

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN DMTDP 2018-2021

14-Feb-18

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY THE DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

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ACRONYMS

1D1F	One District One Factory
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agent
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti Retroviral
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNDA	Birim North District Assembly
CBT	Community Based Training
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAO	District Agric Officer
DBO	District Budget Officer
DDA	District Director of Agriculture
DDF	District Development Facility
DED	District Education Director
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHD	District Health Director
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DISEC	District Security Committee
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DSD	Department of Social Development
DWE	District Works Engineer
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Extended programme on Immunization
EQUIP	Education Quality Improvement Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
FC	Forestry Commission
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GoG	Government of Ghana
GOPDC	Ghana Oil Palm Development Company
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GPS	Global Position System
GSGDP	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HR	Human Resource

HTC	HIV Testing and Counseling
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internal Generated Fund
IMCC	Inter Ministerial Coordinating Committee
IPP	Independent Power Producers
ISD	Information Service Department
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	Minimum Condition
MDA	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOGSP	Ministry of Gender and Social Protection
MP	Member of Parliament
MSE	Medium to Small Enterprise
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
MTTD	Motor Transport Traffic Department
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAKDeF	Newmont Akyem Development Foundation
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OLIVES	Organisation for Livelihood Enhancement Services
OPD	Out Patients Department
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PO	Procurement Officer
POA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potential Opportunity Constraints and Challenges
PPA	Public Procurement Authority
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHS	Senior High School
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants

TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIAD	Women In Agriculture Development
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

Executive Summary

The Birim North District was carved out of the former Birim District Council by Legislative Instrument (L.I 1422) in 1987 as part of the government's decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area. After Akyemansa District was carved out of the Birim North District, its estimated total land area reduced significantly from 1270 square kilometers to 550 square kilometers. It has 78 settlements within its jurisdiction.

The vision of the assembly is to ensure the total and wholesome socio-economic development of the district while the mission is to ensure the total development of the district and improvement in the quality of life of its people within a decentralized democratic environment. The functions of the assembly can be found in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) section 12 while the core values of the assembly include but not limited to transparency, accountability, participation, client focus, integrity, innovation, sustainable development and governance.

According to the L.I. 2232 of 2016, Section 1, a district as a planning authority through the District Planning Coordinating Unit shall commence the preparation of a district development plan based on the National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) guidelines issued by the commission.

In fulfilling the above functions, a technical committee (Plan Preparation Team) was formed and tasked to prepare the MTDP 2018 – 2021 based on the MTNDPF 2018 – 2021 to replace the earlier one prepared based on the GSGDA II. The preparation of the MTDP was based on the guidelines and the guiding principles of the commission (NDPC). All the steps provided to guide the process of preparation were followed. A participatory process was adopted in the preparation, stemming from the fact that the team comprised people from diverse backgrounds representing different interests and groups. The plan consists of six chapters with sixteen steps.

The DMTDP covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of *Twenty Five Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty Seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty Seven Ghana Cedis*

Fifty Six Ghana Pesewase (GH¢ 25,867,467.56).

CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE AND CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.0 General Introduction

The Local Governance Act of 2016, (ACT 936) and the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) designate the District Assemblies as the Planning Authority with the mandate to plan, initiate and implement development programmes at the local level. Pursuant to the above, the Birim North District Assembly prepared a four year Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 2014 to 2017 based on the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) and in line with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.

After a successful implementation of the MTDP 2014-2017, the district set out to prepare its 2018-2021 Plan based on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021).

The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021), thus represents Government policy framework within which all MMDAs must prepare their MTDPs for the period 2018-2021. The framework is anchored around five strategic goals: Build a prosperous society; Create opportunities for all; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society and Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.

1.1.1 Vision Statement

The Assembly shall work in partnership with all stakeholders to ensure total and wholesome socio-economic development of the district.

1.1.2 Mission Statement

The Birim North District Assembly exists in order to ensure the total development of the district and improvement in the quality of life of its people within a decentralized democratic environment.

1.1.3 Functions of the Assembly

The functions of the Assembly as given in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) section 12 are as follows:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the District.

- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the District.
- Be responsible for the levying and collection of taxes, rates, duties and fees.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- Collaborate with the relevant National and Local Security Agencies to maintain security and public safety.
- Promote justices by ensuring ready access to courts.
- Perform such other function as may be provided under any other enactment.
- Control, regulate, inspect, supervise, licensing of premises upon which any profession, occupation, trade, or business is carried on.
- Issuance of Building permits.
- Birth & Death registration.
- Issuance of Business Operation Licenses.
- Approval of Planning Schemes Layouts.
- Development Control-orderly physical development of settlements.
- Waste management
- Revenue mobilization
- Fixing of rates
- Provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure, including Schools, Markets, Lorry parks, institutional Toilets and Roads.
- Facilitate the provision of Water
- Maintenance of peace and security
- Sports development

1.1.4 Core Values

Transparency, Accountability, Participation, Client focus, Integrity, Innovation, Sustainable development and Governance

1.2 Performance Review

Medium Term Development Plans are essentially rolling plans. It is therefore essential to review the MTDP (2014-2017) to identify the extent of implementation of the proposed programmes and projects in terms of whether they were:

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

Key problems encountered during the implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP and the lessons learnt which have implication for MTDP 2018-2021 have also been outlined in the tables below:

Table 1: Performance Review from 2014-2017

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organise in-house training for agric staff				Fully implemented
			Agric support funds (farmer's day etc.)	1	Annual celebration of farmer's day	1 farmer's day organised	Fully implemented
			Organise block farming		To organise block farming district wide	Block farming organised in the district	Fully implemented
			Increase agric extension staff from 13 to 30		Bring on board 17 extension officers		Not implemented
			Construct 10No. duty post junior staff quarters		To construct 10No. duty post		Not implemented
			Carry out plantation tissue multiplication technology in all extension zones		To carry out plantation tissue multiplication in all extension zones		Not implemented
			Map citrus farms in the district		To map citrus farms		Not implemented
			Organise aqua-culture module under youth in agric programme		To organise aqua-cultural module		Not implemented
			Procurement of Anti Rabies vaccines		Anti Rabies vaccines procured		Fully implemented
			Organise livestock production modules under youth in agric		To organise livestock production modules		Not implemented

Table 2: Performance Review from 2014-2017

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Organise in-house training for agric staff				Fully implemented
			Agric support funds (farmer's day etc.)	1	Annual celebration of farmer's day	1 farmer's day organised	Fully implemented
			Increase agric extension staff from 13 to 30		Bring on board 17 extension officers	0	Not implemented
			Construct 10No. duty post junior staff quarters		To construct 10No. duty post		Not implemented
			Carry out plantation tissue multiplication technology in all extension zones		To carry out plantation tissue multiplication in all extension zones		Not implemented
			Map citrus farms in the district		To map citrus farms		Not implemented
			Organise aqua-culture module under youth in agric programme		To organise aqua-cultural module		Not implemented
			Procurement of Anti Rabies vaccines		Anti Rabies vaccines procured		Fully implemented
			Organise livestock production modules under youth in agric		To organise livestock production modules		Not implemented

Table 3: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Organise in-house training for agric staff				Fully implemented
			Agric support funds (farmer's day etc.)	1	Annual celebration of farmer's day	1 farmer's day organised	Fully implemented
			Increase agric extension staff from 13 to 30		Bring on board 17 extension officers		Not implemented
			Construct 10No. duty post junior staff quarters	1	To construct 10No. duty post		Not implemented
			Carry out plantation tissue multiplication technology in all extension zones		To carry out plantation tissue multiplication in all extension zones		Not implemented
			Map citrus farms in the district		To map citrus farms		Not implemented
			Organise aqua-culture module under youth in agric programme		To organise aqua-cultural module		Not implemented
			Procurement of Anti Rabies vaccines		Anti Rabies vaccines procured		Fully implemented
			Organise livestock production modules under youth in agric		To organise livestock production modules		Not implemented

Table 4: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Organise in-house training for agric staff				Fully implemented
			Agric support funds (farmer's day celebration)	1	Annual celebration of farmer's day	1 farmer's day organised	Fully implemented
			Increase agric extension staff from 13 to 30		Bring on board 17 extension officers		Not implemented
			Construct 10No. duty post junior staff quarters		To construct 10No. duty post		Not implemented
			Carry out plantation tissue multiplication technology in all extension zones		To carry out plantation tissue multiplication in all extension zones		Not implemented
			Map citrus farms in the district		To map citrus farms		Not implemented
			Organise aqua-culture module under youth in agric programme		To organise aqua-cultural module		Not implemented
			Procurement of Anti Rabies vaccines		Anti Rabies vaccines procured		Fully implemented
			Organise livestock production modules under youth in agric		To organise livestock production modules		Not implemented

Table 5: Summary 1

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Transformation and Natural Resource Management			
2014	Fully implemented	4	40
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	6	60
	Total number of projects	10	100
2015	Fully implemented	3	33
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	6	67
	Total number of projects	9	100
2016	Fully implemented	3	33
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	6	67
	Total number of projects	9	100
2017	Fully implemented	3	33
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	6	67
	Total number of projects	9	100
Total number of projects		37	100
Fully implemented		13	35
Ongoing		0	0
Not implemented		24	65

Table 6: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective: Expand Opportunity for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Rejuvenate 40 cooperative groups on basic rudiments of group formation		40 cooperative groups rejuvenated		Not implemented
			Construction & completion of market at New Abirem	2	30 – unit market lockable stalls and 270 market sheds constructed		Ongoing (40% complete)
			Construction & completion of market at Noyem and Nyafoman		To construct 2No. markets		Not implemented
			Link citrus / crop producers to market avenues outside the district		To link citrus producers to market avenues		Not implemented
			Establish industrial zone for SMEs		Industrial zone established for SMEs		Not implemented
			Establish 1No. Palm oil extraction industry at Kuntense		Oil palm extraction industry established		Not implemented
			Facilitate the provision of credit facilities for FBOs		Credit facility provision facilitated		Not implemented
			Provide Oil milling machine		Oil milling machine provided		Not implemented
			Establish agro-processing SMEs in the light industrial area		Agro-processing industry established in the industrial zones		Not implemented
			Train 40No. SMEs in entrepreneurial skills		40 No. SMEs trained		Ongoing (10No. trained)

Table 7: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective: Expand Opportunity for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Rejuvenate 40 cooperative groups on basic rudiments of group formation		40 cooperative groups rejuvenated		Not implemented
			Provide credit facilities to the 40 rejuvenated cooperative group		40 groups provided with credit facility		Not implemented
			Construction & completion of market at New Abirem		30 – unit market lockable stalls and 270 market sheds constructed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Link citrus / crop producers to market avenues outside the district		To link citrus producers to market avenues		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Establish industrial zone for SMEs		Industrial zone established for SMEs		Not implemented
			Establish 3No. Cassava processing industries		3No. Cassava processing industries established		Not implemented
			Facilitate the provision of credit facilities for FBOs		Credit facility provision facilitated		Not implemented
			Establish agro-processing SMEs in the light industrial area		Agro-processing industry established in the industrial zones		Not implemented
			Train 40No. SMEs in entrepreneurial skills		40 No. SMEs trained		Ongoing (10No. trained)
			Construction of lorry park at New Abirem		1No. Lorry park constructed		Ongoing (60% complete)

Table 8: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective: Expand Opportunity for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Rejuvenate 40 cooperative groups on basic rudiments of group formation		40 cooperative groups rejuvenated		Not implemented
			Provide credit facilities to the 40 rejuvenated cooperative group		40 groups provided with credit facility		Not implemented
			Construction & completion of market at New Abirem		30 – unit market lockable stalls and 270 market sheds constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction & completion of market at Noyem and Nyafoman		To construct 2No. markets		Not implemented
			Link citrus / crop producers to market avenues outside the district		To link citrus producers to market avenues		Not implemented
			Construct storage facilities		1No.warehouse constructed at New Abirem		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Establish 1No. Palm oil extraction industry at Kuntense		Oil palm extraction industry established		Not implemented
			Facilitate the provision of credit facilities for FBOs		Credit facility provision facilitated		Not implemented
			Train 40No. SMEs in entrepreneurial skills		40 No. SMEs trained		Ongoing (15No. trained)
			Construction of lorry park at New Abirem		1No. Lorry park constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of offices and 1No. 3-unit travelers shed		Travelers shed constructed		Ongoing (50% complete)

Table 9: Performance review (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective: Expand Opportunity for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Rejuvenate 40 cooperative groups on basic rudiments of group formation		40 cooperative groups rejuvenated		Not implemented
			Construction of market at New Abirem (Phase 2)		30 – unit market lockable stores constructed		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Link citrus / crop producers to market avenues outside the district		To link citrus producers to market avenues		Not implemented
			Construct storage facilities		1No.warehouse constructed at New Abirem		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Establish industrial zone for SMEs		Industrial zone established for SMEs		Not implemented
			Establish 3No. Cassava processing industries		3No. Cassava processing industries established		Not implemented
			Train 40No. SMEs in entrepreneurial skills		40 No. SMEs trained		Ongoing (20No. trained)
			Construction of offices and 1No. 3-unit travelers shed		Travelers shed constructed		Fully implemented

Table 10: Summary 2

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector			
2014	Fully implemented	0	0
	Ongoing	2	20
	Not implemented	8	80
	Total number of projects	10	100
2015	Fully implemented	0	0
	Ongoing	4	40
	Not implemented	6	60
	Total number of projects	10	100
2016	Fully implemented	2	18
	Ongoing	3	27
	Not implemented	6	55
	Total number of projects	11	100
2017	Fully implemented	1	12.5
	Ongoing	3	37.5
	Not implemented	4	50
	Total number of projects	8	100
Total number of projects		39	100
Fully implemented		3	8
Ongoing		12	31
Not implemented		24	61

Table 11: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Develop street & property address system in New Abirem		Property and street address system developed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Revise 8 sector plans for 4No. communities		8No. sector plans revised		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Organise quarterly statutory planning committee meetings to approve development plans	4	Quarterly Statutory planning meeting held	4meetings held	Fully implemented
			Conduct weekly site inspection for processing development application for permitting	12	Weekly inspection conducted		Fully implemented
			Organise land use sensitization durbar for 4No. communities		Land use sensitization durbar held		Fully implemented
			Demarcate & redemarcation of site for public land uses & documentation of Assembly lands		Demarcation & redemarcation of site done		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Facilitate the creation & development of industrial economic zones		Industrial zones developed		Not implemented
			Expansion and purchase of electricity poles & street light		Electricity expansion done		Fully implemented
			Maintenance & rehabilitation of selected roads		Selected roads rehabilitated		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Organise public education on settlement		Public education organized		Fully implemented
			Arrest stray animals		Stray animals arrested		Fully implemented
			Construct mechanized water system		Mechanized system constructed		Fully implemented
			Excavation / leveling of hilly refuse dump		Refuse dump excavated		Fully implemented
			Prosecute recalcitrant sanitary offenders		Sanitary offenders prosecuted		Fully implemented
			Procure sanitary tools		Sanitary tools procured		Fully implemented
			Drill & construct 6No. boreholes Amoa, AbenasoNo.1, Gambia, Nyamebekyere, Addokrom & Asawase		Borehole drilled & constructed		Not implemented
			Counterpart funding		Counterpart funding supported		Fully implemented

Table 12: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Develop street & property address system		Property and street address system developed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Prepare base maps & local plans for 3No. communities		Base maps prepared		Not implemented
			Revise 8 sector plans for 4No. communities		8No. sector plans revised		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Organise quarterly statutory planning committee meetings to approve development plans		Quarterly Statutory planning meeting held		Fully implemented
			Conduct weekly site inspection for processing development application for permitting		Weekly inspection conducted		Fully implemented
			Organise land use sensitization durbar for 4No. communities		Land use sensitization durbar held		Fully implemented
			Demarcate & redemarcation of site for public land uses & documentation of Assembly lands		Demarcation & redemarcation of site done		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Facilitate the creation & development of industrial economic zones		Industrial zones developed		Not implemented
			Expansion and purchase of electricity poles & street light		Electricity expansion done		Fully implemented
			Maintenance & rehabilitation of selected roads		Selected roads rehabilitated		Ongoing (60% complete)
			Organise public education on settlement		Public education organized		Fully implemented
			Arrest stray animals		Stray animals arrested		Fully implemented
			Construct mechanized water system		Mechanized system constructed		Fully implemented
			Excavation / leveling of hilly refuse dump		Refuse dump excavated		Fully implemented
			Construct 4-seater KVIP		4-seater KVIP constructed		Not implemented
		Construct 3No. 12-seater WC toilets at Ntronang, Hweakwae & Nkwateng		3No. 12-seater WC constructed		Not implemented	

