hygiene education in 12 schools	District wide	12	No. of schools visited	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Env. Health unit	GES
		Organize 56-No. communal labour	District wide	28	No. of communal labour organized	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		Env. Health unit	Hon. Assembly members, Area council, unit com'tees
		Mass medical screening exercise for food/drink vendors			% reduction of communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			Env. Health unit	Private laboratory

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: 7.1Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										SDGs (Targets):				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: 7.1.1Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse, and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support for orphans and vulnerable children	District wide	nil	No. of orphan and vulnerable children supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Build a database of OVCs and the aged	District wide	88	No. of OVC and aged registered	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

		Organize community sensitization programmes on child protection and other welfare issues	District wide	92	No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Undertake quarterly joint police/Dept. of Social Welfare monitoring of fishing and other child trafficking prevalent communities	Selected communities	1	No. of monitoring exercises undertaken	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Ghana Police Service
		Form and train 12 Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups	Selected zones	0	No. of CCVGs formed and trained	√	√	√	√			15,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Set up a District Child Panel	Atimpoku	0	No. of Child Panels set up			√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Ensure the maintenance of neglected children	Selected community	40	No. of maintenance cases settled	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			SW&CD	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to PWDs	District wide	150	No. PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Facilitate and ensure the implementation and payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	309	No. of paid beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	25,000.00				

		Commemorate international child labour and PWD day	District wide	2	No. of days commemorated	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Organize forums to empower women groups	District wide	30	No. of forums organized	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Monitor activities of Implementing partners	District wide	62	No. of extension services carried	√	√	√	√	12,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

Adopted objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development

Adopted strategies:

- Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training
- Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates
- Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture
- Facilitate access to credit for the youth

PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		Provide Support for Youth Employment Programmes	District wide	-	increase in No. of youth employed	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				
		Provide support to youth in agriculture program (crop farming and aquaculture)	District wide		No. of youth supported	√	√	√	√	21,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
		Provide entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills	District wide		No. of entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills undertaken	√	√	√	√	7,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC,
		Provide training to youth in agro processing	District wide		No. of trainings to youth in agro processing conducted	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objective: 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience						SDGs (Targets): SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16								
Adopted strategies: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
		Organize 2 farmers Fora on climate smart agriculture	Selected communities	0	No. of climate smart agriculture fora organized		√	√	√			1,000.00	Agric. Dept.	ADA
		Construct a warehouse for the District	Selected community	0	No. of warehouses constructed	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			MBDA	MOFA
		Establish irrigation schemes to ensure all- year-round farming	Selected zones	0	No. of irrigation schemes established					50,000.00			MOFA	MBDA
Adopted strategies: 7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)														
		Build capacity of Heads of Department/Agencies on Climate Change	Atimpoku	0	No. of persons trained on climate change	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Sensitize communities on Climate Change and adaptation measures	District wide	0	No. of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Develop proposals to access funding on climate change and disaster prevention interventions	Atimpoku	0	No. of Proposals forwarded to funding agencies	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA
1.4 Adopted Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion														
1.4.1 Adopted strategies: Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves														

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Natural Resource Conservati on and Managem ent	Organize educational campaign on bush fires and environmental conservation	District wide		no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	√	√	√	√	5,000			NADMO	ADA, forestry
		Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)	District wide		No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			NADMO	VRA, forestry dept., Dept. of Agric
		Establishment/ Training of disaster volunteer groups	District wide		No. of disaster volunteer groups form and trained	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	Fire service, Forestry
		Organize sensitization programmes along Volta lake communities	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	ADA
		Embark on reforestation programmes under the Modified Taungya System	Selected communities	40ha	No. of reforestation programmes undertaken	√	√	√	√	25,000			FSD	Forest Fringed communiti es
		Embark on external boundary maintenance	Selected communities	46.61 Km	KMs of boundaries maintained	√	√	√	√	9,126			FSD	
		Organize wildfire campaign and environmental conservation	Selected communities	4	No. of campaigns held	√	√	√	√	5,000			FSD	GNFS, NADMO
		Establishment of tree nurseries and fuel woodlots in Schools	Selected communities	35,000 3ha Woodlot	No. of nurseries established	√	√	√	√	6,250			FSD	Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust

		Creation of riparian forest	Along the lake and other water bodies	Volta	15	No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	1,750			FSD	VRA
ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation															
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction															
ADOPTED STRATEGY Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively															
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide support for disaster prevention and management activities	District wide		No. of disaster prevention and management activities supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	25,000.00			NADMO	ADA
		Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness on world disaster day	District wide		no. of educational campaigns organized				√	40,000				NADMO	ADA
		Organize stakeholder workshop on the Emergency Preparedness Plan	ADA		No. of stakeholders sensitized	√						20,000.00		VRA	ADA NADMO

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements															
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)															
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation															
PROG MME	SUB - PROG MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Infrastructure Delivery and	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes/layouts	Selected communities		No. of settlements with planning schemes (layout)	√	√	√	√	140,000.00				T&CP	ADA

Management														
		Implement the street naming and property addressing programme	Selected communities		Proportion of settlements covered under street naming		√	√	√	20,000.00	25,000.00		T&CP	ADA
		Organize annual educational campaigns on building regulation	District wide		No. of educational campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			T&CP	ADA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve decentralised planning														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Prepare District Plans and Budgets	ADA		No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	
		Build Socio-Economic Database	District wide		Data base updated	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		ADA	
		Organise Public for a/Town hall meetings on Assembly Issues	District wide		No. of community engagements organized	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	ADA	Area councils

		Implement dissemination and communication strategy of the DMTDP	District wideN		No. Of persons reached	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	1,000.00		ADA	stakeholders
Adopted Strategy : Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting														
		Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council members	ADA		No. of capacity building workshops organized	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	LGS
		Build Capacity of Staff	ADA		No. of staff capacity built	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	10,000.00		LGS	ADA
		Organize workshops for women's groups on governance issues	District wide		No. of workshops organized	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Strengthen fiscal decentralization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Improve service delivery at the MMDA level														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration		Provide Support for self-help projects	District wide		No. of self help projects supported	√	√	√	√	100,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	District wide			√	√	√	√	5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Area councils
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Conduct Revaluation of Properties in the district	District wide		No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ADA	

		Maintain Office Equipment	ADA		No. of office equipment maintained	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official vehicles	ADA		No. of official vehicles maintained	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	30,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official buildings	ADA		No. of official buildings maintained	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	DWD
		Procure office equipment, stationery and other logistics	ADA		No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	35,000.00		ADA	
	/ General Administration	Provide support for security programmes in the District	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Police service
		Provide street lights to communities	District wide		No. of street lights provided	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			ADA	Communities, Area councils

5.4: 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table 5.4: 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Goal :Build a Prosperous Society

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal :Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
PROGR AMME	SUB- PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	BASELIN E	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaboratin g
Economi c Develop ment	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Provide support for the Rural Enterprises Programme	Office of the D.A		No. of employment generated by SMEs	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Organize workshops to educate SMEs in various business areas	Office of the D.A		No. of workshops organized		√	√	√	10,000.00		25,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Train 75youth in demand driven vocational, technical and agro processing skills	District wide		No. of youth trained	√	√	√		24,000.00		20,000. 00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
√		Facilitating access to credit facilities to support 50 people in medium and small scale enterprise	District wide		Amount of credit granted to SMEs	√	√	√		60,000.00		120,000 .00	Rural Enterprise	ADA
		Provide support for the Department of Cooperatives	District wide	00	Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	2000.00			ADA	Dept. of Coop.

Adopted objective Enhance Domestic Trade														
Adopted strategy: Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade														
√		Organise Clients exhibition show	Atimpoku		No. of client shows organised			√	√	25,000.00	10,000.00		Rural Enterprise	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Develop an effective domestic market														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure														
- Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions														
PROGR AMME	SUB- PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
		Reshape 20km feeder roads	Selected feeder		No. Km of feeder roads reshaped					20,000.00	20,000.00			
		Construct 2-no.disabilty friendly foot bridges/culverts with landscaping	Selected Communities		No. of foot bridges constructed					100,000.00				
		Construct drains	Selected drains		No. of drains constructed		√	√	√	30,000.00			ADA	
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricultu ral Develop ment	Facilitate extension of electricity	Selected Communities		No. of extension works undertaken		√	√	√	10,000.00			VRA,EC G	ADA
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricultu ral Develop ment	Extend electricity to selected schools	Selected schools		No. of schools connected		√	√	√	15,000.00			ADA	VRA,EC G

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve production efficiency and yield													
ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account													

consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)4.3.3Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)4.3.4Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)														
PROGR AMME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor ating
Economic Developm ent	Agricultural Development	Organize Farmers Day celebrations in the District	Selected community	1	Farmers day held	√			√	10,000.00	15,000. 00		ADA	Agric. Dept
√	√	Train 17 district staff in crop nutrient management	Dept. of Agric.	17	No. of staff trained		√	√	√			2500.00	Agric. Dept	ADA
		Provide support for the Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District wide	3	No. of activities conducted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			Agric. Dept	ADA
		Organize one RELC district planning session for stakeholders	District wide	1	No. of RELC stakeholders sessions held	√	√	√	√	4,400.00			Agric. Dept.	DA, FBOs, CSIR
		Establish 4 cassava demonstration fields on nutrient management and Good Agricultural sanitation	District wide	4	No. of demonstration fields established		√	√				2,900.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs
		Facilitate Construction of a warehouse for the district	Selected communities	0	No. of warehouses	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	10,000. 00		MBDA	MoFA
		Provide direct extension services to farmers/FBOs	District wide	4,224	No. of direct extension services provided	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs
		Train 50 farmers on various areas of crop and animal production	Selected communities	50	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√			5740.00	Agric. Dept.	Farmers/F BOs
		Formation of sustainable community based value chain committees	District wide.	4	No. of committees formed		√	√	√			2,000.00	Agric. Dept.	Key c'ty leaders, Assembly members