Table 13: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Prosecute recalcitrant sanitary offenders		Sanitary offenders prosecuted		Fully implemented
			Construct slaughter house at Mamanso		Slaughter house constructed		Fully implemented
			Celebrate National Sanitary Week		National sanitary week celebrated		Fully implemented
			Procure sanitary tools		Sanitary tools procured		Fully implemented
			Construct urinals at selected markets		Urinals constructed		Not implemented
			Construct aqua privy toilet at Mamanso		Aqua privy constructed		Not implemented
			Drill & construct 6No. boreholes Amoa, Abenaso No. 1, Gambia, Nyamebekyere, Addokrom & Asawase		Borehole drilled & constructed		Not implemented
			Expansion of Ntronang Guest house		Guest house expanded		Not implemented
			Construct of KVIP toilet at Praso Kuma & Pankese		KVIP toilet constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of U – drain at Ntronang		U – drain constructed		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Counterpart funding		Counterpart funding supported		Fully implemented

Table 14: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Develop street & property address system		Property and street address system developed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Prepare base maps & local plans for 3No. communities		Base maps prepared		Not implemented
			Revise 8 sector plans for 4No. communities		8No. sector plans revised		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Organise quarterly statutory planning committee meetings to approve development plans		Quarterly Statutory planning meeting held		Fully implemented
			Conduct weekly site inspection for processing development application for permitting		Weekly inspection conducted		Fully implemented
			Organise land use sensitization durbar for 4No. communities		Land use sensitization durbar held		Fully implemented
			Demarcate & redemarcation of site for public land uses & documentation of Assembly lands		Demarcation & redemarcation of site done		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Facilitate the creation & development of industrial economic zones		Industrial zones developed		Not implemented
			Expansion and purchase of electricity poles & street light		Electricity expansion done		Not implemented
			Maintenance & rehabilitation of selected roads		Selected roads rehabilitated		Ongoing (100% complete)
			Organise public education on settlement		Public education organized		Fully implemented
			Arrest stray animals		Stray animals arrested		Not implemented
			Construct mechanized water system		Mechanized system constructed		Not implemented
			Excavation / leveling of hilly refuse dump		Refuse dump excavated		Fully implemented
			Procure sanitary tools		Sanitary tools procured		Fully implemented
			Construct 4-seater KVIP		4-seater KVIP constructed		Not implemented
		Prosecute recalcitrant sanitary offenders		Sanitary offenders prosecuted		Fully implemented	

Table 15: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Celebrate National Sanitary Week		National sanitary week celebrated		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Construct aqua privy toilet at Mamanso		Aqua privy constructed		Not implemented
			Drill & construct 6No. boreholes Amoa, Abenaso No. 1, Gambia, Nyamebikyere, Addokrom & Asawase		9No. Boreholes drilled & constructed		Fully implemented
			Expansion of Ntronang Guest house		Guest house expanded		Not implemented
			Construction of U – drain at Ntronang		U – drain constructed		Fully implemented
			Counterpart funding		Counterpart funding supported		Fully implemented
			Construction of U-drain at Ntronang		U-drain constructed		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Construct of KVIP toilet at Praso Kuma & Pankese		KVIP toilet constructed		Not implemented

Table 16: Performance review (2014-2017) c

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development						
	Policy Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Develop street & property address system		Property and street address system developed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Prepare base maps & local plans for 3No. communities		Base maps prepared		Not implemented
			Revise 8 sector plans for 4No. communities		8No. sector plans revised		Ongoing (700% complete)
			Organise quarterly statutory planning committee meetings to approve development plans		Quarterly Statutory planning meeting held		Fully implemented
			Conduct weekly site inspection for processing development application for permitting		Weekly inspection conducted		Fully implemented
			Organise land use sensitization durbar for 4No. communities		Land use sensitization durbar held		Fully implemented
			Demarcate & redemarcation of site for public land uses & documentation of Assembly lands		Demarcation & redemarcation of site done		Ongoing (80% complete)
			Facilitate the creation & development of industrial economic zones		Industrial zones developed		Not implemented
			Expansion and purchase of electricity poles & street light		Electricity expansion done		Not implemented
			Maintenance & rehabilitation of selected roads		Selected roads rehabilitated		Ongoing (40% complete)
			Organise public education on settlement		Public education organized		Fully implemented
			Arrest stray animals		Stray animals arrested		Not implemented
			Construct mechanized water system		Mechanized system constructed		
			Excavation / leveling of hilly refuse dump		Refuse dump excavated		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Construct 4-seater KVIP		4-seater KVIP constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of U – drain at Ntronang		U – drain constructed		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Counterpart funding		Counterpart funding supported		Fully implemented

Table 17: Summary c

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement development			
2014	Fully implemented	11	65
	Ongoing	4	23
	Not implemented	2	12
	Total number of projects	17	100
2015	Fully implemented	5	19
	Ongoing	9	33
	Not implemented	13	48
	Total number of projects	27	100
2016	Fully implemented	10	40
	Ongoing	6	24
	Not implemented	9	36
	Total number of projects	25	100
2017	Fully implemented	5	31
	Ongoing	6	38
	Not implemented	5	31
	Total number of projects	16	100
Total number of projects		85	100
Fully implemented		31	37
Ongoing		25	29
Not implemented		29	34

Table 18: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block at Akoase Methodist, Akoase SDA, Akoase Experimental, Bepotuntum Ntronang, Bramkrom		6No. Classroom blocks constructed		Ongoing (40% complete)
			Scholarship and financial assistance to needy but brilliant students		Scholarship awarded		Fully implemented
			Conduct community sensitisation on girl child education		Girl child education organized		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Construct 3No. 6-unit teachers quarters at Pankese, Omanekrom and Domeabra		3No. 6-unit teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Provide round tables and chairs to Afosu L/A K.G R/C K.G, Pankese Presby K.G		Round tables & chairs provided		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. practical room for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. practical room constructed		Ongoing (85% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 1)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Ongoing (90% complete)
			Completion of 3-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Kyenkyenku		3-unit classroom block completed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Oworomra		1No. 6-unit classroom block completed		Ongoing (80% complete)
			Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Asuabena		1No. 6-unit classroom block completed		Fully implemented
			Fencing of New Abirem / Afosu SHS (Phase 1)		New Abirem / Afosu SHS fenced		Ongoing (25% complete)
			Completion of National Health Insurance office at New Abirem		National Health Insurance office completed		Ongoing (88% complete)

Table 19: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Completion / rehabilitation of Pankese R/C JSS at Pankese		Pankese R/C JSS block rehabilitated		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Old Abirem		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Odontuase		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Ongoing (72% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Amoa		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 3-unit teachers quarters at St. Michaels SHS, Akoase		3-unit teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Cladding and partitioning of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office & store		1No. 3-unit classroom block partitioned		Not implemented
			School feeding programme		To provide meals to school children		Fully implemented
			Formation of girl child clubs		Girl child clubs formed		Not implemented
			Sports and cultural development		To develop sport and culture		Ongoing (40% complete)

Table 20: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Construct 7No. 2-unit KG classroom block at Noyem, Oworomra, Old Abirem, Praso Kuma, Afosu, Odontuase, Ntronang		7No. KG blocks constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block at Akoase Methodist, Akoase SDA, Akoase Experimental, Bepotuntum Ntronang, Bramkrom		6No. Classroom blocks constructed		Ongoing (60% complete)
			Scholarship and financial assistance to needy but brilliant students		Scholarship awarded		Fully implemented
			Conduct community sensitisation on girl child education		Girl child education organized		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Provide round tables and chairs to Afosu L/A K.G R/C K.G, Pankese Presby K.G		Round tables & chairs provided		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Construct 2No. 4-unit teachers quarters at Praso Kuma & Afosu R/C		2No. 4-unit teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. practical room for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. practical room constructed		Ongoing (85% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 1)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Ongoing (90% complete)
			Provision of school furniture to Afosu voc. / tech. training school & other schools		School furnitures provided		Not implemented
			Completion of 3-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Kyenkyenku		3-unit classroom block completed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Oworomra		1No. 6-unit classroom block completed		Ongoing (80% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 2)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Ongoing (85% complete)

Table 21: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Rehabilitation of teachers quarters at Dodoworaso		Teachers quarters rehabilitated		Ongoing (40% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Afosu Islamic school		1No. 6-unit classroom block constructed		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Construction of 1No. KG classroom block at Asarekrom		1No. KG classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. KG classroom block at Mamanso Islamic school		1No. KG classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Odontuase		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Amoa		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 2-unit teachers quarters at Asarekrom		2-unit teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 3-unit teachers quarters		3-unit teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Cladding and partitioning of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office & store at Noyem		1No. 3-unit classroom block partitioned		Fully implemented
			School feeding programme		To provide meals to school children		Fully implemented
			Formation of girl child clubs		Girl child clubs formed		Not implemented
			Sports and cultural development		To develop sport and culture		Fully implemented
			Completion of National Health Insurance office at New Abirem		National Health Insurance office completed		Ongoing (88% complete)

Table 22: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block at Akoase Methodist, Akoase SDA, Akoase Experimental, Bepotuntum Ntronang, Bramkrom		6No. Classroom blocks constructed		Fully implemented
			Construct of 6No. 3-unit teachers quarters at Asuabena		6No. teachers quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Construct 7No. 2-unit KG classroom block at Noyem, Oworomra, Old Abirem, Praso Kuma, Afosu, Odontuase, Ntronang		7No. KG blocks constructed		Not implemented
			Scholarship and financial assistance to needy but brilliant students		Scholarship awarded		Fully implemented
			Provide mono desk		Mono desk provided		Fully implemented
			Conduct community sensitisation on girl child education		Girl child education organized		Fully implemented
			Provide round tables and chairs to Afosu L/A K.G R/C K.G, Pankese Presby K.G		Round tables & chairs provided		Fully implemented
			Provide incentives to teachers		Incentives provided		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 1)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. boys dormitory for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. boys dormitory constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. girls dormitory for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. girls dormitory constructed		Not implemented
			Provision of school furniture to Afosu voc. / tech. training school & other schools		School furnitures provided		Not implemented
			Completion of 3-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Kyenkyenku		3-unit classroom block completed		Fully implemented
			Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store and common room at Oworomra		1No. 6-unit classroom block completed		Fully implemented

Table 23: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Construction of 3-unit classroom block, office, store and common room with 10-seater KVIP at Hweakwae		3-unit classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 2)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Ongoing (90% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 2)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Ongoing (85% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Afosu Islamic school		1No. 6-unit classroom block constructed		Ongoing (80% complete)
			Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Amoa		1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 2No. 10-seater KVIP at New Abirem Afosu SHS		2No. 10-seater KVIP constructed		Not implemented
			School feeding programme		To provide meals to school children		Fully implemented
			Formation of girl child clubs		Girl child clubs formed		Fully implemented
			Sports and cultural development		To develop sport and culture		Fully implemented
			Completion of National Health Insurance office at New Abirem		National Health Insurance office completed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 2No. masters bungalow at Afosu voc. / tech. school	Afosu	2No. masters bungalow constructed		Not implemented

Table 24: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 2)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. boys dormitory for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. boys dormitory constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. girls dormitory for Afosu voc. / tech. training school		1No. girls dormitory constructed		Not implemented
			Provision of school furniture to Afosu voc. / tech. training school & other schools		School furnitures provided		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit 1 storey classroom block for Afosu voc. / tech. training school (Phase 2)		1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block, office, store etc. at Afosu Islamic school		1No. 6-unit classroom block constructed		Ongoing (80% complete)
			School feeding programme		To provide meals to school children		Fully implemented
			Formation of girl child clubs		Girl child clubs formed		Fully implemented
			Sports and cultural development		To develop sport and culture		Fully implemented
			Construction of 2No. masters bungalow at Afosu voc. / tech. school		2No. masters bungalow constructed		Not implemented
			Scholarship and financial assistance to needy but brilliant students		Scholarship awarded		Ongoing (30% complete)

Table 25: Summary d

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - EDUCATION			
2014	Fully implemented	5	24
	Ongoing	10	48
	Not implemented	6	28
	Total number of projects	21	100
2015	Fully implemented	5	20
	Ongoing	11	44
	Not implemented	9	36
	Total number of projects	25	100
2016	Fully implemented	12	48
	Ongoing	3	12
	Not implemented	10	40
	Total number of projects	25	100
2017	Fully implemented	5	46
	Ongoing	2	18
	Not implemented	4	36
	Total number of projects	11	100
Total number of projects		82	100
Fully implemented		27	33
Ongoing		26	32
Not implemented		29	35

Table 26: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - HEALTH						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			District response initiative on HIV / AIDS		Response initiated on HIV / AIDS conducted		Fully implemented
			Malaria control		Malaria controlled		Fully implemented
			Health programme (nutrition / pop. Activities / EPI etc.)		Health programme organized		Fully implemented
			RHIP / HAPE sustainability programme		RHIP / HAPE programme organized		Fully implemented
			Procurement of cervical cancer screening machine		Cervical cancer screening machine procured		Not implemented
			Fencing of New Abirem Government Hospital		New Abirem Government Hospital fenced		Ongoing (45% complete)
			Construction of ultra modern theatre		Ultra modern theatre constructed		Not implemented
			Construct pavilion for CWC at New Abirem		Pavilion constructed		Not implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit nurses quarters at Abokyikrom		1No. 6-unit Nurses quarters constructed		Not implemented
			Repair vehicles		Vehicles serviced		Ongoing (30% complete)

Table 27: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - HEALTH						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Construction of 10No. CHPS compound		2No. CHPS compound constructed		Ongoing (30% complete)
			District response initiative on HIV / AIDS		Response initiated on HIV / AIDS conducted		Fully implemented
			Malaria control		Malaria controlled		Fully implemented
			Health programme (nutrition / pop. Activities / EPI etc.)		Health programme organized		Fully implemented
			RHIP / HAPE sustainability programme		RHIP / HAPE programme organized		Fully implemented
			Repair vehicles		Vehicles serviced		Ongoing (30% complete)

Table 28: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - HEALTH						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			District response initiative on HIV / AIDS		Response initiated on HIV / AIDS conducted		Fully implemented
			Malaria control		Malaria controlled		Fully implemented
			Health programme (nutrition / pop. Activities / EPI etc.)		Health programme organized		Fully implemented
			RHIP / HAPE sustainability programme		RHIP / HAPE programme organized		Fully implemented
			Construction of 10No. CHPS compound		2No. CHPS compound constructed		Fully implemented
			Construction of 10No. CHPS compound		1No. CHPS compound constructed		Ongoing (10% complete)
			Construction of ultra modern theatre		Ultra modern theatre constructed		Not implemented
			Construct pavilion for CWC at New Abirem		Pavilion constructed		Not implemented

Table 29: Performance review (2014-2017) d

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - HEALTH						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive & equitable access to & participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			District response initiative on HIV / AIDS		Response initiated on HIV / AIDS conducted		Fully implemented
			Malaria control		Malaria controlled		Fully implemented
			Health programme (nutrition / pop. Activities / EPI etc.)		Health programme organized		Fully implemented
			RHIP / HAPE sustainability programme		RHIP / HAPE programme organized		Fully implemented
			Construction of 10 No. CHPS compound		1 No. CHPS compound constructed		Ongoing (30% complete)

Table 30: Summary d

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment - HEALTH			
2014	Fully implemented	4	40
	Ongoing	2	20
	Not implemented	4	40
	Total number of projects	10	100
2015	Fully implemented	4	67
	Ongoing	2	33
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	6	100
2016	Fully implemented	5	62.5
	Ongoing	1	12.5
	Not implemented	2	25
	Total number of projects	8	100
2017	Fully implemented	4	80
	Ongoing	0	0
	Not implemented	1	20
	Total number of projects	5	100
Total number of projects		29	100
Fully implemented		17	59
Ongoing		5	17
Not implemented		7	24

Table 31: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organise quarterly departmental meetings	4	4No. Quarterly departmental meetings organized	4	Fully implemented
			Organise 3No. General Assembly meetings	3	3No. Assembly meetings organized	3	Fully implemented
			Justice & security		Provide security		Fully implemented
			Organise civic education programme		Civic education organized		Fully implemented
			Completion of a court house		Court house completed		Ongoing (59% complete)
			Prepare composite budget	1	Composite budget prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Preparation of AAP	1	AAP prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan	1	M & E Plan prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Support for GYEEDA		GYEEDA supported		Fully implemented
			Supply for furniture & furnishing of 3-storey assembly offices		Offices furnished		Fully implemented
			Supply/installation of computers, table top fridges, curtains, carpet for 3-storey assembly office		Items provided for offices		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Staff training in ICT, DA & others, MMDAs / students		Staff trained		Fully implemented
			Financial support for disability programme		Disability programme supported		Fully implemented
			Maintenance & repair of Assembly vehicles		Assembly vehicles serviced		Fully implemented
			Gazet, publication & publicity of documents	1	Documents gazette	1	Fully implemented
			Payment of compensation		Compensation paid		Fully implemented
			Material assistance to communities in need		Communities assisted		Fully implemented
			Disaster management fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			District water and sanitation management support		DWST supported		Fully implemented
			Renovation of old education block for fire service and immigration office		Office renovated		Fully implemented

Table 32: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Adaptation to climate change & environmental protection activities		Climate change activities support		Fully implemented
			Accumulated interest on outstanding debt		Interest accumulated		
			Contingency fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			Procure of a new vehicle for assembly		Vehicle procured		Not implemented
			National celebrations	1	National celebrations observed	1	Fully implemented
			Other recurrent expenditure		Funds provided for recurrent expenditure		Fully implemented

Table 33: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Organise quarterly departmental meetings	4	4No. Quarterly departmental meetings organized	4	Fully implemented
			Organise 3No. general assembly meetings	3	3No. assembly meetings organized	3	Fully implemented
			Justice & security		Provide security		Fully implemented
			Construction of a canteen at BNDA		Canteen constructed		Ongoing (50% complete)
			Organise civic education programme		Civic education organized		Fully implemented
			Completion of a court house		Court house completed		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Construct residence for the magistrate		Residence constructed		Fully implemented
			Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan		M & E Plan prepared		Fully implemented
			Payment of compensation		Compensation paid		Fully implemented
			Prepare composite budget	1	Composite budget prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Maintenance & repair of Assembly vehicles		Assembly vehicles serviced		Fully implemented
			Dissemination of information to the general public on the activities of the district assembly		Information disseminated		Fully implemented
			Gazzet, publication & publicity of documents	1	Documents gazette	1	Fully implemented
			Material assistance to communities in need		Communities assisted		Fully implemented
			Disaster management fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			Support for GYEEDA		GYEEDA supported		Fully implemented
			Supply for furniture & furnishing of 3-storey assembly offices		Offices furnished		Fully implemented
			Supply/installation of computers, table top fridges, curtains, carpet for 3-storey assembly office		Items provided for offices		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Renovation of assembly block		Assembly block renovated		Ongoing (85% complete)

Table 34: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2015			Staff training in ICT, DA & others, MMDAs / students		Staff trained		Fully implemented
			Procurement of other office equipment e.g. generator		Generator procured		Fully implemented
			Financial support for disability programme		Disability programme supported		Fully implemented
			District water and sanitation management support		DWST supported		Fully implemented
			Adaptation to climate change & environmental protection activities		Climate change activities support		Fully implemented
			Contingency fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			National celebrations	1	National celebrations observed	1	Fully implemented
			Preparation of AAP	1	AAP prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Other recurrent expenditure		Funds provided for recurrent expenditure		Fully implemented

Table 35: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Organise quarterly departmental meetings	4	4No. Quarterly departmental meetings organized	4	Fully implemented
			Organise 3No. general assembly meetings	3	3No. assembly meetings organized	3	Fully implemented
			Justice & security		Provide security		Fully implemented
			Prepare composite budget		Composite budget prepared		Fully implemented
			Organise civic education programme		Civic education organized		Fully implemented
			Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan		M & E Plan prepared		Fully implemented
			Payment of compensation		Compensation paid		Fully implemented
			Maintenance & repair of Assembly vehicles		Assembly vehicles serviced		Fully implemented
			Dissemination of information to the general public on the activities of the district assembly		Information disseminated		Fully implemented
			Gazet, publication & publicity of documents	1	Documents gazette	1	Fully implemented
			Material assistance to communities in need		Communities assisted		Fully implemented
			Disaster management fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			Support for GYEEDA		GYEEDA supported		Fully implemented
			Supply for furniture & furnishing of 3-storey assembly offices		Offices furnished		Fully implemented
			Supply/installation of computers, table top fridges, curtains, carpet for 3-storey assembly office		Items provided for offices		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Renovation of assembly block		Assembly block renovated		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Staff training in ICT, DA & others, MMDAs / students		Staff trained		Fully implemented
			Financial support for disability programme		Disability programme supported		Fully implemented
			District water and sanitation management support		DWST supported		Fully implemented

Table 36: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016			Construction of 2No. boreholes at the district, New Abirem (staff quarters and main assembly)		10No. boreholes constructed	10	Fully implemented
			Adaptation to climate change & environmental protection activities		Climate change activities support		Fully implemented
			Accumulated interest on outstanding debt		Interest accumulated		
			Contingency fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			National celebrations	1	National celebrations observed	1	Fully implemented
			Other recurrent expenditure		Funds provided for recurrent expenditure		Fully implemented
			Preparation of AAP	1	AAP prepared	1	Fully implemented

Table 37: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Organise quarterly departmental meetings	4	4No. Quarterly departmental meetings organized	4	Ongoing (70% complete)
			Organise 3No. general assembly meetings	3	3No. assembly meetings organized	3	Ongoing (50% complete)
			Justice & security		Provide security		Fully implemented
			Prepare composite budget	1	Composite budget prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Preparation of AAP	1	AAP prepared	1	Fully implemented
			Prepare monitoring and evaluation plan		M & E Plan prepared		Fully implemented
			Valuate assembly properties		Assembly properties valuated		Ongoing (5% complete)
			Payment of compensation		Compensation paid		Fully implemented
			Maintenance & repair of Assembly vehicles		Assembly vehicles serviced		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Dissemination of information to the general public on the activities of the district assembly		Information disseminated		Fully implemented
			Gazzet, publication & publicity of documents	1	Documents gazette	1	Ongoing (60% complete)
			Material assistance to communities in need		Communities assisted		Fully implemented
			Disaster management fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			Support for GYEEDA		GYEEDA supported		Fully implemented
			Supply for furniture & furnishing of 3-storey assembly offices		Offices furnished		Fully implemented
			Supply/installation of computers, table top fridges, curtains, carpet for 3-storey assembly office		Items provided for offices		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Renovation of assembly block		Assembly block renovated		Ongoing (70% complete)
			Walling of DCE & DCD bungalows		DCE & DCD bungalows fenced		Ongoing (30% complete)
			Staff training in ICT, DA & others, MMDAs / students		Staff trained		Fully implemented

Table 38: Performance review (2014-2017) e

Period	Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective: Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens engagement						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2017			Financial support for disability programme		Disability programme supported		Fully implemented
			District water and sanitation management support		DWST supported		Fully implemented
			Construction of 2No. boreholes at the district, New Abirem (staff quarters and main assembly)		1No. boreholes constructed		Fully implemented
			Adaptation to climate change & environmental protection activities		Climate change activities support		Fully implemented
			Accumulated interest on outstanding debt		Interest accumulated		
			Contingency fund		Funds provided		Fully implemented
			National celebrations		National celebrations observed		Fully implemented
			Other recurrent expenditure		Funds provided for recurrent expenditure		Fully implemented
			Preparation of AAP		AAP prepared		Fully implemented

Table 39: Summary e

Year	Status of implementation	Number of projects	Achievement level (%)
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance			
2014	Fully implemented	22	88
	Ongoing	2	8
	Not implemented	1	4
	Total number of projects	25	100
2015	Fully implemented	24	86
	Ongoing	4	14
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	28	100
2016	Fully implemented	23	92
	Ongoing	2	8
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	25	100
2017	Fully implemented	19	70
	Ongoing	8	30
	Not implemented	0	0
	Total number of projects	27	100
Total number of projects		105	100
Fully implemented		88	84
Ongoing		16	15
Not implemented		1	1

Total releases from Government of Ghana

The Birim North District Assembly during the plan period budgeted for GH¢ 6,062,947.85 for personnel emolument as against actual release of GH¢ 3,814,628.95. With regards to capital expenditure / assets, the Assembly budgeted for GH¢ 34,108,753.95 while GH¢ 17,491,696.72 was released. GH¢ 21,691,427.02 was budgeted for goods and services but a total of GH¢ 8,980,051.31 was released during the plan period as indicated in table 40 below.

Table 40: Total Release from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	732,500.00	732,500.00	890,524.00	-	(158,024.00)	890,524.00	-
2015	1,960,370.16	1,960,370.16	1,690,550.00	-	269,820.16	1,690,550.00	-
2016	1,201,003.05	1,201,003.05	807,027.45	-	393,975.60	807,027.45	-
2017	2,169,074.64	1,139,803.05	1,317,051.50	1,029,271.59	(177,248.45)	1,317,051.50	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	2,660,602.64	2,660,602.64	1,157,643.14	-	1,502,959.50	1,157,643.14	-
2015	14,330,670.16	14,330,670.16	6,754,996.15	-	7,575,674.01	6,754,996.15	-
2016	8,907,462.15	8,907,462.15	6,828,877.43	-	2,078,584.72	6,828,877.43	-
2017	8,210,019.00	8,210,019.00	2,750,180.00	-	5,459,839.00	2,750,180.00	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,672,210.00	1,672,210.00	722,670.36	-	949,539.64	722,670.36	-
2015	6,763,062.00	6,763,062.00	1,512,089.05	-	5,250,972.95	1,512,089.05	-
2016	5,046,136.02	5,046,136.02	4,278,749.46	-	767,386.56	4,278,749.46	-
2017	8,210,019.00	8,210,019.00	2,466,542.44	-	5,743,476.56	2,466,542.44	-

Source: Finance office, BNDA, March, 2017

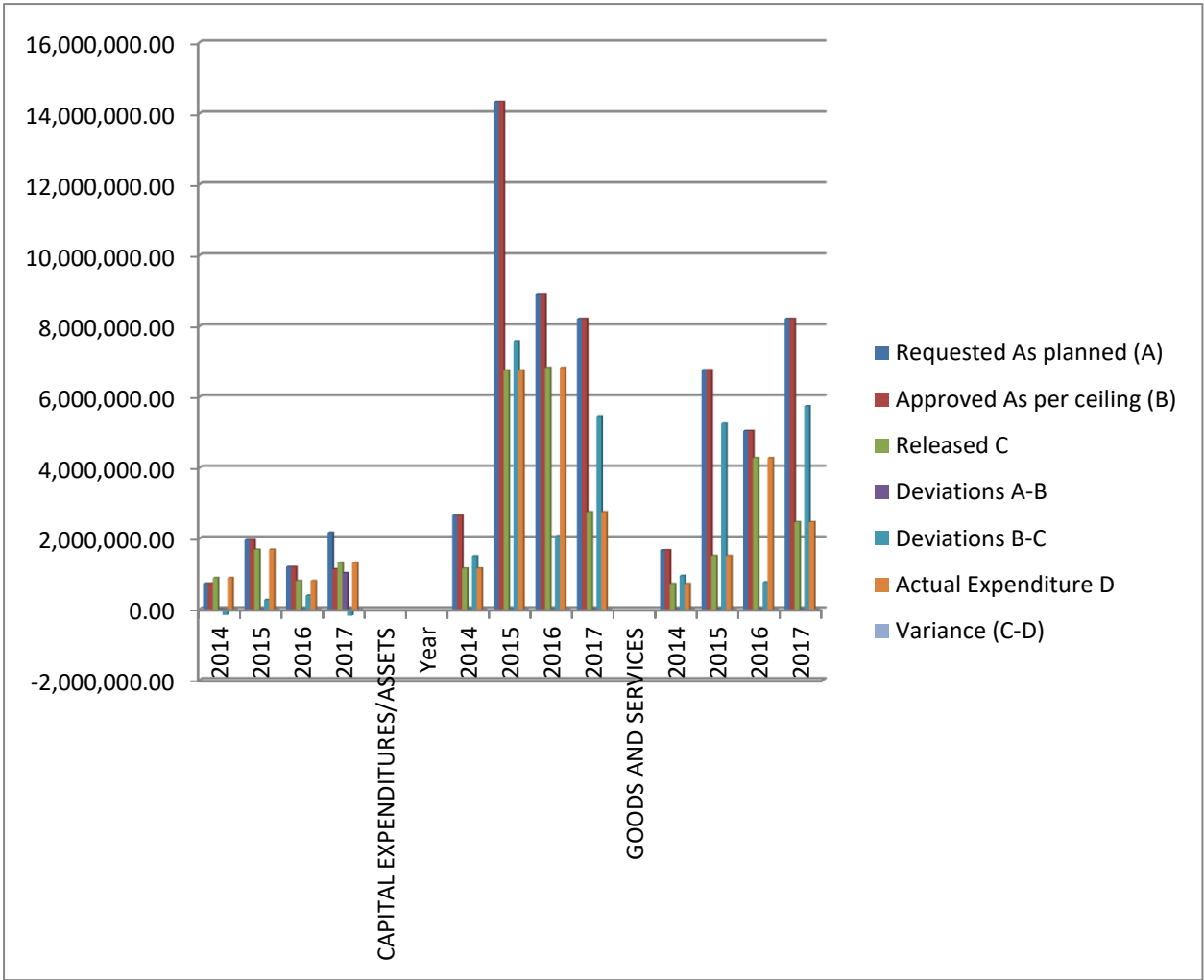


Figure 1: Total Release from Government of Ghana

Table 41: All Sources of financial Resources for the BNDA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG												
IGF	344,210.00	301,851.89	42,358.11	4,790,130.00	587,178.35	4,202,951.65	2,371,700.00	2,308,735.76	62,964.24	2,511,890.00	720,742.89	1,791,147.11
DACF	1,683,388.64	574,671.15	1,108,717.49	1,700,000.00	1,356,040.71	343,959.29	1,755,000.00	1,510,122.36	244,877.64	1,760,000.00	639,081.27	1,120,918.73
DDF	568,754.00	587,684.29	(18,930.29)	600,000.00	316,784.00	283,216.00	536,962.15	544,154.00	(7,191.85)	650,000.00	-	650,000.00
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	44,200.00	16,116.95	28,083.05	70,000.00	66,572.89	3,427.11	100,000.00	92,337.66	7,662.34	50,000.00	10,000.00	40,000.00
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (please, specify)												
Total	2,640,552.64	1,480,324.28	1,160,228.36	7,160,130.00	2,326,575.95	4,833,554.05	4,763,662.15	4,455,349.78	308,312.37	4,971,890.00	1,369,824.16	3,602,065.84

Source: Finance office, BNDA, March, 2017

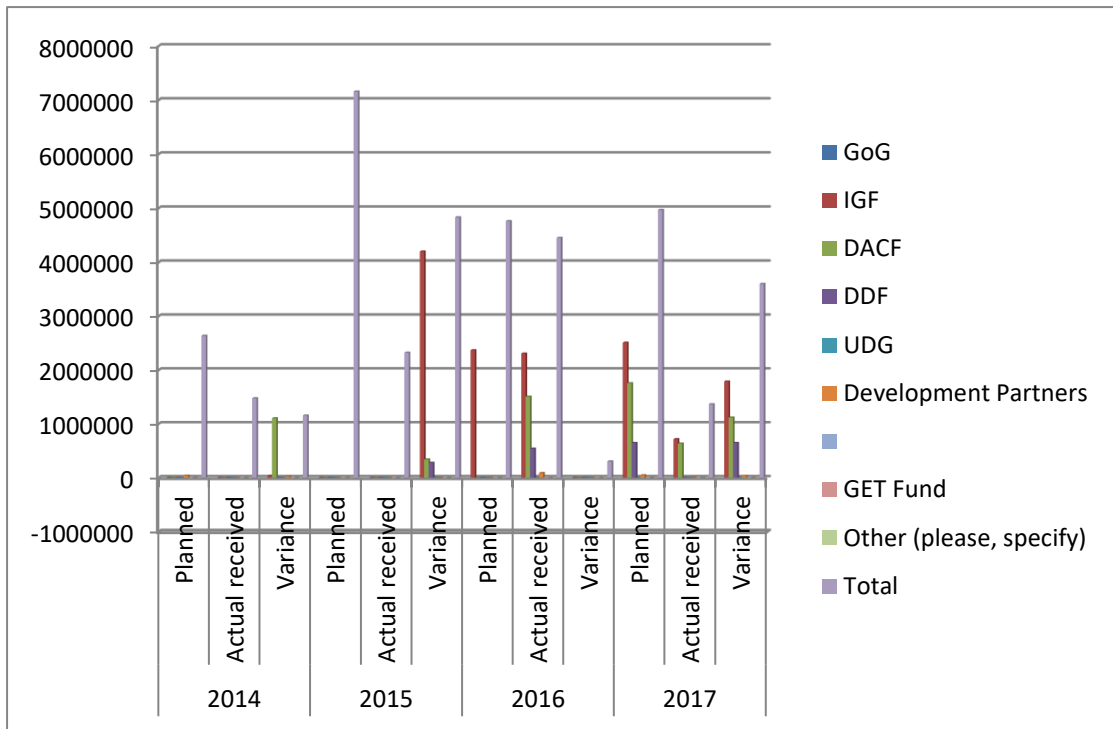


Figure 2: All Sources of financial Resources for the BNDA

1.3 PROFILE

The Birim North District is located in the Eastern Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Birim District Council in 1987 as part of the government's decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area. After Akyemansa District was carved out of the Birim North District, its estimated total land area reduced significantly from 1270 square kilometers to 550 square kilometers. It has 78 settlements within its jurisdiction. It is mainly an agrarian economy into farming. Mining employs 1% of the active labour force of the population.