		Establish 3 nurseries dissemination on plantain tissue manipulation In 3 c'ties	District wide.	3	No. of nurseries formed	√	√	√	√			3,000.00	Agric. Dept	Farmers
		Conduct 8 monitoring and supervision visits to all planned activities in the district by DAOs & DDA	District wide	8	No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√			3,820.00	Agric. Dept	AEAs, FBOs
		Hold monthly agricultural performance and activity review meetings with DAOs & AEAs	ADA	12	No. of monthly meetings held	√	√	√	√			4,000.00	Agric. Dept	All DoA staff
		Conduct 40 weekly market survey in 2 markets annually	Selected markets	40	No. market survey conducted	√	√	√	√			3,200.00	Agric. Dept	Market queens

Adopted objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Adopted strategy: Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development

		Train 30 farmers in cost effective poultry feed formulation	District wide	30	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	3,000.00			Agric. Dept.	Poultry farmers and FBO communities
		Conduct animal health extension and disease surveillance in 10 communities	District wide	10	No. of surveillance	√	√	√	√	2,300			Agric. Dept.	Livestock farmers and FBO communities

Adopted Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Adopted Strategy: Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT	Quarterly Time schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies
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	MME				INDICATOR	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Monitor Fish Farming activities in the District	Selected Communities		No. of monitoring visits conducted	√	√	√	√	10381.8	5,000.00		Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen and other stakeholders on illegal fishing methods	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	10381.8			Fisheries	ADA
		Train fish processors and traders on improved processing techniques	Selected Communities		No. of trainings held	√	√	√	√	9583.2			Fisheries	ADA
		Carry out awareness creation and education on aquaculture guidelines and code of practice	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	9583.2			Fisheries	ADA
		Educate fishermen, fish processors and traders on fish hygiene and sanitation	Selected Communities			√	√	√	√	8119.1				

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development														
ADOPTED STRATEGY : Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence														
Adopted strategy : Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards														
PROGRA MME	SUB- PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize picnics at Gyikiti beach	Gyakiti	-	No. of picnics organized	√	√	√	√		5000.00		ADA	
		Organize a cultural festival	Atimpoku			√	√	√	√	30,000.00		200,000.00		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Complete 4-No, 6-Unit Classroom Block	Ponponya, Saviour Cambridge, Many-Yoyim, Atimpoku R/C		No. of 6-Unit Classroom Blocks completed	√	√	√	√	600,000.00		100,000.00	AD.A	GES

		Rehabilitate 3-No. School Blocks	Agyabui, Akwamufie Presby, Gyakiti,		No. of school Blocks rehabilitated	√	√	√	√	75,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 2-No. disability friendly KGs with landscaping	Akwapowm , Kokontepked zi		No. of disability friendly KGs	√	√	√	√	49,600.00		198,400.00	ADA	GES
		Construct 2-No disability friendly Teachers quarters with landscaping	Tortibo, Yeniam		No. of Teachers quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	500,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 2-No.10-Seater Disability Friendly Institutional Latrines with landscaping	Osiabura, Anum,		No. of Disability friendly institutional latrines constructed	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			ADA	GES
		Construct 3 No. Disability friendly Community Libraries/ICT Centres with landscaping	Mpakadan,		No. of libraries/ICT Centres constructed	√	√	√	√	1,200,000.00			ADA	GES, communities
		Provide support for S.T.M.E. clinics	D.A		Amount of support provided					10,000.00			D.A	GES
		Provide sponsorship for needy students	D.A		No. of students supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			D.A	GES
		Support School's awards	D.A		Amount of support provided					10,000.00			D.A	GES
		observe "My first day at school"	District Wide							20,000.00	2,500.00		ADA	GES
		provide support for schools sports and cultural festival	District Wide							10,000.00			GES	ADA

		Organize 1 district Mock in all JHS	District Wide		no. of mock organized					5,000.00			GES	ADA
		Provide school furniture for students and teachers	District wide		No. of school furniture provided					100,000.00			A. D.A	GES
		Construction of disability friendly Dormitories for SHS			No. of dormitories constructed	√	√	√	√	1000,000.00			GETF UND	ADA
		Construction of disability friendly Administration blks and dining halls with landscaping			No. Adm. blks and dining halls constructed	√	√	√	√	1,100,000.00			GETF UND	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Expand and equip health facilities														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Continue construction of disability friendly OPD and Consulting Room for District Hospital	Apegusu		No. of facilities build	√	√	√	√	400,000.00			A.D.A	GHS
		Expand and renovate Health Facilities	Osiabura, South Senchi		No. of Health Facilities expanded	√	√	√	√	600,000.00			AD.A	GHS
		Construction of a disability friendly CHPS with landscaping	Pupuni		No. of CHPS constructed	√	√	√	√	260,000.00	260,000.00		AD.A	GHS

		Construction of a disability friendly Nurses Quarters with landscaping	Asikuma, <u>Surveyline</u>		No. of Nurses Quarters constructed	√	√	√	√				AD.A	GHS
		Provide support for immunization exercises	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			AD.A	GHS
		conduct District-wide medical screening of food and drink vendors	District Wide		No. of vendors screened	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	
		Provide support for Malaria activities in the District	District wide		No. of Malaria activities supported	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			GHS	ADA
		Provide support for case search, sensitization and management of Buruli Ulcer and Yaws Cases	District wide							1,000.00			GHS	ADA
		Construction of disability friendly wash room for clients at NHIS facility	New Akraide		Wash room constructed	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	NHIS
		Facilitate the posting of health staff to facilities	District wide		No. of health personnel posted	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	ADA

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Intensify education to reduce stigmatization

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

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGR AMME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborati ng
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Monitor activities of all IPs and other stakeholders	District wide		No. of monitoring conducted	√	√	√	√	4,000.00			DAC	GHS, IPs

		Organize meetings of the DAC and other stakeholders	District wide		No. of meetings organized	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			DAC	GHS
		undertake sensitization of communities and identifiable groups	District wide		No. of sensitization undertaken	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Support PLHIV and Orphans	District wide		No. of PLHIV and Orphans supported	√	√	√	√	2000.00			DAC	GHS
		commemorate World AIDS Day	District wide		Day commemorated	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			DAC	GHS
		Prepare and submit reports to the TSU	ADA		No. of reports submitted	√	√	√	√	800.00			DAC	TSU

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

ADOPTED STRATEGIES:

- Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems
- Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems
- Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6

PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 6-No. disability friendly Boreholes with landscaping	Nkwakubew, Dansokrom, Yokuse, Agu, Porportia, DawaToklo		No. of boreholes constructed	√	√	√	√	72,000.00			ADA	
		Construct 2 Small Town Water System	Selected communities		No. of small town water systems constructed	√	√	√	√	00.00		300,000.00	ADA	Safe water networks
		Mechanize 2-No.	Selected		No. of	√	√	√	√	9000.00			ADA	Private

		Borehole	communities		boreholes mechanized									sector
		Extend pipe born water	Selected communities		No. of communities covered	√	√	√	√	100,000.00			Ghana water, IPEP	ADA
		Form and train WATSAN	All communities		No. WATSANs formed and trained	√	√	√	√	5000.00		10,000.00	ADA	Safe water networks

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

ADOPTED STRATEGIES: Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation

- Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative
- Provide public education on solid waste management
- Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation
- Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation

PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRA MME	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management And Administrati on	General Administrat ion	Construction of disability friendly Public Toilet with landscaping	Selected Communities		No. of public toilets constructed	√	√	√	√	250,000.00			ADA	Env. IPEP Health unit
		Provide support for the construction of household latrines	All communities		No. of households supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
		Maintain Land fill site (S.I.P)	district wide		No. of landfill sites maintained	√	√	√	√	320,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		Clear refuse heaps	ADA		No. of containers purchased	√	√	√	√	49,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit

		Purchase sanitary tools & chemicals (disinfectants)	ADA		No. of sanitary tools and chemicals purchased	√	√	√	√	45,000.00			ADA	Env. Health unit
		Organize of quarterly clean-up campaigns in communities in the district	District wide		Areas fumigated	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			ADA	Zoomlion / Env. Health unit
		undertake District-wide Fumigation exercise	ADA		No. of tools purchased	√		√		35,000.00			ADA	
		undertake Hygiene education in 12 schools	District wide	12	No. of schools visited	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Env. Health unit	GES
		Organize 56-No. communal labour	District wide	28	No. of communal labour organized	√	√	√	√		10,000.00		Env. Health unit	Hon. Assembly members, Area council, unit com'tees
		Mass medical screening exercise for food/drink vendors			% reduction of communicable diseases	√	√	√	√	2,000.00			Env. Health unit	Private laboratory

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: 7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										SDGs (Targets):				
ADOPTED STRATEGY: 7.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, steetism, child abuse, and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Developme	Provide support for orphans and vulnerable children	District wide	nil	No. of orphan and vulnerable children supported	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

	nt													
		Build a database of OVCs and the aged	District wide	88	No. of OVC and aged registered	√	√	√	√	1,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Organize community sensitization programmes on child protection and other welfare issues	District wide	92	No. of sensitization programmes held	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Undertake quarterly joint police/Dept. of Social Welfare monitoring of fishing and other child trafficking prevalent communities	Selected communities	1	No. of monitoring exercises undertaken	√	√	√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Ghana Police Service
		Form and train 12 Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups	Selected zones	0	No. of CCVGs formed and trained	√	√	√	√			15,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Set up a District Child Panel	Atimpoku	0	No. of Child Panels set up			√	√		1,000.00	2,000.00	SW&CD	Donors
		Ensure the maintenance of neglected children	Selected community	35	No. of child maintenance cases settled	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			SW&CD	ADA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial support to PWDs	District wide	170	No. PWDs supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

		Facilitate and ensure the implementation and payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	309	No. of paid beneficiaries	√	√	√	√	25,000.00				
Adopted objective: Improve population management														
Adopted strategy: Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy														
		Commemorate international child labour and PWD days	District wide	2	No. days commemorated	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Organize forums to empower women groups	District wide	30	No. of forums organized	√	√	√	√	6,000.00			SW&CD	ADA
		Monitor activities of Implementing Partners	District wide		No. Implementing partners monitored	√	√	√	√	12,000.00			SW&CD	ADA

Adopted objective: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development														
Adopted strategies:														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture • Facilitate access to credit for the youth 														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT		Provide Support for Youth Employment Programmes	District wide		increase in No. of youth employed	√	√	√	√	10,000.00				
		Provide support to youth in agriculture program (crop farming and aquaculture)	Selected Communities			√	√	√	√	23,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.
		Provide entrepreneurial skills training to youth in vocational/technical skills	Selected Communities		No. of entrepreneurial skills training to	√	√	√	√	7,500.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC,

					youth in vocational/technical skills undertaken									
		Provide training to youth in agro processing	Atimpoku		No. of trainings to youth in agro processing conducted	√	√	√	√	8,000.00			Youth Authority	ADA, BAC, Agric dept.