This chapter provides the general characteristics of the District including physical, economic and demographic characteristics. Natural features and human activities are considered to be of critical importance and are fundamental to planning for the future development of the Birim North District. These and other sectors will be described detailed in the following sections.

1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

The development and implementation of the DMTDP is hitched on the existence of adequate and appropriate human and material capacities coupled with the political will to implement the Plan. The ability of the DPCU to prepare and implement the plan was assessed based on the availability of requisite human, material and financial resources.

The assessment revealed that the Assembly has the full complement of qualified and competent heads of departments and units who constitute the DPCU. Additionally, the Birim North District Assembly can also boast of satisfactory leadership and management capacities.

In terms of structure, the day to day administrative and political decisions are taken by the Executive Committee chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Executive Committee reports directly to the General Assembly which is the ultimate body for legislative, deliberative and approval of recommendations from the executive committee. There are five statutory and one ad hoc sub-committees of the executive committee. In terms of the bureaucracy of the assembly, all the departments are headed by full directors of which about 95% possess post graduate degrees. At the apex of the government bureaucracy is the District Coordinating Director who is responsible for

coordinating the activities of the departments, units and agencies. The human resource mix is skewed in favour of males comprising 70.3% of the staff strength as against 29.7% females. The age categorization shows a greater percentage of the staff is within the middle age with many years of working experience. The Assembly has a staff strength of One hundred and forty three (143) out of which the different classes of ages range from 20-35 has 39 staff (26.35%), 31-40 has 13 staff (8.8%), 41-50 has 49 staff (33.1%) and 51-60 has 42 (28.4%). The analysis of the human resource capacity of the assembly gives a positive indication of high level of human resource with high level of working experience who can work for extra hours to achieve results.

The Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 and L.I. 2232 designate the District Planning Coordinating Unit as the nerve center and hub for plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation while providing advice and secretariat services to the District Planning Authority. The Unit is headed by a Senior Development Planning Officer with a post graduate degree and assisted by an Assistant Development Planning Officer. The two officers, with the support of Service Personnel, perform the secretariat and coordinating functions of the DPCU leading to the achievement of development targets and objectives.

However, the Assembly needs to do more in terms of release of funds and timeliness of the release to facilitate smooth implementation of the Plan. With a management capacity index of 6.9, the Assembly can be said to be of average in terms of performance and needs to work towards improving on its current conditions particularly in the areas of release of funds for M&E activities. The absence of official laptops for the DPCU, colour printer and dedicated vehicle for monitoring are some of the logistical challenges that can militate against smooth implementation of the DMTDP.

Table 42: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Capacity Indicators	Scores													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total	Av.
1. Qualifications of personnel	9	8	10	9	8	8	9	8	8	10	8	9	104	8.7
2. Staff Compliment	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120	10.0
3. M & E Skills & Knowledge	7	5	5	7	5	8	8	7	6	8	8	5	79	6.6
4. Availability of Funds	10	4	4	4	5	4	6	5	6	4	6	6	64	5.3
5. Utilisation of Funds	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	55	4.6
6. Timely access to funds	5	3	5	6	2	2	6	4	4	3	5	8	53	4.4
7. Leadership	7	6	6	5	7	5	9	5	5	4	5	8	72	6.0
8. Management	7	8	6	5	7	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	73	6.1
9. Workload	6	5	6	7	6	10	6	6	7	10	7	7	83	6.9
10. Motivation/ Incentives	5	6	5	5	7	5	6	5	7	7	6	5	69	5.8
11. Equipment/ Facilities	6	5	5	4	4	5	8	6	5	5	5	6	64	5.3
Total Individual score	76	64	66	66	65	67	79	66	70	71	71	75		

The capacity and management index for BNDA is therefore, **6.91**

1.4 Physical and Natural Environment

1.4.1 Location and Size

The District is bordered to the North by Kwahu West District, to the West by Asante Akyem South and Adansi South District all in the Ashanti Region, to the South by Akyemansa District and to the East by Atiwa and Kwaebibirem District. The District covers an area of 550 square kilometers.

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT IN THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

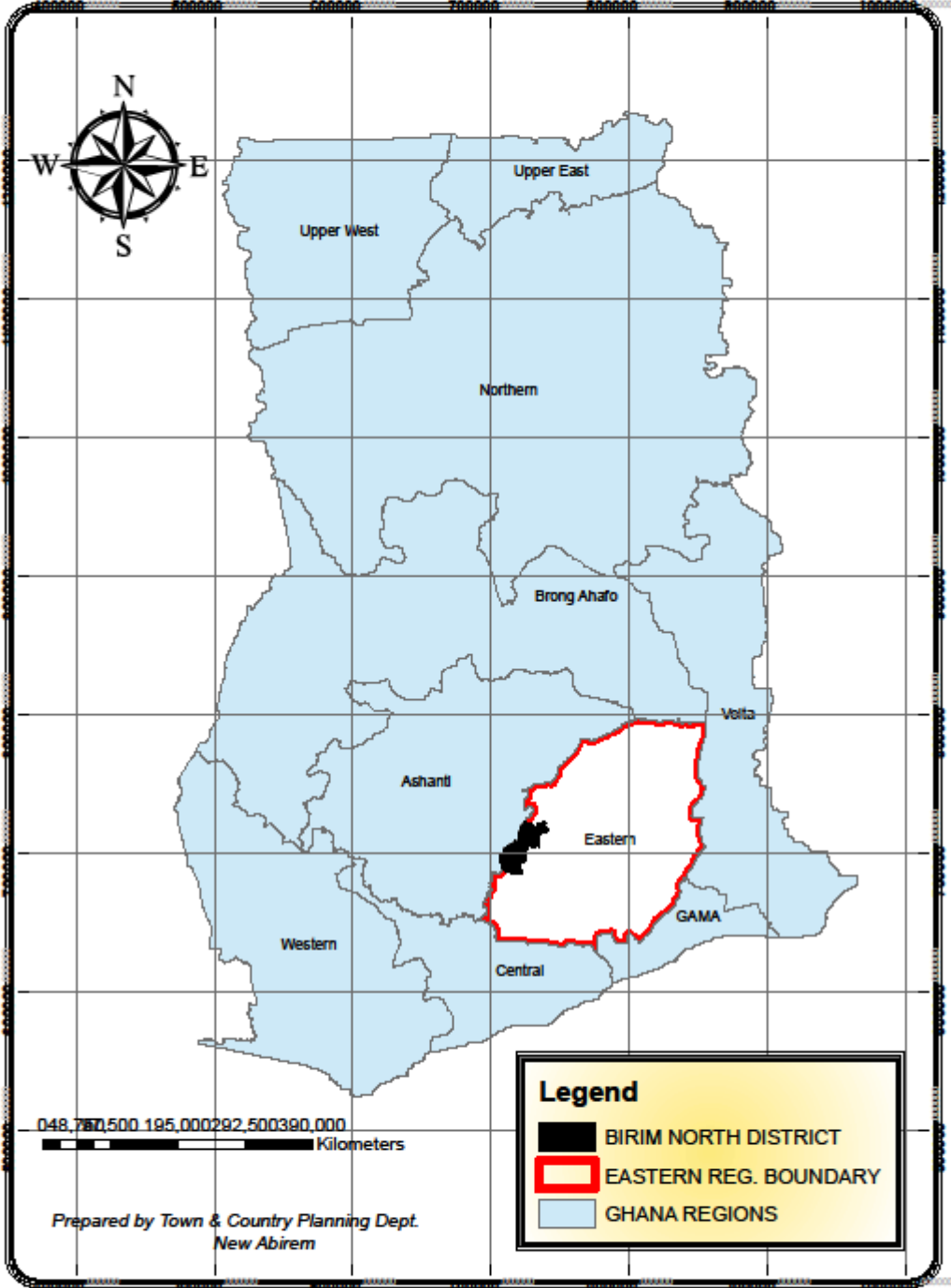


Figure 3: Map of Birim North in National Context

MAP OF BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

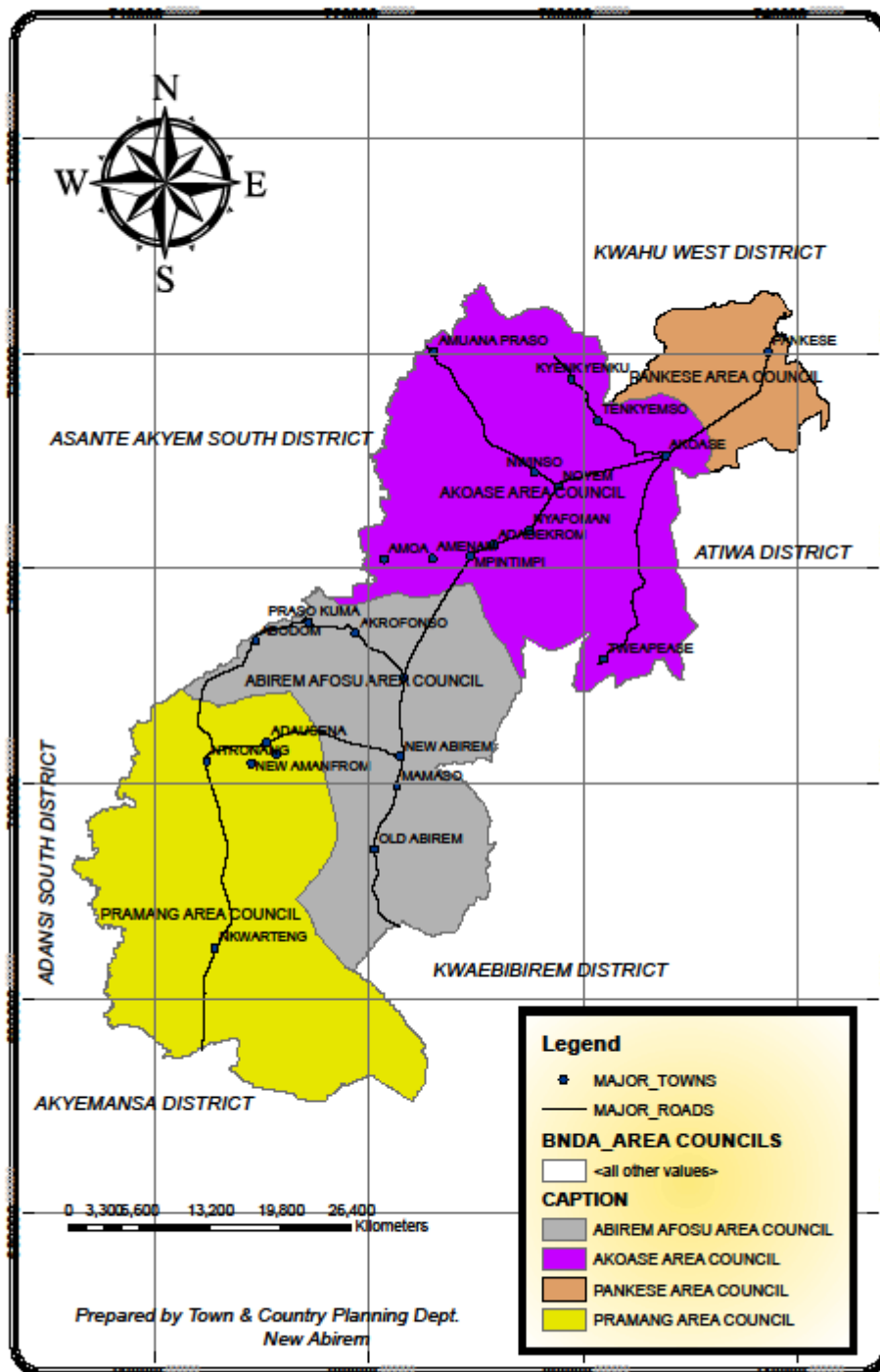


Figure 4: Map of Birim North District

1.4.2 Relief and Drainage

The District is mostly undulating and mountainous in nature. The hilly areas of the District are basically made up of lava flows and schist which in some cases rise to over 61 metres above sea level. These areas have high rainfall of about 170cm per annum. The low areas of the District are also made up of phyllite and greywacke. These areas have relatively low rainfall compared with the hilly areas. The terrain of the District is not uniform. The areas from the East of Akoase up to the North-Eastern part of the District have an elevation of about 244 metres above sea level. Additionally, the areas from Amuana Praso in the North to Tweapease in the East, New Abirem and Hweakwae to the South and Ntronang and Praso Kuma to the West rise to a height between 243-183 metres above sea level. The Southern part of the District comprising the area stretching from the South of New Abirem, the District capital through Nkwateng and the surrounding areas can be described as very low lying areas. These areas rise to a maximum height of 61 metres.

The District is drained mainly by two great and historical rivers; the Pra and the Birim Rivers. The latter is a tributary of the Pra River. The Pra River serves as the boundary between the District and two Districts in Ashanti Region which share borders with the Birim North District, whilst the Birim River serves as the Southern boundary of the District. The tributaries of these rivers include the Nwi, Mamang, Adechensu, Sukrang and Afotusu rivers. All these rivers and streams flow generally from the North East to the South West to join the Pra which flows southwards and enters the sea at Shama in the Western Region. These rivers and streams have high volumes of water that can be utilized to boost agricultural production in the District. This important natural resource is least taken advantage of and it is incumbent on the District Agriculture Directorate to re-orient farmers to enter into irrigation farming by taking advantage of the abundant water bodies to ensure crop production all year round. It is one of the most important strategies by which the District can generate employment, increase agricultural productivity all year round, reduce poverty, and enhance the standard of living of the people in the District since a greater percentage of the people are involved in agriculture. Moreover, these water bodies could also be harnessed and treated to supply potable water to many of the towns in the District.

1.4.3 Climate

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone that experiences substantial amounts of precipitation. It experiences a double maxima rainfall pattern. The first rainfall season starts from late March to early July and the second season starts from mid-August to late October. The amount of rainfall received in the District is between 150 cm and 200 cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May-June and September-October yearly. Temperatures range between an average minimum of 25.2 Degree Celsius and a maximum of 27.9 Degree Celsius. The District has a relative humidity of about 55-59 per cent during the entire year. This high amount of rainfall and moderate temperatures has the potential of improving and sustaining agricultural activities in the District. This climatic condition supports the cultivation of cash crops such as oil palm and cocoa. This has given rise to increased farming activities in the District. This climatic condition confirms why the District is mostly described as agrarian.

1.4.4 Vegetation

The District lies within the Semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana comprising tall trees with evergreen undergrowth. The forest contains large species of economic trees. These trees are highly valuable for the timber industry. The District is home to five (5) forest reserves. The rapid expansion of the cocoa and oil palm farming in the District coupled with the activities of the illegal chain saw operators are changing the original forest into a secondary type. This type of vegetation with its associated undergrowth prevents the soil from erosion and adds humus to improve the soil's fertility. This makes the soil rich in nutrients and supports crop production in the District. The vegetation is also home to many wildlife species which provides meat to a portion of the population. Frequent bushfires have also contributed to the change that is occurring in the original vegetation.

BIRIM NORTH FOREST RESERVES

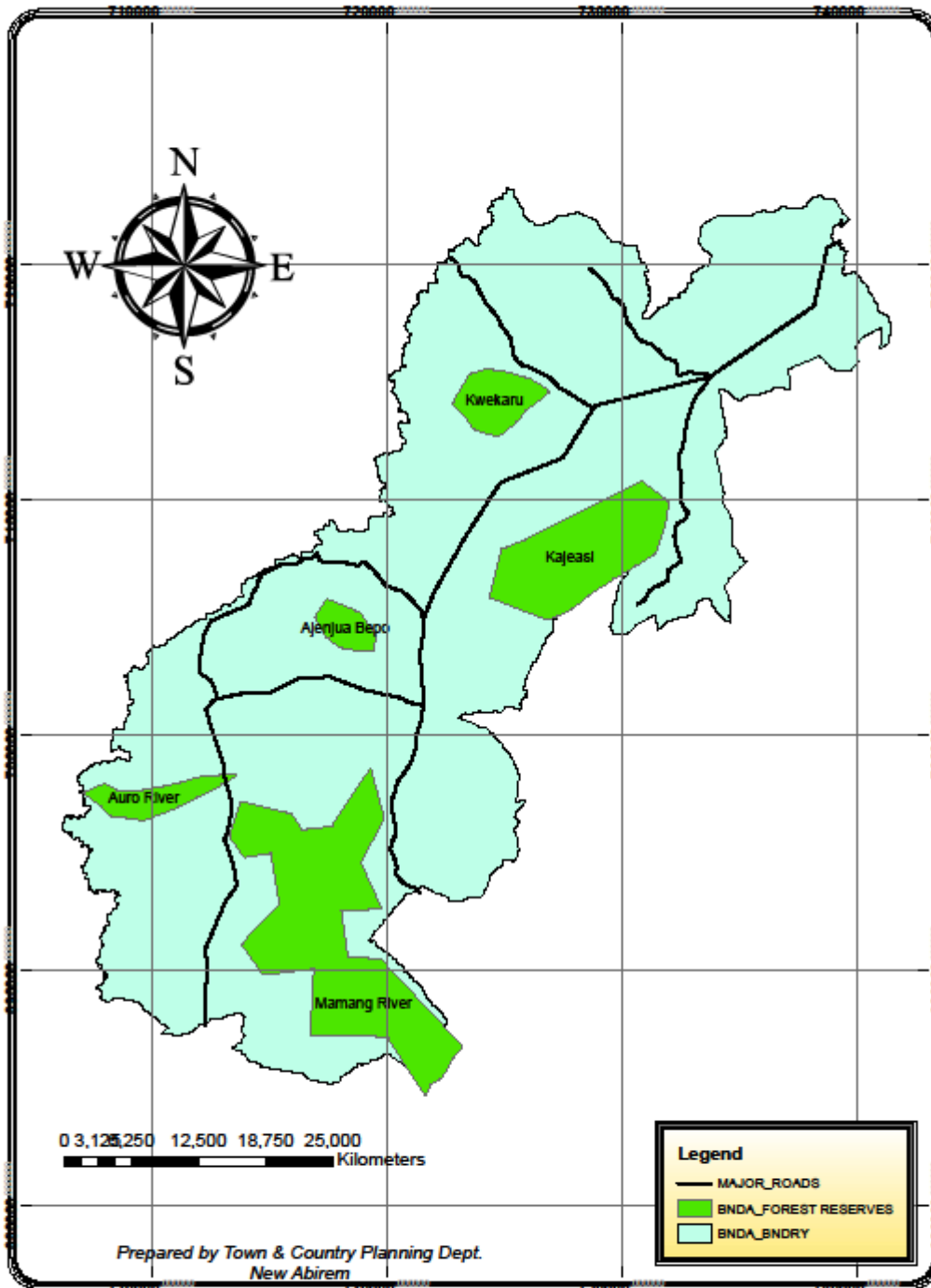


Figure 5: Birim North Forest Reserves

1.5 Minerals

1.5.1 Mining

Various minerals occur within the District. However, Gold is the largest mineral deposit which is found in both rocks and alluvial. The alluvial gold is obtained from the eroded and weathered Birimian rocks, Tarkwaian rocks and also from the mineralized eroded granites where the River Pra flows. River Pra, its valleys and plains are the good source of the alluvial gold. Currently, between New Abirem and Pankese contains a lot of small scale artisanal gold. Besides, there are lots of illegal artisanal gold miners popularly called “GALAMSEY” operators. There are about seven small scale miners in the district with one multinational company operating in the district (Newmont Golden Ridge Limited-Akyem).

Newmont Golden Ridge Limited activities’ can be found mainly in Southern part of the district around Ajenjua Bepo surrounded by Ntronang, Afosu, Adausena, New Abirem, New Amanfrom, Hweakwae, Old Abirem, Mamanso, Adjenua, Yaw Tano & Hamlet communities.

As at the end of 2016, the District Assembly received a total of GHc1, 406,150.23 as royalties for the last quarter of 2013. A sum of GHc 425,000.00 was also received as property rate for 2016. By this, it means that the assembly is yet to receive royalties for the following years, 2014, 2015, 2016 and that of first half of 2017. It therefore stands to reason that if the arrears are paid, the district assembly would be in a better position to deliver on its mandate in its service delivery such as provision of water and sanitation facilities, schools, health, and roads among others.



Figure 6: Degraded land by Galamsey

Source: Field survey data, 2010

Table 43:Newmont Employment statistics as at June, 2017

Employment statistics as at June, 2017		
Local local	380	46%
Local	426	52%
Expatriate	12	1%
Total	818	100%

Source: SRF, 2017

Newmont Akyem Golden Ridge as at 2017 had employed three hundred and eighty (380) people from the district. Four hundred and twenty six (426) people from outside the district and twelve (12) from outside the country. Additional Newmont indirectly had created employment in other sectors such as the transport services, hospitality industries, catering services and other SMEs in the district.

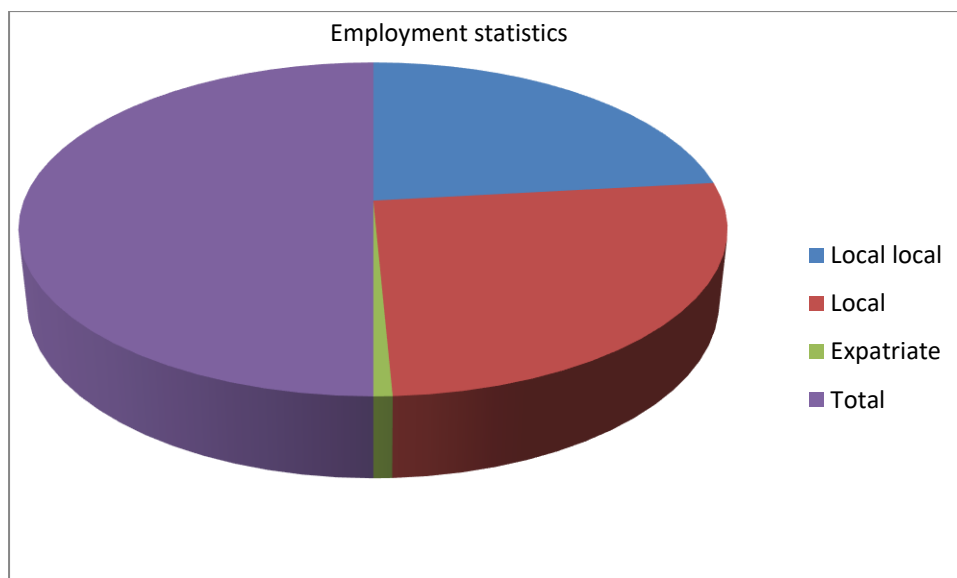


Figure 7: Newmont Employment statistics-June, 2017

Table 44: Newmont Employment by Gender

Employment by gender		
Employee category	Number	Percentage
Male	731	89%
Female	87	11%
Total	818	100%

Source: NAKDeF, 2017

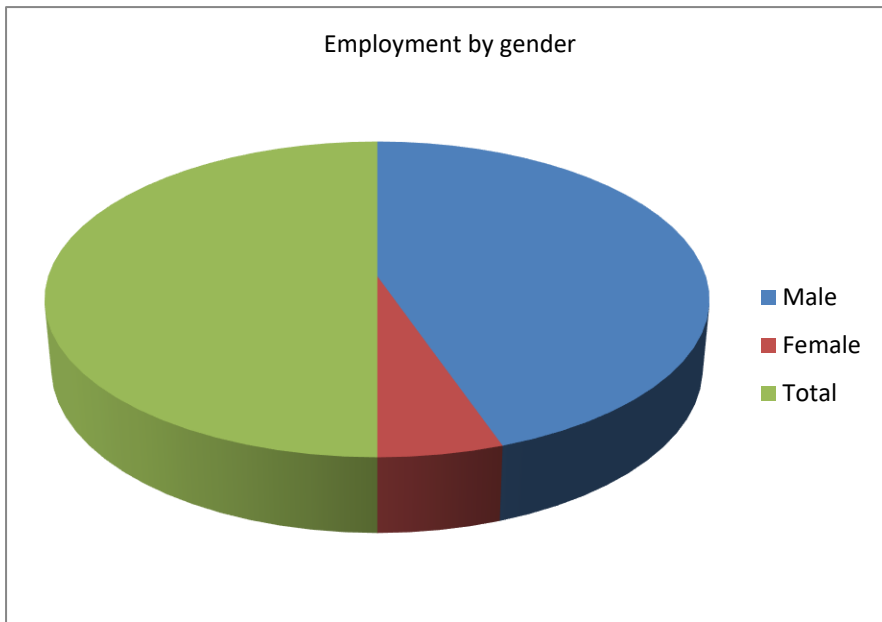


Figure 8: Newmont Employment by Gender

Out of the total eight hundred and eighteen (818) people employed by Newmont Golden Ridge, seven hundred and thirty one (731) people representing 89% are males whiles eighty seven (87) people representing 11% are females.

1.6 Settlement Systems

1.6.1 Introduction

Basically, two settlement patterns may be observed in the District. The towns exhibit linear settlement patterns whereas the villages depict scattered settlement patterns. Comparatively, the towns enjoy better infrastructural facilities in terms of good drinking water, electricity, health, education, telecommunication, postal services, among others

The major land uses are agriculture (food cash crops), settlements, infrastructure networks, utility installations, natural reserves, mining, forest and midlands and open waters. The urban centers have land uses like commerce, industry, recreation and public amenities while the rural settlements have a few public structures which are basically schools.

1.6.2 Spatial Distribution and Access to Essential Services

The district is divided into urban and rural settlements. The linkage between the urban and rural is by roads classified into highways and feeder roads. The major urban centers include New Abirem, Afosu, Akoase, Pankese and Amuana Praso, whereas rural settlements are

Abodom, Amoah, Tweapease, Praso kuma etc. Most rural settlements are fast developing into semi-urban settlements including Ahausena and Hweakwae. The rural communities are sparsely populated and therefore have limited access to socio-economic facilities. The distribution of facilities as indicated in the table below shows concentration of more infrastructural facilities in certain Area Councils than others.

Table 45: Area Councils and access to services

Name of Area Council	Health Facilities (Public)	Postal Services	Banking / Financial Facilities	National Fire Service	Police Station	Market Centre	Public Schools (All levels)
New Abirem/ Afosu	8No Available	1No Available	6No Available	1No Available	1No Available	1No Available	20No Available
Praman	3 No Available	1No Available	1No Available	N/A	1No Available	1No Available	15No Available
Pankese	3No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1No Available	13No Available
Akoase	7No Available	1No Available	3No Available	N/A	1No Available	2No Available	25No Available

From table 45 above, most of the communities and for that matter the Area Councils lack certain basic social facilities even though the rate of human settlement (i.e. residential properties) appears to be on ascendency.

All the Area councils have significant number of education facilities which are at the basic level in most cases and a few health facilities. However, the following facilities almost do not exist in majority of the Area Councils: Banking Institutions, Police Station, Market Centres, Fire Service and Postal Services. This implies that residents travel to nearby large towns to access such services. The implication of the above scenario is the continuous rural-urban drift existing in Ghana as a whole and also serving as a disincentive to investors.

1.6.3 Scalogram (Functional) Analysis

A scalogram is used to depict the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in a particular space and the relative functionality of each settlement within space. It consists of a matrix, with the columns occupied by the facilities / services / functions found in the district and rows occupied by the settlements in the district arranged in the descending order of population.

In this scalogram analysis, twenty (20) sampled communities and twenty-seven (27) services are used to determine the functionality of each settlement. The services were weighted and assigned centrality indices to depict their centrality levels. From the functional analysis, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification together with the settlements are shown in Table 46 below.

Table 46: Hierarchy of Settlements in Birim North district

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 2000	New Abirem,
2 nd	2	200-2000	Akoase, Afosu
3 rd	3	100-199	Ntronang, Pankese, Amuana Praso
4 th	14	Below 100	All other settlements

Source: BNDA - DPCU, 2017.

The scalogram indicates that the first order settlement, New Abirem, provides higher order services to its inhabitants and the rest of the district. These services range from security, judicial and administrative services. Apart from its main administrative functions, New Abirem serves as an educational centre for the entire area providing levels of education up to the senior high level.

The second order settlements namely Afosu and Akoase also provide other lower order services in their catchment areas. For example, Akoase provides banking and educational services to communities in its range such as Kuntense, Nyafomang, Tweapease, Omanekrom, Odontuase, Sakapia, and Kyenkyenku while Afosu provides all the levels of education up to the tertiary level and administrative functions to the Area Council.

The third order settlements comprise of the other Area Council Capitals and other major settlements in the district. These settlements have populations within above 1000 and provide minor services to surrounding villages. The area council capitals such as Pankese and Ntronang provide administrative services however, with the exception of Amuana Praso which is not an area council capital it also serves administrative services.

The fourth order settlements are those settlements that do not provide any special functions to other settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other hierarchy.