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted Objective: 7.1 Enhance climate change resilience						SDGs (Targets): SDG 1, 2, 9, 11, 13, 16								
Adopted strategies: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)														
PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Organize 2 farmers Fora on climate smart agriculture	Selected communities	0	No. of climate smart agriculture fora organized		√	√	√			1,000.00	Agric. Dept.	ADA
		Construct a warehouse for the District	Selected community	0	No. of warehouses constructed	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			MBDA	MOFA
		Establish irrigation schemes to ensure all- year-round farming	Selected zones	0	No. of irrigation schemes established					50,000.00			MOFA	MBDA
Adopted strategies::7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)														
		Build capacity of Heads of Department/Agencies on Climate Change	Atimpoku	0	No. of persons trained on climate change	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs
		Sensitize communities on Climate Change and adaptation measures	District wide	0	No. of communities sensitized	√	√	√	√			20,000.00	ADA	EPA, NGOs

		Develop proposals to access funding on climate change and disaster prevention interventions	Atimpoku	0	No. of Proposals forwarded to funding agencies	√	√	√	√			10,000.00	ADA	EPA
1.5 Adopted Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion														
1.5.1 Adopted strategies: Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves														
PROGRAM ME	SUB - PROGRAM ME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Natural Resource Conservation and Management	Organize educational campaign on bush fires and environmental conservation	District wide		no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	√	√	√	√	5000.00			NADMO	ADA, forestry
		Undertake tree planting exercise (reforestation)	District wide		No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			NADMO	VRA, forestry dept., Dept. of Agric
		Establishment/ Training of disaster volunteer groups	District wide		No. of disaster volunteer groups form and trained	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	Fire service, Forestry
		Organize sensitization programmes along Volta lake communities	Selected communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized	√	√	√	√	74,000			NADMO	ADA
		Embark on reforestation programmes under the Modified Taungya System	Selected Communities	45ha	No. of reforestation programmes undertaken	√	√	√	√	25,000			FSD	Forest Fringed communities
		Embark on external boundary maintenance	Selected Communities	46.61 km	KMs of boundaries maintained	√	√	√	√	9,126			FSD	

		Organize wildfire campaign and environmental conservation	Selected Communities	4	No. of campaigns held	√	√	√	√	5,000			FSD	GNFS, NADMO
		Establishment of tree nurseries and fuel woodlots in Schools	Selected Communities	40,000 4ha woodlot	No. of nurseries established	√	√	√	√	6,250			FSD	Akwamu Gorge Conservation Trust
		Creation of riparian forest	Selected Communities	20	No. of trees planted	√	√	√	√	1,750			FSD	VRA

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction

ADOPTED STRATEGY Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Provide support for disaster prevention and management activities	District wide		No. of disaster prevention and management activities supported	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	25,000.00		NADMO	ADA
		Organize sensitization programme on disaster awareness on world disaster day	District wide		no. of educational campaigns organized				√	40,000			NADMO	ADA
		Organize stakeholder workshop on the Emergency Preparedness Plan	ADA		No. of stakeholders sensitized	√					20,000.00		VRA	ADA NADMO

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

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)

ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation

PROGRA MME	SUB - PROGRA MME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes/layouts	Selected communities		No. of settlements with planning schemes (layout)	√	√	√	√	140,000.00			T&CP	ADA
		Implement the street naming and property addressing programme	Selected communities		Proportion of settlements covered under street naming		√	√	√	100,000.00	25,000.00		T&CP	ADA
		Organize annual educational campaigns on building regulation	District wide		No. of educational campaigns organised	√	√	√	√	50,000.00			T&CP	ADA
		Preparation of site plans for Asuogyaman District Assembly	<i>selected communities</i>		No. of site plans prepared	√	√	√	√	1200.00			T&CP	ADA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE: Improve decentralised planning														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct Monitoring and evaluation of projects	District wide		No. of monitoring exercises carried out	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	

		Prepare District Plans and Budgets	ADA		No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	
		Prepare DMTDP (2022-2025)	ADA		No. of DMTDPs prepared	√	√	√	√	90,000.00			ADA	Communities / CSOs
		Build Socio-Economic Database	District wide		Data base updated	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	
		Organise Public for a/Town hall meetings on Assembly Issues	District wide		No. of community engagements organized	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	ADA	Area councils
		Implement dissemination and communication strategy of the DMTDP	District wideN		No. Of persons reached	√	√	√	√	8,000.00	1,000.00		ADA	stakeholders
Adopted Strategy : Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting														
		Capacity Building for Assembly and Area council members	ADA		No. of capacity building workshops organized	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			ADA	LGS
		Build Capacity of Staff	ADA		No. of staff capacity built	√	√	√	√	70,000.00	10,000.00		LGS	ADA
		Construction of Area Council Offices	Atimpoku		% change in IG		√		√	250,000.00				

ADOPTED OBJECTIVE:Strengthen fiscal decentralization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs														
ADOPTED STRATEGY:Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization														
ADOPTED STRATEGY: Improve service delivery at the MMDA level														
PROGRAMME	SUB - PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

Management and Administration		Provide Support for self-help projects	District wide		No. of self help projects supported	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Mobilize Revenue for the Assembly	District wide		Revenue targets met	√	√	√	√	5,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Area councils
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Conduct Revaluation of Properties in the district	District wide		No. of properties valued	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			ADA	
		Maintain Office Equipment	ADA		No. of office equipment maintained	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	20,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official vehicles	ADA		No. of official vehicles maintained	√	√	√	√	60,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	
		Maintain official buildings	ADA		No. of official buildings maintained	√	√	√	√	150,000.00	40,000.00		ADA	DWD
		Procure office equipment, stationery and other logistics	ADA		No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	50,000.00	35,000.00		ADA	
		Provide support for Sub-district structures	Area councils		No. of sub structures supported	√	√	√	√	40,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	LGS
		Construction of disability friendly police stations with landscaping	Akwamufie		No. of police stations constructed	√	√	√	√	280,000.00			ADA	Police service
		Provide support for security programmes in the District	District wide		Amount of support provided	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	10,000.00		ADA	Police service
		Provide street lights to communities	District wide		No. of street lights provided	√	√	√	√	70,000.00			ADA	Communities, Area councils

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

Monitoring involves tracking changes in the implementation of planned activities of a programme/project overtime while evaluation involves the process that attempts to determine systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, effectiveness and impact of activities in light of their objectives.

6.1 Monitoring

It's been said that what does not get monitored does not get done. To track the progress of implementation of the DMTDP, a monitoring and evaluation arrangements have been put in place. A monitoring plan provides a format for presenting mainly the outcome and impact indicators for each MTDP Objective. The indicators are variables for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a set timeframe. The monitoring plan also provides the baseline data for the base year and targets for the four year planning period, frequency for collecting data, and entities responsible for the provision and collection of that data on each indicator.

**Table 6.1: Monitoring
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
<i>Objective 1: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development</i>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of people trained in	count of persons benefiting from entrepreneurship training within the year	Output						Gender /Age		Dept. of Trade and Industry
i. Grasscutter Rearing										
ii. Mushroom farming			15	22	25	20	21	Gender /Age	Quarterly	
iii. Soap making			2	8	10	12	15	Gender	Quarterly	
iv. Batik tie and dye			86	55	60	50	45	Gender	Quarterly	
v. Designing and Packaging	31	12	11	10	15	Gender	Quarterly			
*Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Count of unemployed youth receiving training expressed as a percentage of the total no. of unemployed youth		95	255	280	300	320	Gender /Age	Quarterly	Dept. of Trade and Industry
No. of new SMEs	New SMEs registering with the BAC/ REP	Outcome	85	120	123	130	135	Rural / Urban	Quarterly	
Amount of credit granted to SMEs	Total amount received by SMEs	Outcome	50,000	80,000	120,000	150,000	180,000	Gender	Quarterly	
No. of employment generated by SMEs	count of new employment generated by SMEs	Outcome	250	350	400	420	435	Gender	Quarterly	

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Objective : Enhance Domestic Trade										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of new markets established	Count of new markets in the district	Output	0	1	2	2	0	Location	Quarterly	Works Dept.
No. of markets expanded or given facelift	No. of markets renovated, expanded or provided facilities	Output	1	2	2	2	1	Location	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Objective: Ensure improved Public Investment										
*Proportion/ Length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated	Total length of road rehabilitated within the period under review	Output						Location	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Trunk roads (in km)										
Urban roads (in km)		Output						Location	Quarterly	
Feeder roads(in km)		Output	nil	40km	40km	40km	40km	Location	Quarterly	
No. of footbridges completed	no. of ungoing footbrides completed	Output	0	2	-	-	-	Location	Quarterly	Works Dept.
Length of drains constructed	Total length of all drains constructed		0	100m	200m	300m	300m	Location	Quarterly	Works Dept.
% change in the number of household with access to electricity	Count of new households gaining access to electricity as a percentage of the total household electricity beneficiaries in the past year	Outcome							Annually	