Table 47: Scalogram of first 20 settlements in Birim North District

Settlement	Pop. (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY, POST.&TE LECOM.			SECURITY & JUDIC.			ECONOMIC					ROADS			No. of Funs	H level
		K.G	Primary	J.H.S	S.HS/Vocational/Tech	Nursing	CHPS	Clinic	H. Centre	Hospital	Borehole	Pipe bome	KVIP	W C	Telephone	Electricity	P. Office	P. Station	Court	Fire St	Extension	W. Market	Bank	Hotel	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C Road	1 st C Road		
Weight (w)		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	27		
Akoase	10,356	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	19	3 rd	
Afosu	7,191	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	20	2 nd	
New Abirem	7,142	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	23	1 st	
Amuana Praso	5,811	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	14	5 th	
Ntronang	5,340	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	15	4 th	
Pankese	4,622	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	13	6 th
Mamanso	4,006	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	11	7 th	
Nkwateng	3,958	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	11	7 th	
Old Abirem	3,368	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	11	7 th	
Nwinso	3,055	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	9	9 th	
Tweapease	2,359	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	7	10 th	
Adausena	2,117	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	11	7 th	
Hweakwae	2,103	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	10	8 th	
Noyem	2,073	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	6	11 th	
Praso-Kuma	2,071	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	6	11 th	
Nyafomang	2,041	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	9	9 th	
Yaayaaso	1,389	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	5	12 th	
Amenam	1,276	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	4	13 th	
Amoa	1,214	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	6	11 th	
Abodom	1,087	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	7	10 th	
No. of Settlement (n)		20	20	19	3	1	9	2	1	1	15	9	6	3	16	16	4	4	1	1	1	7	5	4	2	20	5	2		
Wt-cent. Score (100xw)/n		5	10	20	83	400	25	50	100	0	9	200	7	40	6	7	33	25	100	200	6	14	20	20	50	9	200	38		

Source: BNDA-DPCU, 2017

SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

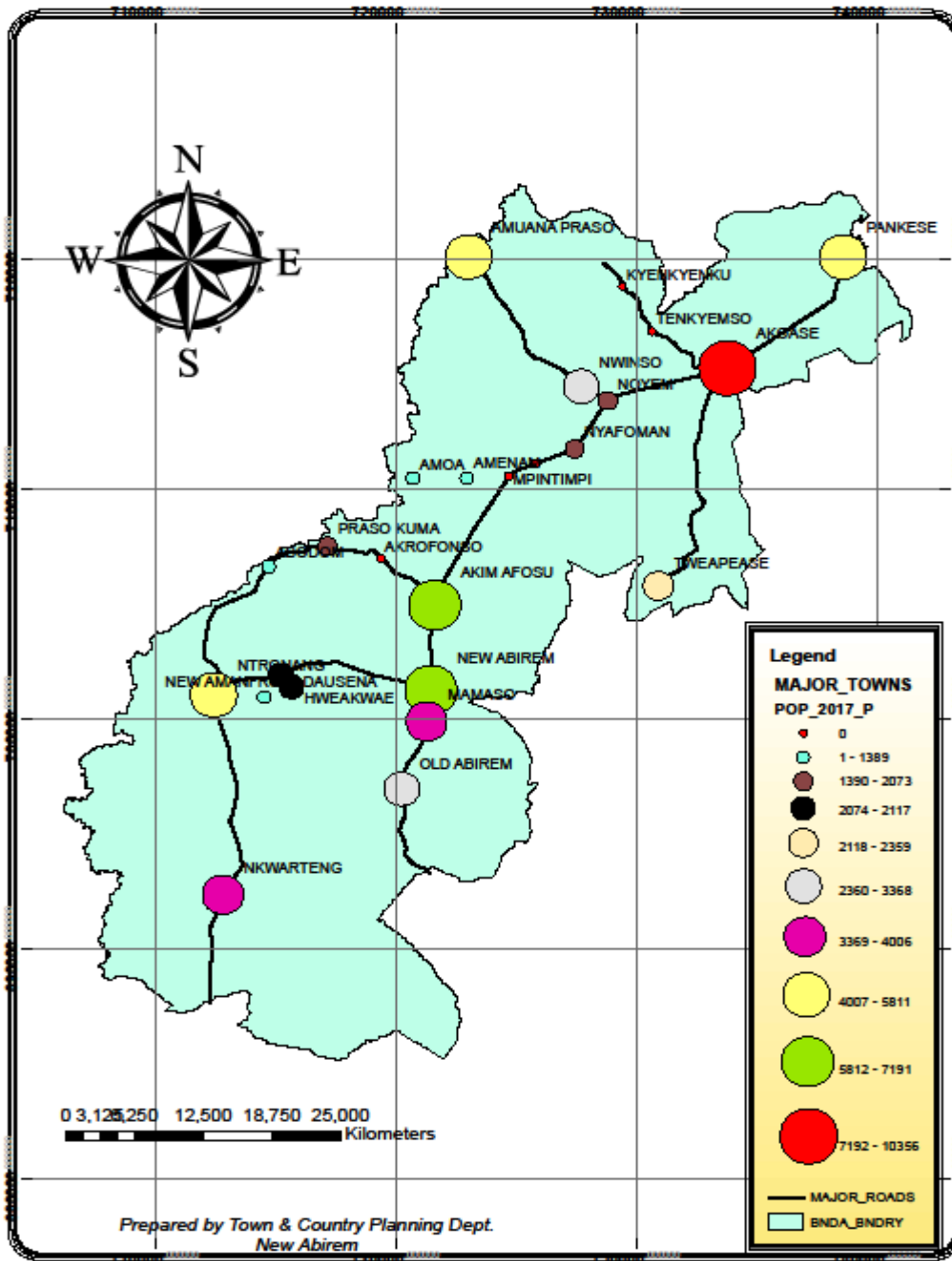


Figure 9: Settlement Hierarchy

1.6.4 Surface Accessibility to Services

Surface accessibility indicates how accessible services like health, education, postal and extension are to the generality of the population in the district. Human beings need basic facilities to satisfy their basic needs; however, the provision of these facilities is not a sureguarantee that their needs are satisfied. These facilities need to be accessible both economically and physically. Standardized time for accessing facilities is provided in Table 48 below.

Table 48: Accessibility Standards with respect to travel time to selected facilities

Service or Facility	High Access	Medium Access	Low Access	Least Access
Health, postal and security services	Up to 25 mins	25-30 mins	30-35 mins	Above 35 mins
Education and periodic markets	Up to 30 mins	30-40 mins	30-40 mins	Above 45 mins
Agriculture and banking service	Up to 25 mins	25-35mins	35-40 mins	Above 40 mins

Source: BNDA-DPCU, 2017

Based on the above standards, various basic calculations were made to arrive at the distances for the various services and on the various classes of roads. The observed average speed for the various roads is shown in Table 49.

Table 49: Average Speed on Classes of Roads

Classes of Roads	Average Speed(kilometers per hour)
First class	80
Second class	45
Third class	20

Source: BNDA - DPCU, 2017.

Using the standard travel times and the average speeds on the various classes of roads together with their waiting time, the various access zones were generated. The coverage area under each of the access zones have been indicated in Table 50 below.

Table 50: Areas in Different Accessibility Zones in the Birim North District

Facilities / Services	High		Medium		Low		Least	
	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%	Area(km ²)	%
Health	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7
Education	67.07	16.2	38.50	9.3	24.84	6.0	283.59	68.5
Periodic market	127.09	30.7	44.71	10.8	16.97	4.1	225.22	54.4
Banking	85.69	20.7	41.4	10.0	20.29	4.9	266.62	64.4
Agric Extension	61.27	14.8	44.29	10.7	16.56	4.0	290.21	70.1
Postal	79.49	19.2	25.67	6.2	21.53	5.2	287.32	69.4
Police	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7
Aggregate accessibility	149.04	36	58.79	14.2	23.59	5.7	182.57	44.1
Optimum accessibility	61.27	14.8	24.01	5.8	23.59	5.7	305.12	73.7

Source: BNDA - DPCU, 2017

Table 50 indicates that accessibility to services in the district is low. This stems from the fact that a large area in the district (44.1%) has no or little access to these necessities. Communities such as Amoa, Amenam, Noyem, Abodom, Praso-Kuma, and New Amanfrom have no access to at least one of the services. Furthermore, only 14.8 percent of the area in the district has access to all the services considered. A major part of the district (73.7%) has no access to all the facilities.

However, taking population into consideration, majority of the population in the district have access to at least one of the services. That is, about 90 percent of the people living in the district can reach at least one of the services within 40 minutes. Again, 57 percent of the populace has access to all the facilities and services under consideration.

The above indicates that 43 percent of the people in the district do not have access to all the facilities in the district. Using basic needs concepts, it can be said that the level of human development in the district is low. Since the distribution of facilities and services has been skewed towards New Abirem, Afosu, Akoase and Amuana Praso, efforts should be aimed at improving upon the spatial linkages and interactions in the district. This will help reduce the inaccessibility.

1.6.5 Open Space and Recreation

Open spaces can generally be of two types, that is, open spaces that are incidental and open spaces that are deliberately created and safeguarded for recreation or some other purpose. Open spaces fulfill an important role in the usually crowded urban environment such as, Akoase, Pankese, New Abirem, Noyem, and Afosu.

The creation and maintenance of open spaces for either recreation or for any other purpose in the District leaves much to be desired. The impact of population growth, lack of planning and the limited enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws on illegal building activities has led to a gradual deterioration of the number and quality of open spaces in towns and villages in the District. Many areas earmarked as open spaces, some of which could be used as recreational grounds have been used for other development purposes, either as residential or business. Open spaces in towns in the District are mainly incidental, or occur as compounds or forecourts of churches and schools.

Most open spaces are covered with weeds. Larger spaces usually serve as community playing fields and smaller ones as community gathering area (e.g. funerals). Public spaces are predominantly dried, dusty, and have bare patches, where the combination of land degradation and human traffic prevent the growth of food crops.

1.6.6 Culture

The District has one Traditional Authority that is Akyem Kotoku with its headquarters at Akim Oda. Apart from the indigenous people there are a large number of settlers in the District. These include Asantes, Kwahus, Ga-Adangbes, Ewes, Akuapems and Fantes. The Akans who are mostly Akyems constitute about 75 percent of the entire population in the District. Other tribes such as the Gas, Krobos and Guans and people of Northern Ghana origin constitute the remaining 25 percent of the population. The non-Akyems are sometimes land owners and traditional leaders in some communities in the District. One can therefore infer a less tendency towards ethnic conflict. There is therefore a high degree of homogeneity in cultural terms. This can therefore encourage consensus building and promote the development of the District. The people of Birim North celebrate the 'Ohumu' which is the major festival organized in September of every year. The town witnesses massive influx of people from within and outside the country during the festival. However, due to chieftaincy disputes at the paramountcy which has lasted for 18 years, there has not been a single celebration. Besides the disputes at the paramountcy, there are other chieftaincy disputes in communities like Akoase and Pankese which has negative effects on socio-economic development in the district.

1.7 District Economy

1.7.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the Birim North District. About 85.5 percent of the labour force in the District is engaged in one form of agricultural enterprise or the other. The major crops cultivated in the District include cocoa, oil palm, citrus, maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam and vegetables. The average monthly income for the agricultural sector in the District is about GH¢115.90.

The following areas are considered under the Agricultural sector; Land tenure - availability and acquisition, farm sizes and holdings, farming systems, farm labour, area under cultivation, types of crops cultivated, and their estimated yields, as well as sources of finance to the Agricultural sector, extension services, farm tools and equipment, storage and marketing systems.

1.7.2 Households in Agriculture

The question on agriculture sought to find out whether any member of the household was engaged in agricultural activity i.e. involved in crop farming, tree planting, fish farming or animal rearing at the time of the census. If at least one member is engaged in one agricultural activity or another, such a household is qualified as an agricultural household.

Out of the total households of 18,511, (74.4) percent are engaged in agricultural activities. There are more Agricultural households in the rural areas (80.3 %) than urban areas (59.4%). Of those engaged in agricultural activities 97.8 percent are engaged in crop farming, 43.7 percent in livestock rearing, 0.8 percent in tree planting and 0.1 percent in fish farming. About 95.4 percent of households living in the urban areas are engaged in crop farming while about 98.5 percent of households living in the rural areas are engaged in crop farming.

0.4% of household who are engaged in agriculture in the urban areas are engaged in tree planting whereas 0.9% of household who are engaged in agriculture in the rural areas are engaged in tree planting. With regards to household who are engaged in agriculture in the urban areas, 37.1% rears livestock whereas 45.6% of household who are engaged in agriculture in the rural areas rear livestock. Of those who are engaged in agriculture in the urban areas, seven representing 0.2% engages in fish farming. However, of those who are engaged in agriculture in the rural areas, 0.3% is engaged in fish farming. This is indicated in table 51 below.

Table 51: Households by Agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	18,511	100.0	5,220	100.0	13,291	100.0
Households engage in Agriculture	13,771	74.4	3,099	59.4	10,672	80.3
Crop Farming	13,465	97.8	2,956	95.4	10,509	98.5
Tree Planting	105	0.8	11	0.4	94	0.9
Livestock Rearing	6,012	43.7	1,150	37.1	4,862	45.6
Fish Farming	37	0.3	7	0.2	30	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

It can be seen that majority of the rural dwellers are engaged in Agricultural activities than their urban counterparts because relatively, there are more economic opportunities in the urban areas than the rural areas.

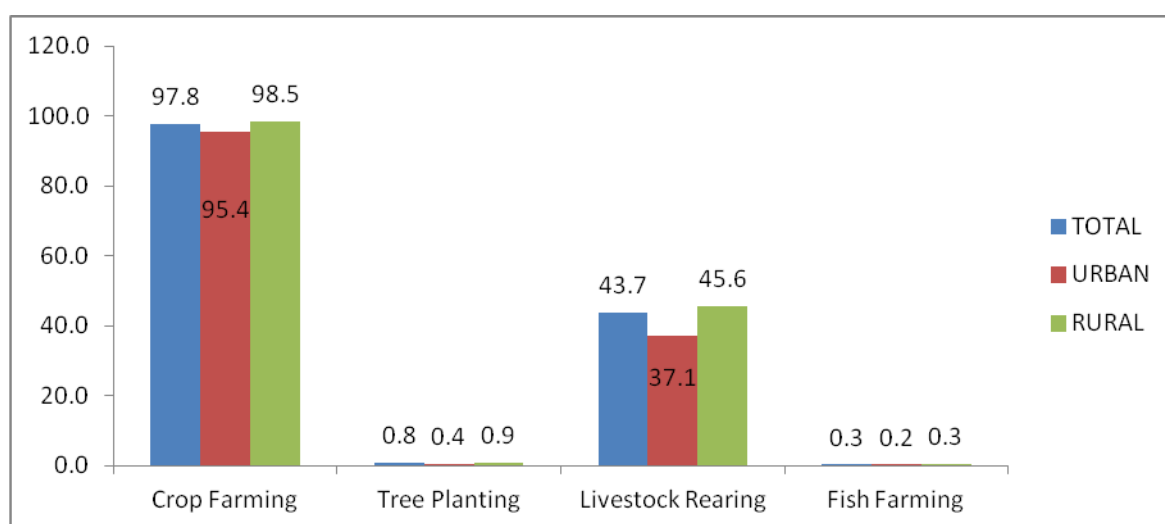


Figure 10: Types of Agriculture Activities (Rural and Urban)

1.7.3 Type of Farming Activities

The table below (Table 53) shows the distribution of livestock and keepers in the district. The table indicates that there are about 142,565 of animals with about 9,933 keepers. On the average there are about 14 animals per a keeper. From the table it could be realised that Fowls have the highest number (66.8%) followed by Goat (14.5%) then Sheep (8.1%), and Fish (0.1 %); Pig (5.3%), Duck (1.8%). Grass-cutter (0.1%) and Turkey (0.1%) are the least reared in the district.

In respect of number of keepers, Fowls has the highest keepers of 46.5 percent; followed by Goat keepers (30.9%); then Sheep (14.0%). Inland fishing and Ostrich recorded the least (0.1%). There is no marine fishing in the district as it is a landlocked district.

Table 52: Distribution of livestock and Keepers

	Number of Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	Average Animal per Keeper
All					
livestock	142,565	100.0%	9,933	100.0%	14
Beehives	220	0.2%	6	0.1%	37
Cattle	394	0.2%	37	0.4%	11
Fowls	95,201	66.8%	4,621	46.5%	21
Dove	218	0.2%	23	0.2%	9
Duck	2,579	1.8%	223	2.2%	12
Goat	20,729	14.5%	3,074	30.9%	7
Grass- cutter	73	0.1%	16	0.2%	5
Guinea fowl	511	0.3%	60	0.6%	9
Ostrich	76	0.1%	3	0.0%	25
Pig	2,666	1.8%	293	2.9%	9
Rabbit	200	0.1%	31	0.3%	6
Sheep	11,617	8.1%	1,400	14.0%	8
Snail	1,192	0.8%	10	0.1%	119
Turkey	95	0.1%	12	0.1%	8
Other	348	0.2%	80	0.8%	4
Fish farming	5,134	3.6%	24	0.2%	214
Inland fishing	1,200	0.8%	3	0.0%	400
Marine fishing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other	348	0.2%	80	0.1%	4
Marine fishing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service- 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.7.4 Land Tenure - Availability and Acquisition of Agricultural Lands

Land is acquired by lease, rental, share tenancy and inheritance. Share cropping is common in the Birim North District because of its multi-ethnic demography. Share tenancy accounts for the highest form of land acquisition for plantation (65%) in the District whereas land rental is commonly associated with food crop and vegetable cultivation. Other parcels of land are mostly allocated by family heads. Private land ownership is uncommon in the District. This indicates the reluctance of the indigenes of the District in selling out their lands. This practice is good though it affects large scale commercial farming in the District. Family land for agricultural activities also constitutes about 7.5 percent.

1.7.5 Major Crops Grown, Farm Sizes and Crop Yields

The total area of land under cultivation in the District is about 94,037 hectares. Cash crops account for 80,546 hectares whilst about 13,491 hectares is under food crops and vegetables cultivation. These cash crops include oil palm, cocoa and citrus. The major food crops cultivated in the District are maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, and vegetables. The various hectare of land used in cultivating the major staples are presented in the table 53 below.

Table 53: Hectares of Land under Cultivation and Output Levels

CROP	HECTARAGE UNDER CULTIVATION	OUTPUT LEVELS MT	OUTPUT PER HECTARE (MT)	NATIONAL OUTPUT LEVELS/HECTARE MT
Cocoa	12,487	14,859.53	1.19	-
Oil Palm	11,316.20	79,213.40	7.0	-
Citrus	8,515.50	303,492.42	35.64	-
Maize	3,600	4,680.0	1.3	1.5
Cassava	2,150	27,950.0	13.0	12.4
Plantain	905	8,597.5	9.50	10.7
Cocoyam	100.8	453.6	4.5	6.5
Vegetables	195.5	-	-	-
TOTAL	39,270			

Source: District Agricultural Department (BND) 2017

Farming is generally undertaken on a subsistence level with few exceptions in the case of those engaged in commercial farming. The average farm size for the District is estimated at 1.2 hectares. The farm sizes have a major effect on the income levels and poverty situations in the District as their output depend to a greater extent on their farm holdings.

From table 54 above, it is realized that the District is doing well in the cultivation of the selected food crops. The average output of maize of 1.3 metric tonnes per hectare is close to the national average of 1.5 metric tonnes per hectare.

1.7.6 Farm Tools and Equipment

Farmers in the District use simple farm implements like hoes and cutlasses. The use of these simple farm hand tools for agricultural production can be one of the reasons for the small farm sizes. The use of tractors is limited to carting of farm produce.

To increase agricultural production, much has to be done to encourage the use of improved equipment by farmers. Also, the use of chemical fertilizers and other agro-chemicals ought to be increased. The main reason for this low usage is the high price of these inputs vis-à-vis the low incomes of farmers.

1.7.7 Farm Labour

A farming system, which depends on the use of simple farm implements like hoe, axe and cutlass, requires much manpower. The main sources of farm labour are household or family and hired labour as shown in table 54 below.

Table 54: Type of Labour used

TYPE	PERCENTAGE
Hired Labour	51.3
Family	37.0
Nnobia	4.7
More than one type	7.0

Source: MOFA Birim North, 2017.

From table 54 above, it can be realised that 51.3% of farmers use hired labour. Whiles 37% of farmers use household labour. 7% of farmers depend on more than one type of labour for their farming activities.

1.7.8 Farming System

Mixed cropping is the predominant farming system for both major staples and cash crops. The types of crops cultivated under this system of farming vary. The system of inter cropping is a long standing tradition in the District. Double cropping is limited to the growing of maize and vegetables during the year. Land preparation in the District involves slashing and burning, which normally accounts for the frequent bush fires.

1.7.9 Marketing

1.7.10 Cocoa

Cocoa is widely cultivated in the District. It is produced and marketed by private farmers. Licensed buying agencies like Adwumapa, Kuapa, Amajaro, PBC, Evadox, FEDCO and Trans Royal operate in the District. The above listed purchasing agencies operate by purchasing cocoa from farmers through their Purchasing Clerks (PCs). The cocoa is then assembled at their various District depots after which they are inspected, sealed and transported to the harbours for shipment abroad.

1.7.11 Oil Palm

Oil palm is widely grown on an out grower scheme operated by Ghana Oil Palm Development Company (GOPDC) in Birim North District. It is also grown by individual farmers without assistance from GOPDC. The crop does well in the low lying areas where sufficient moisture is available. The bulk of the produce is purchased by GOPDC. GOPDC is headquartered at Kwae in the Kwaebibirem District. It has a total of 8,000 hectares of land of which 5,000 hectares had been planted with the crop. The company has 7,000 out growers who have a total of 14,000 hectares of the crop. Their out growers are spread over Kwaebibirem, Birim North and Akyemansa Districts. Oil palm production is a major economic activity in the District. Small scale processors numbering about 1,600 in the District are engaged in extraction and marketing of palm and kernel oil.

1.7.12 Food Crops

Urban based middlemen and women play a very significant role in the distribution chain. Farmers often sell their produce at the nearest local market to middlemen who in turn sell them at other urban markets such as Kade and Nkawkaw. Most of the farmers however sell their produce within the District. The food crops are marketed at centres such as New Abirem, Ntronang, Akoase, Amuana Praso, Nkwateng and Amenam. Pricing of agricultural produce usually depends on the outcome of haggling between the farmers and the buyers. The buyers usually have the bargaining edge over the farmers resulting in low incomes for the farmers.

Farmers' inability to access bigger markets which can offer better prices for their produce is still prevalent. Thus, returns to production for the farmers are low. This has the effect of reducing output as the farmer is not able to mobilize enough resources for agricultural production.

The issues of underpricing of farm produce as well as the bottlenecks in the distribution chain could be ameliorated through the formation of marketing co-operatives by farmers to collectively bargain with middlemen. The use of scales to determine weights of produce could also help reduce low prices of produce. This will ensure standardization of prices.

1.7.13 Post Harvest losses

It is estimated that about 30 percent of all agricultural produce in the District go to waste. This high figure is due to inadequate storage facilities, inadequate resources to finance post harvest loss reduction and generally poor attitude towards produce quality maintenance. There are very

few storage facilities in the District. Traditional methods of food storage are used to store most of the crops. About 91 percent of the farmers store their cereals in the traditional cribs. The District lacks driers and modern silos for storing produce. The absence of these facilities is hampering large scale agricultural production. Perishable produce like fruits (citrus) and vegetables are often sold readily since there are no storage facilities for them. Farmers also fail to observe simple post harvest loss reduction practices which results in losses ranging between 5-40%. The percentage losses for the major crops are presented in table 55 below.

Table 55: Estimated Post Harvest Losses

CROP	PERCENTAGE LOSSES
Cocoa	1
Oil Palm	5
Citrus	35
Maize	27
Cassava	10
Plantain	1
Cocoyam	1
Vegetables	30

Source: District Agricultural Department (BND) 2017

The highest post harvest losses are recorded for vegetables and citrus. This may be due to the fact that storage and processing facilities for these crops are not available in the District. For the District to derive maximum economic benefits from these crops it should in conjunction with other institutions set up processing plants for citrus and also provide cold storage facilities for the storage of vegetables in the District. Also the private sector should be assisted by the District Assembly to set up processing plants to add value to the agricultural produce in the District. The level of post harvest losses and the availability of market determine to a large extent the size of the area to be cultivated. It can be seen from table 56 that the cash crops that have ready market have lower post harvest losses and also have large tract of land under cultivation. It therefore implies that the availability of ready market for the farm produce determines to a large extent the quantum of investment to be made in the sector so as to increase the production of the crops.



Figure 11: Post Harvest Losses

1.7.14 Extension Services

Extension services are undertaken in the District to assist farmers in increasing food production. The services provided by extension agents include the dissemination of improved technology to farmers, monitoring and evaluation activities, provision of practical on-farm training and participatory field schools. Farmers are also assisted in forming groups.

The District is sub-divided into two zones with 13 operational areas. Each operational area comprises a maximum of 8 communities and manned by one Agriculture Extension Agent (AEA). Currently, there are 7 officers in charge of these operational areas being supervised by 2 District Agriculture Officers (DAOs). The estimated AEA- Farmer ratio in the District presently stands at 1:1,800.

Table 56: Birim North District Directorate of Agriculture Staff -2017

S/N	DESIGNATION	REQUIREMENT	NO. AT POST	GAP
1	Director	1	1	0
2	District Development Officer	7	6	0
3	Agric Extension Agents	13	7	6
4	Animal Health Officer	4	2	2
5	Administrative/manual work	15	12	3
TOTAL		40	28	11

Source: District Agricultural Department (BND) 2017

The directorate is under staffed and will require additional staff to augment the status quo for efficient extension services delivery.

1.7.15 Farmer Groups in the District

The District has about 14 farmer-based groups. These groups are mainly involved in the production and processing of raw agricultural produce. These groups are spread across the District.

Table 57: Farmer-Based Groups

S/N	NAME OF GROUP	LOCATION
1	Adom Women's Association	Praso Kuma
2	Adwumapa Palm Kernel Oil Processors	Old Abirem
3	Odoye Kuo	New Abirem
4	ADRA Citrus Farmers Cooperative	Amuana Praso
5	Edframso Foundation Palm Oil Millers	New Abirem
6	Asemaneye	Mamanso
7	Dadeeso Aba Farmers Group	Nkwarteng
8	Women Farmers Group	Adausena
9	Onipa Hia Mmoakuo	Tweapease
10	Women in Vegetable Production	Yaayaso
11	Vegetable Growers Association	Akoase
12	Umbrella Youth Association	Afosu
13	Emaahi Farmers Assoc	Ntronang
14	Yesu Nkoa Farmers Assoc	Okaikrom

Source: District Agricultural Department, 2017

These farmer groups need to be strengthened because they are very important. The producers need to be given the technical know-how and the required resources to be able to increase production. Those engaged in the processing of produce should also be given the necessary training on installation and operation of processing machinery in order to ensure effective and efficient running of the production process.

1.7.16 Source of Finance for Agriculture

Approximately, 82 percent of farmers in the District finance their operations from their own savings while 2 percent obtain credit from money lenders and middlemen. Credit from financial institutions for farming purposes has increased in the District to about 5 percent as more farmers in the District now have access to bank loans for their farming activities. The greatest hindrance to farmers who want to access loans at the bank is lack of collateral (security) – a

condition most peasant farmers cannot satisfy. About 6 percent receive financial assistance from friends and other family members to carry out their farming activities.

1.7.17 Livestock Production

Livestock production is predominantly undertaken as a hobby rather than as an economic activity in the District. The main animals kept are goats, sheep, pigs, local poultry, and cattle. These animals are kept by farmers who also engage in crop farming. The District Department of Agriculture in its bid to encourage livestock production in the District is promoting the production of poultry. It has introduced some new breeds of cockerels to improve the local stock of birds in the various communities. Moreover, the production of broilers and layers has been stepped up to ensure availability of meat and egg products in the District capital – New Abirem. Most livestock are kept to supplement household incomes.

1.7.18 Method of Feeding

Livestock feeding in the District is based mainly on open grazing and supplementary feeding. The open grazing method has attendant effects such as the degradation of the land and pollution of water bodies. Alternative policies of feeding livestock have to be identified in order to reduce environmental degradation. Animal health services also need to be improved as a measure to boost livestock production. To this end, the directorate has planned to establish a veterinary clinic to cater for domestic animals.

1.7.19 Constraint to livestock farming

The District has a potential for increasing livestock production, but there are a number of constraints militating against it. The most notable among them are inadequate funds, high feeding cost, theft and inadequate veterinary services.

1.7.20 Summary of Constraints in Agricultural Production

The major problems militating against the agricultural sector in the district include the following:

- Lack of credit facilities for farmers to expand their farms.
- Inadequate market and low pricing of produce.
- Irregular and unreliable rainfall pattern.

- Poor road network.
- Inadequate and poor storage facilities.
- High cost of agricultural inputs.
- High cost of feed and drugs.
- Inadequate extension officers.
- Lack of logistics (PPE's, GPS, Motor bikes, Vehicles, Field Note books, training manuals, etc.) for field officers
- Inadequate processing facilities.

For agriculture to continue to produce more food, raw materials, and become the major source of employment in the District, these problems need to be addressed by the District authorities.

1.8 Industry

The District has a number of small scale industries which are widespread in the District. They can be categorised broadly into service industries and agro-processing industries. The service industries include hair dressing and dress making. The agro processing industries include cassava processing into gari, palm oil extraction and palm kernel oil extraction. There are also other wood based activities such as carpentry in the district. Of all the respondents questioned, 53 percent were engaged in agro-based industry, which comprises largely of gari processing and palm oil extraction, 17.5 percent were engaged in industrial activities which are mainly wood based, 23.5 percent are textile based while the remaining 6 percent are services related. The average income from this sector per month is about GH¢42.50

1.9 Transport

Transport is a non-separable part of any society. It exhibits a close relation to the style of life, the range and location of activities and the goods and services which will be available for consumption. In the Birim North District, the mode of transport is largely by road. Other modes such as rail, river and air are non-existent. The total length of roads is 395.6km, made up of 101 km of trunk roads and 206 km of feeder roads, made up of 88.6 km of gravel and earth surfaces.

The District is fairly accessible from other parts of the country. Roads linking the District to the major cities in the country (Accra, Kumasi, and Cape Coast) are all in poor condition. The

road from New Abirem, the District capital to Nkawkaw enroots to Kumasi and Accra is in a bad condition. The New Abirem, Kade-Oda-Swedru road to either Accra or Takoradi are all not in good condition.

It is important to note that almost all the roads in the district are untarred feeder and seasonal roads, which are often rendered impassable, especially during the raining season thereby calling for their regular maintenance. This has therefore increased the use of motor Bikes popularly known as Okada. Couple with this, is the problem of poorly distributed network of feeder roads in relation to settlements, poor condition of roads, limited supply of vehicles, poor condition of transport vehicles, inability of the assembly to administer road contract as well as too many demands on the DACF in the form of statutory deductions only limited portion used for road rehabilitation. The need for massive road improvement and reconstruction to increase accessibility cannot therefore be over emphasized since road transportation is the major medium of transportation to other sectors like agriculture, industries and social services.

Buses, mummy trucks and taxis are the main means of transport for certain passengers and goods to and fro the District. The main passenger terminals in the District are located at New Abirem popularly known as Junction. Also, passengers board vehicles to Nkawkaw, Kumasi, Cape coast, Accra and other surrounding towns and villages from New Abirem and Akoase. Most vehicles that provide public transportation is privately owned, the largest number belonging to the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU).

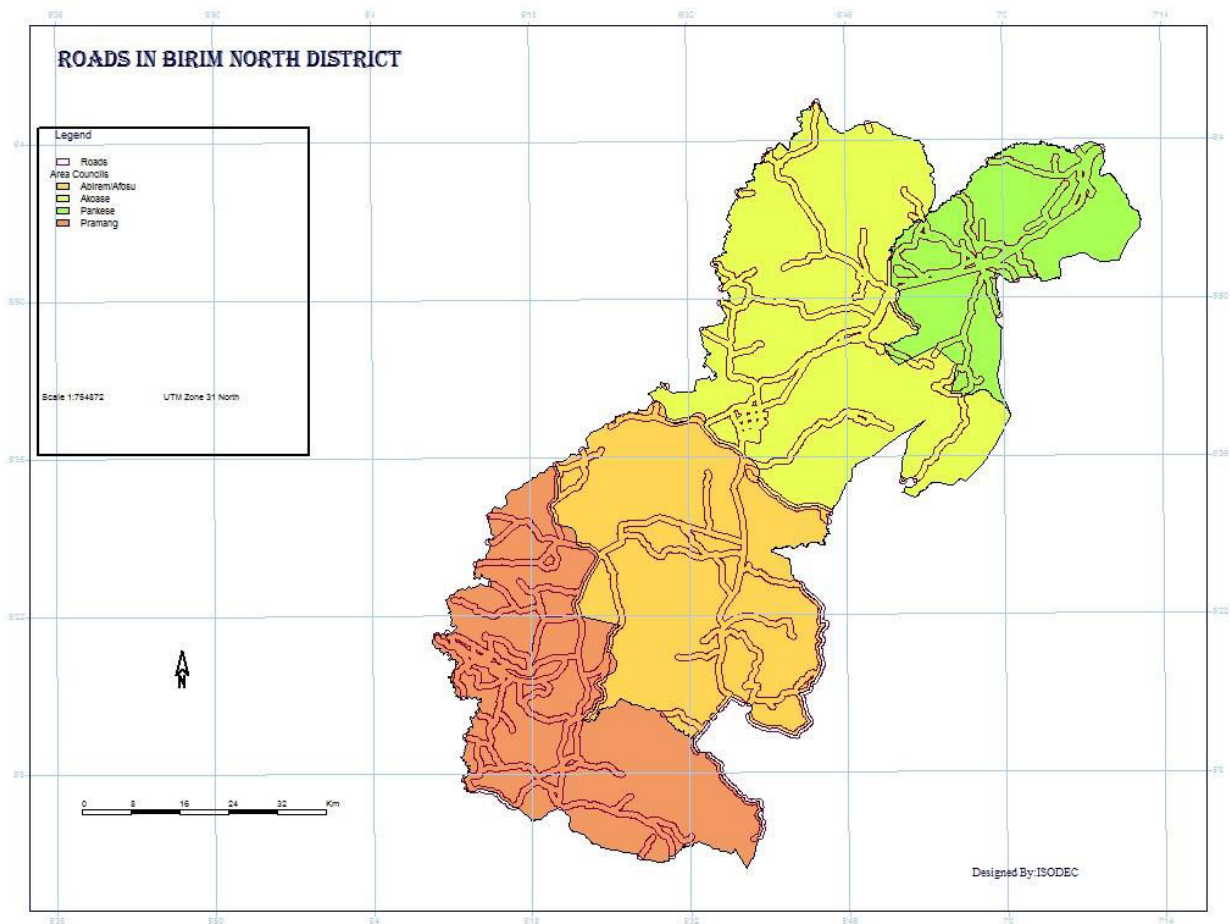


Figure 12: Road Network in the District

1.10 Tourism

Tourism has become one of the most important and fastest growing sectors of the global economy. It is a major socio-economic activity that thrives on cozy hotel and motel facilities, good hospitality services and complementary infrastructure related to the beautification of the tourist sites, transportation to the tourist sites and so on.