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
<i>Objective 1:</i> Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation										
<i>Objective 2:</i> Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
*% change in yields of selected crops Cassava	The total quantity of selected crops produced in a given year as a percentage over the previous year's total quantity	Outcome		6.6	6.6	7.0	7.5		Annually	Dept. of Agric.
Maize				9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5		Annually	
Yam				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		Annually	
Plantain				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		Annually	
Banana										
*% change in the production of selected livestock and fish Cattle (Exotic)	The total quantity of selected livestock produced in a given year as a percentage over the previous year's total quantity	Outcome							Quarterly	Dept. of Agric.
Cattle (Local)				4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7		Quarterly	
Sheep				3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9		Quarterly	
Poultry (Commercial)				5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5		Quarterly	
Poultry (Local)				2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1		Quarterly	
Pigs				7.3	7.6	7.9	8.3		Quarterly	
Goat				3.9	4.1	4.4	4.8		Quarterly	
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield										
No. of training sessions on new technologies held	Count of training and demonstration activities undertaken on new technologies	Output	5	5	6	7	7	Gender	Annually	Dept. of Agric
1.Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of	Total number of	Outcome								

Plating for Food ad Jos:	beneficiaries and extension officers recruited and jobs created under the Plating for Food ad Jos.									
- Number of Beneficiary farmers		Outcome	0	1000	1200	1500	2000	Gender	Annually	Dept. of Agric.
- Number of Extension officers		Outcome	5	5	20	25	30	Gender/ Education	Annually	Dept. of Agric.
Objective 4: Improve post-harvest management										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	Count of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	output								
i. Factories initiated			0	2	1	1	1		Annually	DCACT
ii. Factories established			0	0	1	0	1		Annually	DCACT
Objective : Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture										
% change in the production of fish species	Total fish supply (in tonnes) as a percentage of the previous year's total									
tilapia		outcome	-29%	- 15%	-8%	2%	5%		Annually	Fisheries Dept.

Build a Prosperous Society										
<i>Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</i>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of new tourist sites developed	count of new tourist sites being operated and generating revenue	Outcome	0	1	1	0	1		Annually	DPCU
*% change in tourists arrivals	Total visits to tourist sites in the district by locals and other nationals expressed as a percentage of the previous year's totals	Outcome	n.a					Gender	Annually	DPCU/Hotels
Number of employment generated by the tourism sector	count of permanent employment created within the tourism sector	Outcome	n.a					Gender	Annually	DPCU/Hotels

Goal: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY										
<i>Objective 6: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels</i>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
a. *Gross Enrolment Rate -KG	no. of pupils/ students at a given level of schooling, as a proportion of the no. in the relevant age group	Outcome	106.3%	106.4%	106.5%	106.5%	106.4%	Gender	Quarterly	District Education Directorate
- Primary		Outcome	102.2%	102.4%	103%	104%	105%	Gender	Quarterly	
- JSS		Outcome	71.7%	71.5%	71.7%	72.1%	72.3%	Gender	Quarterly	
- SSS		Outcome	102%	102.2%	102.4%	102.6%	103.0%	Gender	Quarterly	
b. Net Admission Rate in primary schools	primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years	Outcome	74.2%	75.2%	75.6%	76.5%	77.1%	Gender	Quarterly	
*Gender Parity Index										GES

KG	ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00	Outcome	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1	Gender	Quarterly	
Primary		Outcome	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.01	1	Gender	Quarterly	
JHS		Outcome	0.92	0.95	1.01	1.07	1.07	Gender	Quarterly	
SHS		Outcome	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.13	Gender	Quarterly	
BECE Pass Rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Impact	67.9%	70%	72%	75%	80%	Gender		
Percentage of Basic schools needing major repairs										
KG	No. of public basic schools that needs major repairs expressed as percentage of total number of basic schools	Input	65%	63%	60%	55%	50%	40%	Quarterly	GES
Primary		Input	65%	63%	60%	55%	50%	40%	Quarterly	
JHS		Input							Quarterly	

Goal: Create opportunities for all										
<i>Objective 7: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</i>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% change in malaria cases	total count of confirmed malaria cases expressed as a percentage of the previous period's (quarter, year)total confirmed cases	Outcome							Quarterly	
female			10,957	9,812	8,831	7,948	7,153		Quarterly	
male			7,898	7,108	6,397	5,758	5,182		Quarterly	
pregnant women			260	234	211	189	171		Quarterly	
*Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000	count of under five malaria-caused child death per 10,000 of the same under five	Outcome	3019 /10,000	2717/ 10,000	2445 / 10,000	2200 / 10,000	1980 / 10,000		Annually	

population	population									
*Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	155/100 000	0	0	0	0	Age	Quarterly	District Health Directorate
*Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate	Total malaria deaths in children under-5 years in health facilities expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in children under-5 years in health facilities		0	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	
% change in morbidity	total number of death (all ages) as a percentage of the previous year's total deaths (all ages)	Outcome						Gender / Age	Quarterly	District Health Directorate
male			52	46	41	37	33			
female			39	35	31	28	25			
total			91	81	72	65	58			
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Doctor-to- population ratio	Number of doctors divided by the total population of the district	Outcome		1:12085	1:11192	1:10461	1:9852		Quarterly	District Health Directorate
Nurse-to-population ratio	Number of nurses divided by the total population of the district	Outcome		1:536	1:525	1:516	1:507			
<i>Objective : Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</i>										
*HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	percentage of adults population, 15-49 yrs HIV positive	Outcome	70%	63%	54	49	44			
% change in new HIV infections	confirmed new HIV case as a percentage over previous year	Outcome	-1.5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	Gender /Age	Annual	DAC
No. of PLHIVs	No. of PLHIVs their ophans	Output	2	3	3	4	5	Gender /	Quarterly	DAC

supported	provided financial or material support								Aged		
No. of persons sensitized on HIV&AIDS	No. persons reached with HIV&AIDS related education by all implementing groups (GHS, NGO, etc.)	Output							Gender / Age	Quarterly	DAC
male											
female											
total											
AIDS-related mortality rate	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population								Gender / Age	Annual	
male			0	0	0	0	0				
female			0	0	0	0	0				

Goal: Create opportunities for all											
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all				2018	2019	2020	2021				
*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Share of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources (pipe or point source within the premises or compound), expressed as a percentage of total population	Outcome	72%	75%	80%	82%	85%	Location	Quarterly	DWD / DPCU	
% change in water and sanitation-related diseases	no. of confirmed water and sanitation diseases as a percentage of the previous year's total number	Impact	51%	60	70	80	92	Gender	Quarterly	GHS / DPCU	
Objective : Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											

Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Percentage of population with access to safe and hygienic toilet facility expressed as a percentage of the total population	Outcome							Annually	EHU /DPCU
Flush toilet			2%	3%	4%	5%	5%			
KVIP			29%	30%	30%	35%	35%			
Household latrine			22%	30%	40%	50%	60%			
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	No. of communities achieving open defecation-free status expressed as a percentage of all communities	Outcome								EHU /DPCU

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
*Number of reported cases of abuse	Number of persons of all ages who become victims of violence and abuse (defilement, assault) in a given period	Output						Gender	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
-children			28	20	15	10	5			
-women				2	1	1	0			
-men				1	0	0	0			
Number of cases of child trafficking	total number of cases of child trafficking expressed as a percentage of the previous year's figure	Outcome	15	10	8	5	0	Gender/ Location	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
No. of OVCs supported	no. of orphan, destitute children supported	Output	0	0	50	80	100	Gender/	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU

									Location	
male										
female										
No. of community sensitizations on child protection held	No. of sensitization programmes on child protection held	Output	86	120	132	150	156		Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
No. of Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups formed	no. of ZCCPVG formed and active	Output	0	0	4	4	4			
Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
		Output	2017 Baseline	2018	2019	2020	2021	Gender	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
No. of women's groups educated on women empowerment	count of women benefiting from women empowerment education or training	Output	10	10	11	12	13	Type	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
No. PWDs supported	No. of PWDs supported from the PWD fund or other sources	Output	3	110	120	130	140	Gender	Quarterly	DSW / DPCU
No. of LEAP Beneficiary household receiving payment	No. of LEAP registrants paid out of the total registered number	Outcome	327	307	495	600	700	Average size	Quarterly 2.1	DSW / DPCU
Percentage of LEAP beneficiary household that have exited the cash transfer programme	LEAP beneficiaries experiencing cash transfer programme as a result improvement in their livelihood	Outcome		6.1	37.9	17.7	14.2		Annually	DSW / DPCU

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion										
% change in no. of trees planted		Outcome						Location	Annually	Dept. of Agric.
*Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/restored		Output	30ha	35ha	40ha	45ha	50ha		Annually	Forestry
Objective: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture										
No. of farmers benefiting from education on climate smart agriculture	Total no. of farmers benefiting from education, discussions on climate smart agric.							Gender	Annually	Dept. of Agric.
male		Output	n.a							
female		Output	n.a							
No. of farmers benefiting from irrigation schemes	no. of farmers served by irrigation system	Outcome	0	-					Annually	Dept. of Agric.
No. of warehouses constructed		Output	0	-						
Objective: Mainstream climate change in district development planning and budgeting processes										
No. of Heads of Dept. and Agencies trained on Climate change	No. benefiting from internal or external training	Output	0	5	20	30	50	Gender	Annually	ADA
No. of proposals on Climate change and disaster prevention forwarded to funding agencies	No. of proposals or mitigating or preventive measures prepared and submitted for funding	Output	0	1	1	0	1	Targetted funding agencies	Annually	ADA

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective : Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	no. of bush fire campaigns in communities, radio etc	Output	5	10	12	12	15	Location	Quarterly	Forestry, NADMO and Fireservice
size of vegetation lost to bush fires	size of vegetation destroyed by fires	Outcome							Quarterly	
No. of communities sensitized on disaster prevention	No. of communities sensitized by the various departments and VRA		n.a	-	10	15	20		Quarterly	
<i>Objective 14: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</i>										
No. settlements with planning schemes (layout)	Total no. of communities with planning schemes	Output							Quarterly	PPD / DPCU
No. of settlements covered under street naming	count of settlements with streets named	Output	2	3	2	3	2		Quarterly	PPD / DPCU

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
<i>Objective 15: Promote democratic devolution of executive power</i>										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective : Improve decentralised planning										
No. of public hearings conducted on planning and	Count of such public hearings	Output	8	8	8	8	15	Gender	Quarterly	DPCU

budgeting										
No. of monitoring exercises carried out	No. of monitoring exercises involvement key departments	Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	
No. of site meetings conducted	no. of site meetings on ongoing projects	Output		4	4	4	4		Quarterly	
No. of staff and Assembly members trained			<u>70</u>	75	75	80	80	Gender	Quarterly	DPCU
<i>Objective :Strengthen fiscal decentralization</i>										
% of properties valued			0	10					Quarterly	DPCU
*Total amount of IGF			679,896.56	799,688.88	820,193.69	841,224.30	862,794.15		Quarterly	DPCU
*Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributions to DMTDP implementation	Total contribution from bodies other than Government of Ghana to the implementation of the DMTDP	Output	429,277.60	600,000.00	700,000.00	750,000.00	800,000.00		Quarterly	
% of DA expenditure within the budget	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget								Quarterly	
% increase in ceded revenue			16.10%	17%	18%	20%	22%		Annually	DPCU
Police citizen ratio			Total :71 Ratio: 1:1592	1: 1,400	1:1,350	1:1,300	1,1200		Annually	DPCU

6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.

6.2.1 Data Collection and Collation

An essential input in the whole Monitoring and Evaluation process is data gathering and collation. Data will be collected and updated on on-going and completed projects and programmes, population, existing gaps and needs in socio-economic infrastructure and services etc. to track the extent to which objectives are being achieved and provide useful feedback to determine areas of intervention in future and for better project and programme designs.

The DPCU will collect, collate and analyze data from field visits, sector departments and other sources to generate quarterly and annual reports for dissemination.

Collection of primary data will involve preparation and administration of questionnaires by the DPCU in collaboration with Assembly members, the Area Councils and Unit Committees. This will be done through interviews, observation and the holding of community meetings.

Secondary and other forms of data will be sourced from periodic reports of sector departments, government agencies, development partners, NGOs and other groups or organizations. The DPCU will develop and use a programme/project register based on the PoA with details on activities such as start time, costs, location and source of funding, expected completion date and status of projects. The register will be regularly updated. Specific monitoring activities to be conducted include site meetings, field visit, internal monitoring and review meetings, and participation in meetings and programmes.

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Objective 1: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
Number of people trained in	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Records / Survey		
i. Grasscutter Rearing			Gender	
ii. Mushroom farming			Gender	
iii. Soap making			Gender	
iv. Batik tie and dye			Gender	
v. Designing and Packaging			Gender	
*Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	January (2019 - 2022)	Records / Survey	Gender /Age	
No. of new SMEs		Survey	Type of SME	

Amount of credit granted to SMEs		Survey	Gender of recipient / Type of SME	
% increase in employment generated by SMEs		Survey, Reference to Records	Gender	

Objective :Enhance Domestic Trade

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
No. of new markets established	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Records/ Documentation	Location	
No. of markets expanded or given facelift			Location	
Objective: Ensure improved Public Investment				
*Proportion/ Length of roads maintained/ Rehabilitated	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Documentation/ Observation		
Trunk roads (in km)			Name of road	
Urban roads (in km)				
Feeder roads(in km)				
No. of footbridges completed	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Documentation/ Observation	Name / Location	
Length of drains constructed				
% change in the number of household with access to electricity	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey	per Area Council	

Objective 1: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation

Objective 2: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
*% change in yields of selected crops Cassava	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey	male farmers female farmers	Dept. of Agric.
Maize				
Yam				
Plantain				

*% change in the production of selected livestock and fish Cattle (Exotic)	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey	male farmers female farmers	Dept. of Agric.
Cattle (Local)				
Sheep				
Poultry (Commercial)				
Poultry (Local)				
Pigs				
Goat				
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield				
No. of training sessions on new technologies held	Annually	Records	Gender	Dept. of Agric
1.Coverage of flagship agriculture programme of Plating for Food ad Jos:	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Records, Survey		
- Number of Beneficiary farmers			Male Farmers Female Farmers	
- Number of Extension officers			Gender	
Objective 4: Improve post-harvest management				
No. of factories initiated and/or established under the 1D1F programme	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Observation, Interview		
i. Factories initiated				
ii. Factories established				
Objective : Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture				
% change in the production of fish species	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)			Fisheries Dept.
tilapia		Survey		

Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
No. of new tourist sites developed	January (2019 - 2022)	Observation	Name/ Location	
*% change in tourists arrivals		Survey	Gender	
Number of employment generated by the tourism sector		Survey	Gender	

Goal: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

Objective 6: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
a. *Gross Enrolment Rate -KG	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey	Gender	
- Primary			Gender	
- JSS			Gender	
- SSS			Gender	
b. Net Admission Rate in primary schools			Gender	
*Gender Parity Index	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey		
KG			Gender	
Primary			Gender	
JHS			Gender	
SHS			Gender	
BECE Pass Rate	August (2019-2021)	Documents /Records	Gender	
Percentage of Basic schools needing major repairs	January (2019 - 2022)	Observation	Name / Location	
KG				
Primary				
JHS				

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Objective 7: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
% change in malaria cases	January (2019 - 2022)	Records	Gender	
female				
male				
pregnant women				
*Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	January (2019 - 2022)	Records	Gender	
*Maternal mortality ratio				
* Under-5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate				
% change in morbidity		Records	Gender	

male				
female				
total				
Doctor-to- population ratio	January (2019 - 2022)	Records		
Nurse-to-population ratio				
*HIV/AIDS prevalence rate		Records	Gender	
% change in new HIV infections			Gender	
No. of PLHIVs supported	End of the ensuing month of each quarter(2019 - 2022)		Gender	
No. of persons sensitized on HIV&AIDS		Records	Gender	
male				
female				
total				
AIDS-related mortality rate	January (2019 - 2022)	Records	Gender	
male				
female				

Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
*% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	January (2019 - 2022)	Survey	Gender / Area Council	
% change in water and sanitation-related diseases	January (2019 - 2022)	Records	Gender	
Objective : Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services				
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Survey		
Flush toilet				
KVIP				
Household latrine				
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-	January (2019 - 2022)	Observation, Interview	Population	

free (ODF) status				
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Objective: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
*Number of reported cases of abuse	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Survey, Records	Gender	
-children				
-women				
-men				
% change in reported cases of child trafficking	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Survey, Records	Gender/ Location	
No. of OVCs supported	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Questionnaire, Records	Gender/ Location	
male				
female				
No. of community sensitizations on child protection held	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2021)	Documents	Community / Gender	
No. of Zonal Community Child Protection Volunteer Groups formed	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2020 - 2022)	Documents	Zone / membership	
Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly				
No. of women's groups educated on women empowerment	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Documents, Survey	Type	
No. PWDs supported			Gender	
No. of LEAP Beneficiaries receiving payment			Gender	
male				
female				
children				
Percentage of LEAP beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme		Documents	Gender	

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

Objective: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
% change in no. of trees planted	January (2019 - 2022)	Observation	Location	
*Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/restored	January (2019 - 2022)	Observation	Location	
Objective: Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture				
No. of farmers benefiting from education on climate smart agriculture	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2020 - 2022)	Documents, Survey	Gender	
male				
female				
No. of farmers benefiting from irrigation schemes	January (2020 - 2022)	Survey		
No. of warehouses constructed	January (2020 - 2022)	Observation		
Objective: Mainstream climate change in district development planning and budgeting processes				
No. of Heads of Dept. and Agencies trained on Climate change	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Documents / Observation	Gender	
No. of proposals on Climate change and disaster prevention forwarded to funding agencies		Documents	Name of Funding Agency	

Objective: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
no. of educational campaigns on bush fires organized	January (2019 - 2022)	Documents	Community	
% change of vegetation lost to bush fires		Observation	Zone affected	
No. of communities sensitized on disaster prevention		Documents	Gender	
Objective 14: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements				
No. settlements with planning schemes (layout)	End of the ensuing month of	Documents	Area Council	

No. of settlements covered under street naming	each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Observation	Area Council	
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GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: **Maintain a stable, united and safe society**

Objective 15: Promote democratic devolution of executive power

Objective: Improve decentralised planning

Indicators	Data collection period	Data Collection method	Disaggregation	Results
No. of public hearings conducted on planning and budgeting	End of the ensuing month of each quarter (2019 - 2022)	Records, Observation	Gender	
No. of monitoring exercises carried out				
No. of site meetings conducted				
No. of staff and Assembly members trained			Gender	
<i>Objective :Strengthen fiscal decentralization</i>				
% of properties valued	January (2019 - 2022)	Records		
*Total amount of IGF				
*Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contributions to DMTDP implementation				
% of DA expenditure within the budget				
% increase in ceded revenue				
Police citizen ratio				

6.2.2 Data Analysis, Interpretation

Once data are collected, collated, and cleaned, the next step in the data flow and management process is data analysis. Data analysis will enable you to determine whether and how your programme has achieved its objectives.

The DPCU will transform the M&E data so gathered into useful information through the application of various statistical methods and techniques. Thus data will be analysed and interpreted to highlight key areas of concern and to identify interventions to address development gaps in the District. In analyzing the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods of

analysis will be employed. While the quantitative methods will be used to present and interpret numerical results, the qualitative method will be used to compare, contrast and interpret relevant patterns in the results.

Simple word tables and excel spreadsheets will be employed to process and interpret data using histograms, line graphs, pie charts, bar charts etc. This will enable the DPCU and stakeholders of the Assembly determine whether set targets and programme objectives are being met.

6.2.3 Data use

The ultimate goal of M&E is to deliver quality in the most cost effective manner. The results from M&E will be used by the Assembly and its stakeholders to identify new problems, gaps and challenges for programme improvement, generate new knowledge or ideas, as well as strategic information to shape policy decisions.

6.3 Reporting Arrangements

Processed data from all relevant sources will be put together as quarterly and annual progress reports and submitted to the RCC and NDPC by the 15th of each ensuing quarter in the case of the quarterly reports and by the end of February of the ensuing year in the case of the Annual Progress Report. The reports will adhere to guidelines from the NDPC and would highlight on achievements with the implementation of the DMTDP, purpose of the M&E for the stated period, as well as processes involved in the preparation of the report and difficulties encountered.

It will also look at the programme/project status for the reporting period, update on funding sources and disbursements, update on core national and other indicators and targets and update on critical development and poverty issues such as LEAP, School Feeding Programme, Support for PWDs, Planting for Food and Jobs, 1 Million Dollar per constituency, 1 District 1 Factory etc. Additionally, the report will review evaluations conducted if any, key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and provide recommendations as the way forward.

It must be emphasized that the progress reports submitted by the Assembly constitutes the input for the preparation of the National Annual Progress Report by the NDPC. Its quality and timeliness in submission are therefore of paramount importance. It is the collective responsibility of all Heads of Department and Agencies, as well as development stakeholders to ensure the delivery of quality reports within the required timeframe.

6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

6.4.1 Introduction

The Asuogyaman District Assembly has a wide spectrum of stakeholder cohort whose inputs must be sought in both the preparation and implementation of the plan. These stakeholders do not only have the responsibility to contribute to the successful implementation of the plan but also the right to feedback on the progress of implementation. There is therefore the need to put in place the right feedback mechanisms to uphold communal ownership of the plan and promote its sustainability.

6.4.2 Communication Strategy

For the dissemination of the 2018-2021 DMTDP as well as sharing and discussing M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers, the following strategies will be used.

Table 6.2: Communication/dissemination Strategies

No.	Platform /Channel	Description
1	Public Hearings	Budget hearings, public planning hearings, exhibition of development projects, stakeholders /ratepayers fee fixing consultation, validation and review forums
2	Public/Mass Meetings and events	Independent Day Celebrations, Open days, Public Sitting of the Assembly, Policy fairs, Area Council and Unit committee meetings, public sensitization meetings
3	Notice Boards	At vantage locations such as Assembly premises, Palaces, community centres or halls and lorry stations
4	Mass Media Platforms	Radio discussions, Newsletters, news conferences, websites, interactive social media platforms (facebook, whatsapp etc.)
5	Town Hall and Community Meetings	Organized fora where politicians or local leadership meet with constituents to discuss issues of interest
6	Public Information Centres	Community Announcement Centres,
7	Client Service Units / Centres	Unit established to handle public enquiries. Serve as first point of call for visitors to the Assembly
8	Public Relations and Complaints Committee	Receives and addresses complaints and petitions and settles disputes between the Assembly and its stakeholders
9	Religious and Traditional Ceremonies	Festivals, durbars, Christian council meetings, religious conferences and celebrations
10	Photo Exhibitions	Pictorial presentation of projects and events on notice boards, at Policy Fairs, During Open Days or special events

6.4.3 Communication Schedule

Table 6.3: Communication Schedule

Activity /What information	Purpose	Audience	Method of Communication	Time frame	Responsibility
Public Hearing/Community sensitization/ Meetings	To create awareness on the DMTDP and conduct general sensitization and public for a	Community and Area Council members, Traditional authorities, CSOs etc.	Community durbars, radio discussions	Periodically	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Plan. Sub-committee
General Assembly Meeting	For the adoption of the Plan	Assembly members, MP, DCE, DCD, Heads of Dept. & Agencies	Power point presentation, Open Discussions	Quarterly	DCE, DCD, DPO
Quarterly review meetings	To review activities of the quarter and collect data for quarterly report	DPCU Members, Heads of Department	Power point presentation, Open Discussions	End of January, April, July, October	DCD
APR Review Workshop	To validate/review draft Annual Progress Report	DPCU, all heads of department, Assembly members, CSO	Meeting, Presentations	20 January annually	DCD
Fee Fixing Consultations and Budget Hearings	To review financial and revenue performance and outlook for the ensuing year and create awareness on the budget and tax obligations	Trade associations, corporate entities, revenue collectors, F&A Sub-Committee, general public	Power point presentation, Open Discussions	Quarterly	DCD, Budget Officer, DFO
Radio discussions and phone-in-sessions	Educate, sensitize and inform and allow for instant feedback	DPCU, Media, General Public, CSOs	Interviews, discussions, Question time	Quarterly	DCE, DCD
Feedback on Day-to-day activities and general performance of Assembly	To ensure transparency, stakeholder trust and cooperation	General public, Central Government, Development Partners, Assembly and Area Council members	Town Hall Meeting	Annual	DCE
			Online (website, facebook and on district site),	continuously	DCD
			Flyers etc	Annually	DCD
			Dissemination of Annual Performance and Progress Report	Annually	DCD
Town Hall meetings		General public, stakeholders and development partners			

The Assembly is poised to roll out the projects contained in this plan through the greater involvement of all of its stakeholders. It will therefore seize every available avenue including festivals, funerals, and other informal interactive platforms to connect to its cherished stakeholders. Stakeholders are encouraged to reach out to the Assembly with their concerns, queries and feedback through the numerous channels such as the Public Relations and Complaints Committee, the Client Service Unit, their Assembly members, and social media platforms. The cost of communication activities has been incorporated into the plan.

6.5 Evaluation Arrangements with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.

Evaluation is a process of making judgements about a policy, programme or project before, during or after its implementation. Evaluation plays a vital role in the life of every project implementation as the feedback largely leads to the fine-tuning of on-going programmes or improvement in the design of subsequent interventions.

The essence will be to among other reasons

- Thoroughly review and rethink about programmes and projects in terms of their goals and objective, and means to achieve them
- Assess the utility of new programs and initiatives.
- Increase the effectiveness of program management and administration.
- Serve as a means of validating the results of initial assessments obtained from project monitoring activities.

The implementation of the DMTDP will be subjected to mid-term and ex-post or end-term technical evaluations. The mid-term evaluation, in other words formative or process evaluation will essentially focus on the efficiency in the delivery of projects and services while the ex-post evaluation or outcome/impact evaluation will look at programmes effectiveness in the short to medium term.

While the DPCU would be expected to handle the mid-term evaluation in collaboration with key stakeholders, the ex-post evaluation in particular, will be done by a combined team of the DPCU and external independent evaluators at the end of the planning period. This will be done with the involvement of all the key stakeholders who participated in one way or the other, in the preparation and implementation of the DMTDP. Key amongst these include the RCC, Assembly members, Area Council and unit committee members, sector agencies, representatives of Traditional Authorities and CSOs, Private sector actors, and beneficiaries.

Clearly defined Terms of Reference will be drawn based on which stakeholders and data sources will be defined and survey and other data collection instruments prepared by the DPCU. After data collection and analyses, there will be meetings with stakeholder to discuss and validate the draft reports before the final report is disseminated to stakeholders.

In the case of the ex-post evaluation, it will require the recruitment of consultants as stipulated by the Public Procurement Act, and a contractual agreement signed between them and the Assembly before the exercise commences. The mid-term evaluation is estimated to cost an amount of GHS25,000.00 while the ex-post or end-term evaluation is estimated to cost an amount of GHS70,000.00.

Below is an evaluation framework indicating proposed evaluation questions, data needed, data sources and methods of collection.

Evaluation Framework

Table 6.4: Evaluation Framework

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Was the programme the most appropriate way of addressing the issue?	Does the programme/intervention conform to contemporary and universally acceptable methods of addressing this particular issue?	Qualitative	Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers	Interviews, Literature/ Records review, Focus Groups discussions
		Could a different programme/intervention have achieved better results within similar resource constraints?	Qualitative	Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers	
Efficiency	Was the programme implemented in the most cost effective manner?	Could it have been implemented with less resources (funds, time, materials, etc.)?	Quantitative	Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers	Survey, Records review
Effectiveness	Was the programme implemented as intended?	Were there shortfalls in implementation with regards to specifications?	Qualitative, Quantitative	Beneficiaries, service providers, financiers, CSOs, implementers	Observation, Survey, Literature/ Records review, Interviews,
	Did the programme reach the intended audience?	Is there a section of the targeted population that was not reached?	Qualitative, Quantitative	Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers	Observation, Survey, Interviews
	Is the programme/intervention making a difference in the lives of intended beneficiaries?	Is the targeted population better off as a result of the programme?	Qualitative, Quantitative	Beneficiaries, financiers, CSOs, implementers	Observation, Survey, Interviews,
Impact	What long-term positive effects will the intervention have on the targeted beneficiaries?	Will the positive effects of the programme be tangible in the next 10 years	Qualitative, Quantitative	CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc.	Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups
	Is the programme or intervention being rolled out on a large scale?	Is there a section of the population that is not being reached?	Qualitative, Quantitative	CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc	Survey, Interviews, Group discussions
		Is the programme impacting on key groups identified as important in the project design (gender, children,	Qualitative, Quantitative	CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc	Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups

		orphans)			
Sustainability	Will the programme outlive the current beneficiaries?	Is there evidence that the programme is likely to grow beyond the project life?	Qualitative, Quantitative	CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc	Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups
	Do the beneficiaries or people within the coverage area of the programme feel part of it?	Are all stakeholders owning and willing to contribute to the sustainability of the programme?	Qualitative, Quantitative	CSOs, Opinion leaders, service providers etc	Survey, Interviews, Focus Groups
Others					

6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Participatory monitoring is a process through which stakeholders at various levels, including the poor and marginalized, engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the M&E activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions.

PM&E is about radically rethinking who initiates and undertakes the process and who learns of benefits from the findings.

Often M&E has been planned and prepared without key stakeholders, especially programme beneficiaries, and that communities were only involved in responding to already prepared questionnaires etc. The information collected is taken away to be analyzed and feedback usually given in the form of written reports. The approach has resulted in project failures and abandonment.

It is worth noting that the bedrock of participatory monitoring and evaluation is participatory planning. It is therefore refreshing that this DMTDP was prepared with the active involvement of key stakeholders. Following from this, conscious efforts will be made in line with legal and administrative regulations to involve those same stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring process. The following activities offer a good platform for the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation process.

Procurement: The General Assembly is represented on the District Tender Committee by chairpersons of the Works and Finance and Administration Sub-Committees. Their active involvement in procurement processes is an opportunity for the representatives of the people to monitor procurement activities of the Assembly.

Contract Execution: In implementing contracts, the Assembly will engage all interested and affected groups. The chiefs and people of a beneficiary community will be consulted in the siting of a project. There will be proper introduction of contractors to the community where projects will be explained in detail to the inhabitants, who will also be made aware of their monitoring responsibilities. Sod-cutting, periodic site meetings and field visits by the DPCU, as well as handing-over and commissioning will be adequately communicated to the communities for their active participation and the necessary feedback given them in report dissemination.

But PM&E is not just a matter of using participatory techniques within a conventional monitoring and evaluation setting but the people taking centre stage and ownership of the process. The Assembly will therefore employ the following strategies to make PM&E a reality.

DPCUs Participatory M&E Strategy/Process

- Plan the M&E exercise with community representatives
- Agree on goals, objectives and expected outputs of the M&E exercise
- Agree on methodology to adopt and who should be involved
- Identify who should be involved in the M&E exercise and bring them together on time
- Agree on duration for conduct of monitoring or evaluation
- Agree on utilisation of the information collected
- Involve representatives in resource mobilization (funds, inputs, other logistics etc)
- Develop data collection tools together
- Involve participants/community representatives in Field data collection and inspections
- Analyse and prepare report with their full involvement
- Circulate M&E reports, decide on actions etc with community representatives

The following PM&E methods namely: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Citizen Report Card, Community Score Card and Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys will be employed based on consensus to consummate PM&E on periodic bases.

ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

REPORT ON AREA COUNCIL HEARING FOR AKOSOMBO, ATIMPOKO AND APEGUSO-FRANKADUAH AREA COUNCIL MEETING

Name of District: *Asuogyaman*

Region: *Eastern*

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: *Atimpoku, Apeguso/Frankadua and Akosombo Area councils*

Venue: *District Assembly Hall*

Date: *28th September 2017*

- a. **Medium of Invitations:** Letters and phone calls
- b. **Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:** Traditional Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities, Women, Representatives of Electricity Company of Ghana and the Ghana Water Company.
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly members, Area Council Executives, Unit Committee members, Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, youth representatives, Market groups and Government agencies.
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:** 59
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented:** 18 Female (25.5%) 41 Male (69.5%)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:** English, Twi and Ewe
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):**
 1. Involvement of communities and Area Councils in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, non-negotiable.
 2. Low interest of citizens in activities and events organized by the Assembly. Some communities had very low turnouts during the community needs assessment meetings.
 3. The need for the communities, through the traditional and political leadership (Area Council) to drive governance issues at the Area Council and Community levels.
 4. Uncooperative attitude of some chiefs in providing names for the Street Naming exercise.

5. Planning schemes should be developed for the communities before streets are named.
6. Ceding of revenue items to the Area Councils for collection. One item is the basic rate which had been reviewed from GHS 0.10 to GHS1.00 per each abled adult per year.
7. The need to deemphasise public toilets and enforce regulations on and facilitate the construction of household facilities
8. The need to resource Area Councils to support the mobilization of revenue.
9. Revenues collected from the people should be used in addressing the challenges faced by the people. For instance revenues from the markets should be used to renovate the market. This will enhance compliance to tax obligations.
10. Decisions taken at Assembly and other important meetings are seldom implemented.
11. Investments should be made into tourism potential such as the Akwamufie Tourism Reception Centre.
12. Why has the District not been considered for a municipal status when its population is within the threshold of a municipality?

h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- Several unmet needs of the people in the areas of education, health care, water and sanitation and job creation.

i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- The need to resource the area councils to collect revenue and retain 50% to enable them manage some of the challenges of their communities
- Area Councils will be trained on proposal writing and revenue mobilization in general, to enable them prosecute activities and projects in the Area Council Action Plans
- Citizens will be given the needed education and sensitization to elicit their support and contributions towards their common interest.

j. Unresolved questions or queries:

- The quest for the District to be elevated to a municipal status

k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be addressed and why:

- The Hon. DCE and Presiding Member to confer with the MP and Minister for Local Government and Rural Development on the way forward.

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation at this Area Council hearing was very high. There were representative of all invited groups and entities. Besides, level of participation in the discussions was also high, inclusive and productive.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

1. Name of DCE.....

Signature.....

2. Name of DCD.....

Signature.....

3. Name of RCC Representative.....

Signature.....

4. Name of Presiding Member of DA.....

Signature.....

5. Name of Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature

6. Name of Development Planning Officer.....

Signature.....

Area council hearing in pictures





Area council hearing in pictures



ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

REPORT ON AREA COUNCIL HEARING FOR GYAKITI AREA COUNCIL

NAME OF DISTRICT: *Asuogyaman*

REGION: *Eastern*

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: Gyakiti

Venue: Gyakiti Presby Church

Date: 3rd October 2017

- a. **Medium of Invitations:** Letters and phone calls
- b. **Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:** Traditional Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities, Women, Representatives of Electricity Company of Ghana and the Ghana Water Company.
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly members, Area Council Executives, Unit Committee members, Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, youth representatives, Market groups and Government agencies.
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:**44
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented :** 17 Female (38%) 27 Male (61.2%)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:**Twi, Ewe
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):**
 1. Involvement of communities and Area Councils in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, non-negotiable.
 2. The need for the communities, through the traditional and political leadership (Area Council) to drive governance issues at the Area Council and Community levels.
 3. Lack of meetings making the area council non-functional.
 4. Investments should be made into tourist attractions such as the Sapor Mystery Caves and the Gyakiti Beach to create jobs
 5. Feeder roads should be reshaped
 6. There is no unit committee in Sedorm affecting the mobilization of the people there.
- h. **Main controversies and major areas of complaints:**
- i. **Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:**
- j. **Unresolved questions or queries:**

- Non-existence of any unit committee member in Sedorm

k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be addressed and why:

- Management of the Assembly should be notified for redress.

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

It was a very interactive and frank discussions and overall, the people were satisfied with the exercise.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

1. Name of DCE.....

Signature.....

2. Name of DCD.....

Signature.....

3. Name of RCC Representative.....

Signature.....

4. Name of Presiding Member of DA.....

Signature.....

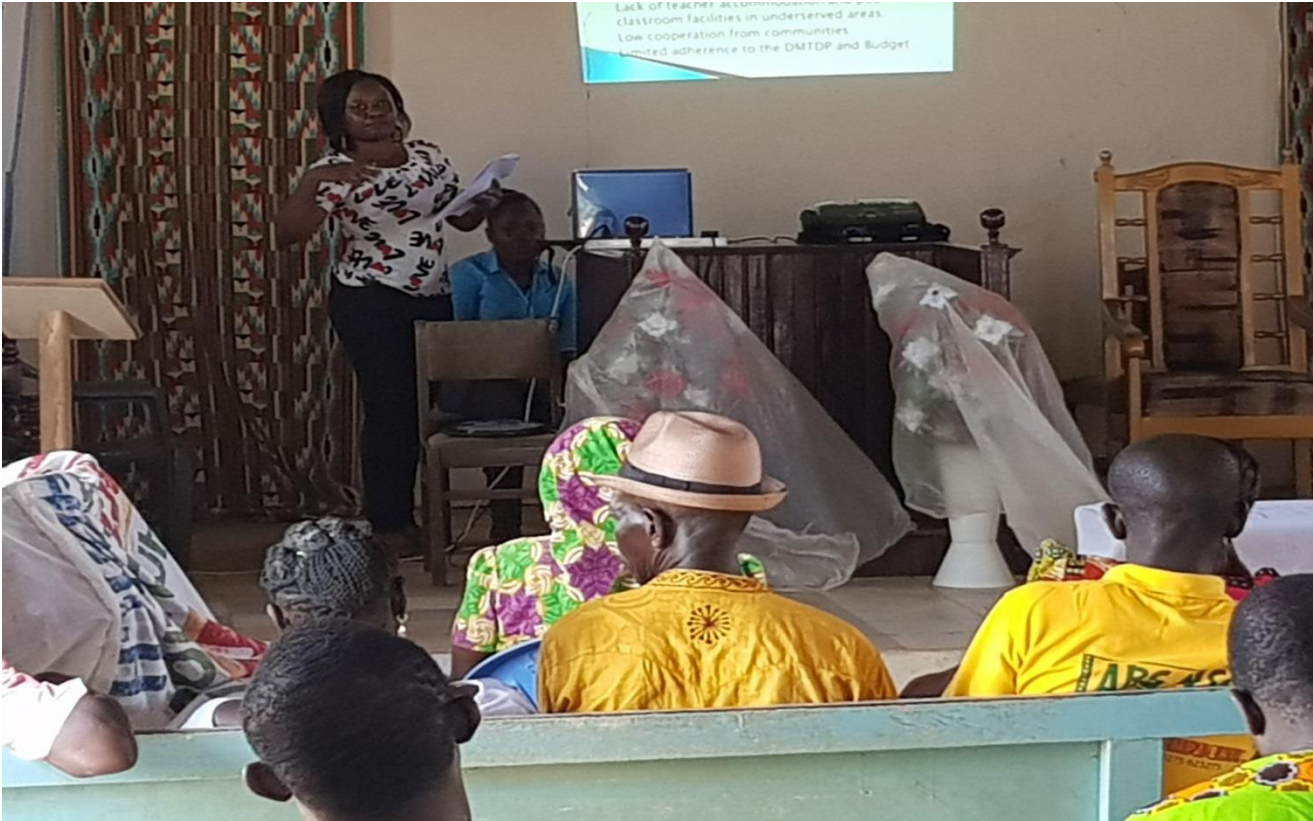
5. Name of Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature

6. Name of Development Planning Officer.....

Signature.....

Area council hearing in pictures





ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

REPORT ON AREA COUNCIL HEARING FOR ANUM AND BOSO AREA COUNCILS

NAME OF DISTRICT: *Asuogyaman*

Region: *Eastern*

Name of Town/Zonal/Area Council: *Anum and Boso Area Councils*

Venue: *Anum ICT centre*

Date: *29th September 2017*

- a. **Medium of Invitations:** Letters and phone calls
- b. **Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:** Traditional Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities, Women, Representatives of Electricity Company of Ghana and the Ghana Water Company.
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** Assembly members, Area Council Executives, Unit Committee members, Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, youth representatives, Market groups and Government agencies.
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:** 51
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented :** 11 Female (21.6%) 40 Male (78.4%)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:** English, Twi
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):**
 1. Involvement of communities and Area Councils in the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan, non-negotiable.
 2. The need for the communities, through the traditional and political leadership (Area Council) to drive governance issues at the Area Council and Community levels.
 3. Anum and Boso traditional councils had submitted proposed list of street names but the Assembly was yet to act on it
 4. Several requests had gone to the Assembly for the rehabilitation of the Boso Area Council offices but no action had been taken
 5. Ceding of revenue items to the Area Councils for collection. One item is the basic rate which had been reviewed from GH.0.10 to GHS1.00 per each abled adult per year.
 6. The need to deemphasise public toilets and enforce regulations on and facilitate the construction of household facilities
 7. The need to resource Area Councils to support the mobilization of revenue.
 8. Undue delays in the completion of some projects such as the classroom block at Tosen

9. Irregular and intermittent supply of potable water in the Anum and Boso Area Councils
10. The Assembly should facilitate the construction of a market centre in the around Asikuma as farmers go through a lot of challenges to sell their produce owing to the absence of a market centre.
11. The need to build a database on properties and other ratable items to facilitate revenue generation and the overall administration of the area councils.
12. The need to sensitize the youth and empower them to go into farming to reduce the levels of unemployment in the area council, as there are large tracks of arable land.
13. That development projects by the Assembly are skewed towards the Gyakiti, Akosombo and Atimpoku Area Councils to the disadvantage of Boso and Anum.
14. Anum and Boso should be curved out of Asuogyaman as a separate district.

h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

7. That development projects by the Assembly are skewed towards the Gyakiti, Akosombo and Atimpoku Area Councils to the disadvantage of Boso and Anum.

i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- The need to resource the area councils to collect revenue and retain 50% to enable them manage some of the challenges of their communities
- Area Councils will be trained on proposal writing and revenue mobilization in general, to enable them prosecute activities and projects in the Area Council Action Plans
- Citizens will be given the needed education and sensitization to elicit their support and contributions towards their common interest.

j. Unresolved questions or queries:

- Anum and Boso should be curved out of Asuogyaman as a separate district.

k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:

- Should be sent to the General Assembly for deliberation

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

The level of participation at this Area Council hearing was very high. The presence of the Acting paramount chief of the Anum Traditional Area, added a lot of colour and prominence to the occasion and enriched the discussions.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

7. Name of DCE.....

Signature.....

8. Name of DCD.....

Signature.....

9. Name of RCC Representative.....

Signature.....

10. Name of Presiding Member of DA.....

Signature.....

11. Name of Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature

12. Name of Development Planning Officer.....

Signature.....

Area council hearing in pictures



ASUOGYAMAN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

2018-2021 MTDP MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: [Asuogyaman District Assembly](#)

Region: [Eastern](#)

Venue: [Atimpoku Pentecost Church](#)

Date: [12th December, 2017](#)

- a. **Medium of Invitations:** [Letters, phone calls, use of Community Information Centres, use of District Information Van, use of Whatsapp platforms,](#)
- b. **Names of special/interest groups & individuals invited:** [Traditional Leaders, Persons Living with Disabilities, Women, and Assembly members, trade associations, Heads of Departments and Agencies, Corporate Institutions. The rest include religious organizations, civil society groups, opinion leaders, VRA, NGOs and the general public.](#)
- c. **Identifiable Representations at hearing:** [Assembly members, Area Council Executives, Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders, youth representatives, Market groups, government agencies and citizens.](#)
- d. **Total Number of Persons at hearing:**[234](#)
- e. **Gender Ratio/Percentage represented:** [F-38% M-62%](#)
- f. **Language(s) used at hearing:** [English, Twi and Ewe](#)
- g. **Major Issues at Public Hearing (in order of importance):**
 1. [Dormant sub-district structures should be revived.](#)
 2. [Extension of pipe born water to communities should cover the Adome community](#)
 3. [Why is the mining of limestone in the District delaying when it has the potential to create employment and wealth?](#)
 4. [What is the source of funding for the “Youth in Agriculture Programme” as captured in the DMTDP?](#)
 5. [Assembly member for Senchi wanted the renovation of New Senchi Health Facility to be done earlier than scheduled in the plan.](#)

6. Area Councils are not effective because of lack of resources. Some members are unable to attend meetings and carry out other activities because of transportation challenges.
7. What is the essence of establishing markets at Dodi Asantekrom and Kudikope?
8. What has been done so far to realize the One-District-One-Factory policy in the District.
9. Why has the Assembly not been prosecuting rate defaulters since such a measure will serve as a deterrent to those who refuse to pay rate.
10. Why have some of the road networks been omitted in the list of roads to be reshaped?
11. Apeguso Area Council is blessed with limestone deposits so the Assembly should help bring in investors.
12. Boso area is indicated as fishing community on the District Map but farming was not captured.
13. Why would the Assembly present shortfalls of the District Planning and Coordinating Unit in the areas of implementation, monitoring and reporting instead of addressing same?

h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

Mining of limestone being opposed by VRA authorities

i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

Investors should do project appraisals to assure VRA that mining of limestone would not compromise the structural integrity of the dam

j. Unresolved questions or queries:

None

k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why:

l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

Participation was fairly good as most of the invited dignitaries and organizations were present. Nonetheless, the Assembly was not impressed with turn out by the general public especially residents of Atimpoku and environs. This could however be partly attributed to the date which was a working day and the fact that the

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

1. Name of DCE.....

Signature.....

2. Name of DCD.....

Signature.....

3. Name of RCC Representative.....

Signature.....

4. Name of Presiding Member of DA.....

Signature.....

5. Name of Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature

6. Name of Development Planning Officer.....

Signature.....

MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING IN PICTURES



MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING IN PICTURES



MAJOR PUBLIC HEARING IN PICTURES



PREFACE

Section 12 (3) (a) of the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936) makes the District Assembly “responsible for the overall development of the district”. The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), 2018-2021 constitutes one of the key steps towards the fulfilment of this onerous mandate of the Assembly.

The Asuogyaman District Assembly, which I head, does not only deem the preparation of the DMTDP (2017-2021) as a legal mandate, but also as a social responsibility towards the citizens by whose mandate we serve.

It is in the light of the above that through my leadership, the Assembly released enough resources to ensure the full participation of all our communities and stakeholders in preparing the Plan. I am therefore gratified that this plan represents the needs and aspirations of our citizens collated through a broad base grassroots consultative process for its implementation within the next four years.

The plan is also unique because it is hinged on the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), thereby making adequate provision for the implementation of the President’s Flagship Programmes such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), One District One Factory, Free Senior High School, Youth Employment through the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) and the Nation Builders Corps (NABCO), as well as Local Economic Development.

Citizens and development partners of Asuogyaman can therefore have the full assurance that the President, His Excellency, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo Addo and the NPP Government is interested and committed to the implementation of this Plan, as a blue-print of the development of the District.

It must be emphasised however that, in spite of all the efforts and resources invested in its preparation, the usefulness of the Plan can only be realized when it is implemented successfully. While the Assembly and Government is determined to mobilise resources and provide the needed leadership, it will require the full support and cooperation of all our citizens and stakeholders to successfully implement the Plan.

I therefore call on the Chiefs and the citizens of the district, as well as friends and well-wishers of Asuogyaman, Development Partners, NGOs, Civil Society Organisations, Religious Bodies and Government Departments and Agencies, to contribute their quota towards the successful implementation of the programmes and projects in this Medium Term Development Plan.

Long live Asuogyaman.

Long live Ghana.

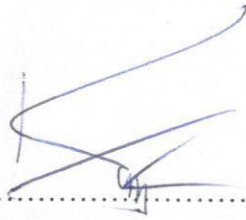


SAMUEL KWAME AGYEKUM
HON. DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE


ADOPTION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2018-2021 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly meeting held on 19th December, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall, Hon. Raymond Amaniampong moved for the adoption of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 and it was seconded by Hon. Cassius Clay.

Subsequently, the General Assembly unanimously approved of the Plan as a working document of Asuogyaman District for the period 2018-2021.



.....
MR. MOSES KOBLA JOSHUA
(DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR)



.....
HON. JONATHAN HAGAN
(PRESIDING MEMBER)