In the Birim North District, tourist attractions in the areas of parks, wildlife sanctuary, picturesque water bodies, historic sites and antiquities abound but they are undeveloped. The District is endowed with as many as five efficiently managed forest reserves that are well resourced with some of the most beautiful flora and fauna which are basic to the development of attractive wild life sanctuaries or parks. At Akrofunso, near Afosu are Ashanti Antique War Bells and a grove that marks the spot where the great Ashanti King, Osei Tutu, was killed. The District also has supportive facilities such as hotels, restaurants and attractive guesthouses. The

District Assembly should put in more efforts to develop some of these sites to generate employment and increase its revenue.

1.11 Food Security

Commonly, the concept of food insecurity remains one of the most visible dimensions of poverty and is generally the first sign of extreme destitution. The ability to produce enough depends on access to land, which is the key ingredient to farming. Any increase in population literally leads to additional pressure on farmlands. Food Security is defined as a situation when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preference for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2002). Enhancing food security is a key measure of improved standard of living and the Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goal (To end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture).

The government effort to ensure food security through its policy of “planting for food and jobs” was well received by the farmers and a greater number of people wanted to go into farming. The department of agriculture had One hundred and twenty seven (127) farmers who planted 229 acres of higher yielding maize under the programme. However, the Fall Army Worm infestation affected a lot of farms in the district, which pose a threat to the success of the programme.

The need to identify and sustain measures to ensure food security in the district cannot be overemphasized. The balance between income from food crops and land available for food is a key factor in sustaining livelihoods and food security.

1.11 Social Services

The development of the social services within the Birim North District is of significant importance in the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Plan for the District. For this purpose, the various social services found within the District have been well considered to have an appreciation of the current social development in the District.

1.12 Healthcare in Birim North District

It is the vision of the health directorate that Birim North District becomes a district with adequate number and distribution of health infrastructure for service delivery and administration with all facilities well-equipped and having highly motivated staff,

with community members well-informed about health and having good health-seeking behavior through a good health system which effectively links clinical and community care, being a centre of excellence in the management of health data. Besides, what the district assembly and government is providing towards improved health servicing delivering, Newmont Akyem Mines and its Foundation Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAKDeF) has in diverse ways supported the District health directorate in its effort to provide quality healthcare through provision of infrastructure, equipments as well as direct service delivery. However, all these are within the ten communities affected by the mining company's activities. Currently, the company is about to construct children's ward for the District Hospital at New Abirem.

1.12.1 Health Facilities in Birim North District

The infrastructure of health delivery system of the District consists of one government hospital at New Abirem, three private clinics, one in Afosu and two in New Abirem and five Reproductive and Child Health Centers at Nkwarteng, Ahausena, Afosu, Amuana Praso and Tweapease. The District can boost of twenty six (26) demarcated CHPS centers with fourteen (14) operational and two under construction. Also, the District has 27 herbalist and spiritual healers.

Table 58: Public Health Facilities in the District

Source: District Directorate of Health, 2017

No	Area Council	Name of facility	Facility type	Location
1	Abirem /Afosu	New Abirem Government Hospital	Government Hospital	New Abirem
2	Abirem /Afosu	Mamanso CHPS	CHPS Compound	Mamanso
3	Abirem /Afosu	Okaikrom CHPS	CHPS Compound	Okaikrom
4	Abirem /Afosu	Afosu Health Centre	Health Centre	Afosu
5	Abirem /Afosu	Amenam CHPS	CHPS Compound	Amenam
6	Abirem /Afosu	Prasokuma CHPS	CHPS Compound	Prasokuma
7.	Abirem/Afosu	Old Abirem CHPS	CHPS Compound	Old Abirem
8	Abirem /Afosu	Abodom CHPS	CHPS Compound	Abodom
9	Akoase	Mpintimpi CHPS	CHPS Compound	Mpintimpi
10	Akoase	Akoase CHPS	CHPS Compound	Akoase
11	Akoase	Amuana Praso Health Centre	Health Centre	Amuana Praso
12	Akoase	Noyem CHPS	CHPS Compound	Noyem
13	Akoase	Nyafoman CHPS	CHPS Compound	Nyafoman
14	Akoase	Kyenkyenku CHPS	CHPS Compound	Kyenkyenku
15	Akoase	Abokyikrom CHPS	CHPS Compound	Abokyikrom
16	Pankese	Pankese CHPS	CHPS Compound	Pankese
17	Pankese	Tweapease Health Centre	Health Centre	Tweapease
18	Pankese	Bramkrom CHPS	CHPS Compound	Bramkrom
19	Pramang	Ahausena Health Centre	Health Centre	Ahausena
20	Pramang	Nkwarteng Health Centre	Health Centre	Nkwarteng
21	Pramang	Kuntense CHPS	CHPS Compound	Kuntense

Each sub-district health team is headed by a Senior Health Officer and comprises representation from the facilities within the sub-district and community Health management committee comprising of some members of the community. Each public health facility has an officer in charge. A facility-management team is in charge of the day-to-day administration of each facility; whilst the District Health Directorate plays a supervisory role.

The District cannot boast of many health professionals, especially medical doctors. There are five (5) Medical doctors working in the District however, one work in the private hospital in the district. There are 35 general nurses, 61 community Health Nurses, enrolled nurses 40, 18 midwives and 4 physician assistants.

Table 58 shows the location and accessibility of health facilities in the District.

The District's government hospital, located at New Abirem, has a 69-bed ward including Emergency Ward, Theatre, Medical laboratory, Pharmacy Department, Dental clinic, Out-Patients Department and Eye Clinic , an X-Ray Department but lack a Mortuary. However, most cases beyond the hospital are referred to Nkawkaw, Atibie, Akim Oda, Koforidua or Accra.

The hospital has only 3 doctors with 4 medical assistants, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Ophthalmic Nurse (ENT), 2 Biomedical Scientist, 2 Laboratory Technicians and 2 Pharmacist with 2 Dispensary Assistants. The District has a Doctor – Population ratio of 1:29,795 as against national average of 1:25,000 and World Health Organisation (W.H.O) standard of 1:10,000. The Nurse Population ratio is also 1: 1,625 as against the national figure of 1:900.

BIRIM NORTH HEALTH FACILITIES MAP

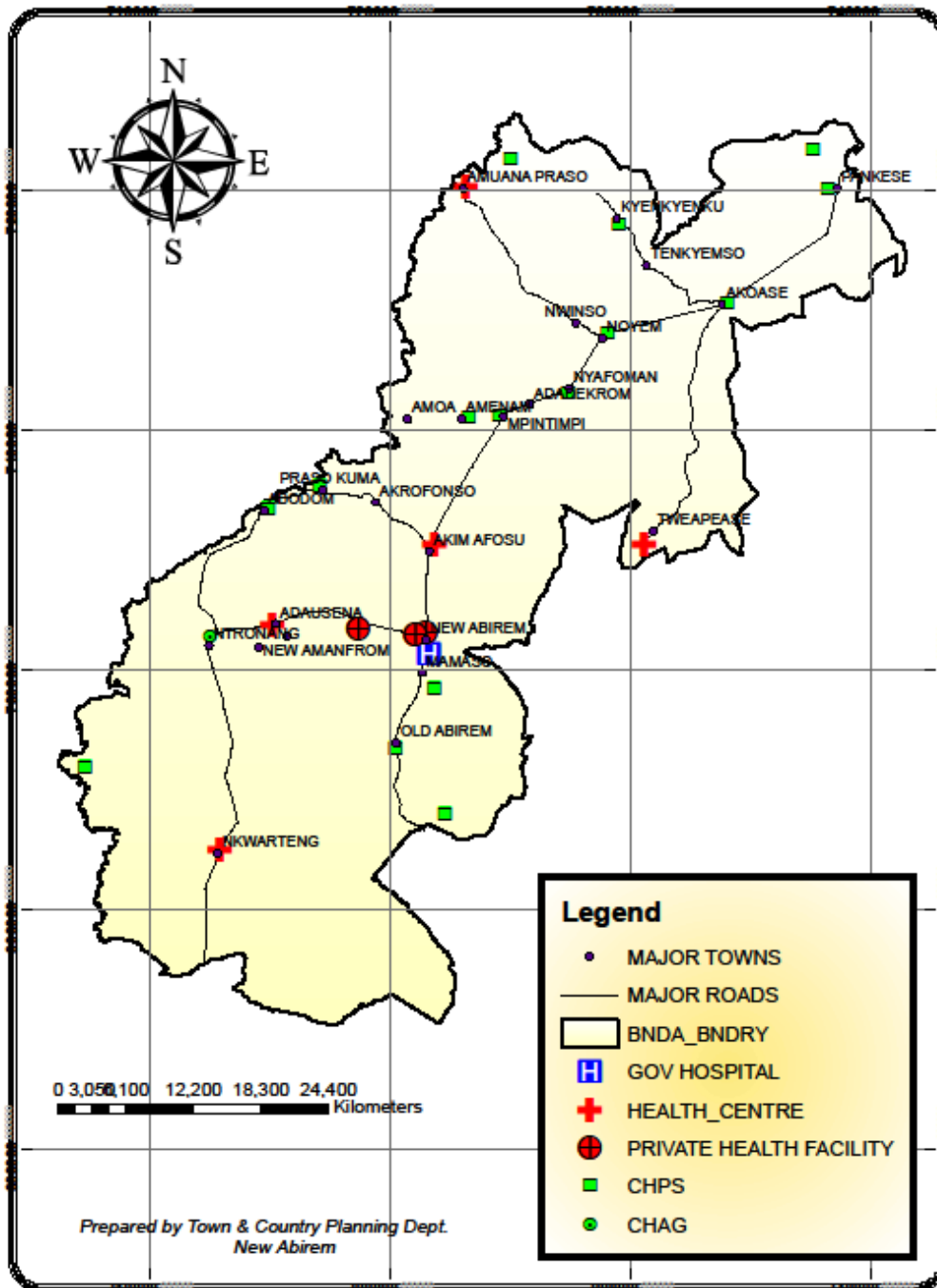


Figure 13: Birim North Health Facilities Map

1.12.2 Status of Health Insurance

The Birim North District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme started operations in earnest at 2005. It recorded coverage of 19%. The coverage keeps on increasing since its inception. Despite the difficult terrain, the district had registered as many as 131,535 represents 74.62% coverage. The total active membership of the district is 64,454.

In a bid to improve maternal health and reduce maternal mortality, the scheme registers pregnant women at a free cost. So far 9,983 pregnant women have been registered since its inception.. It will be prudent for the health facilities in the district to be increased in order to cater for the growing number of registrant of the NHIS.

Table 59: NHIS status in the District

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Registration	78,387	111,283	127,317	131,535
Pregnant Women	3,760	2,664	2,664	895
Active Membership	78,387	77,671	67,389	64,454
Coverage (%)	4,447	6,313	7,222	7,462

Source: NHIS Office, BNDA, 2017

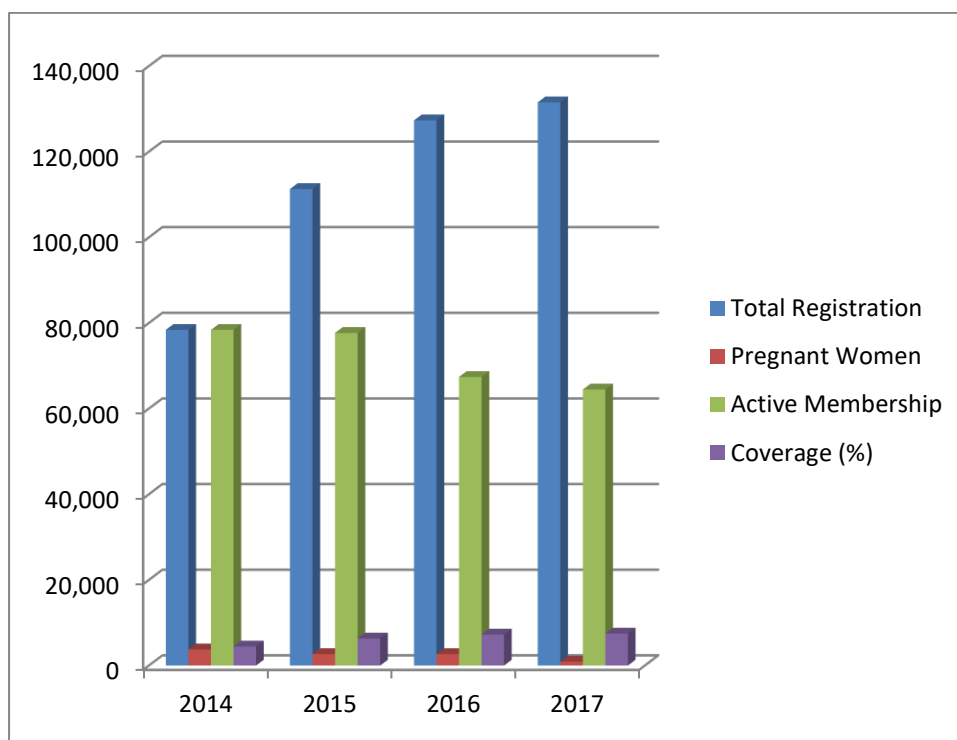


Figure 14: NHIS status in the District

Table 60: Top Ten Diseases in the Birim North District

Diseases	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No. Of Cases	% Of Total	No. Of Cases	% Of Total	No. Of Cases	% Of Total	% Of Cases	% Of Total
Malaria	29,834	58.1	48775	64.4	35729	56.4	4967	53.4
Typhoid Fever	895	1.7	1098	1.5	1031	1.6	134	1.4
Diarrhea	4192	8.2	4775	6.3	4179	6.6	640	6.9
Intestinal worms	3364	6.5	4855	6.4	5667	8.9	800	8.6
Hypertension	1327	2.6	995	1.3	726	1.1	168	1.8
Rheumatism & other Joint Disease	7709	15.0	11476	15.2	11763	18.6	1910	20.5
Asthma	749	1.5	47	0.1	233	0.4	57	0.6
Acute Psychosis	28	0.1	2585	3.4	27	0.0	4	0.0
Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2208	4.3	1080	1.4	2734	4.3	421	4.5

Source: Birim North Health Directorate, 2017

Malaria, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism & other Joint Disease, Intestinal worms and Acute Urinary Tract Infection are the top five (5) Out Patient Department (OPD) cases in the District.

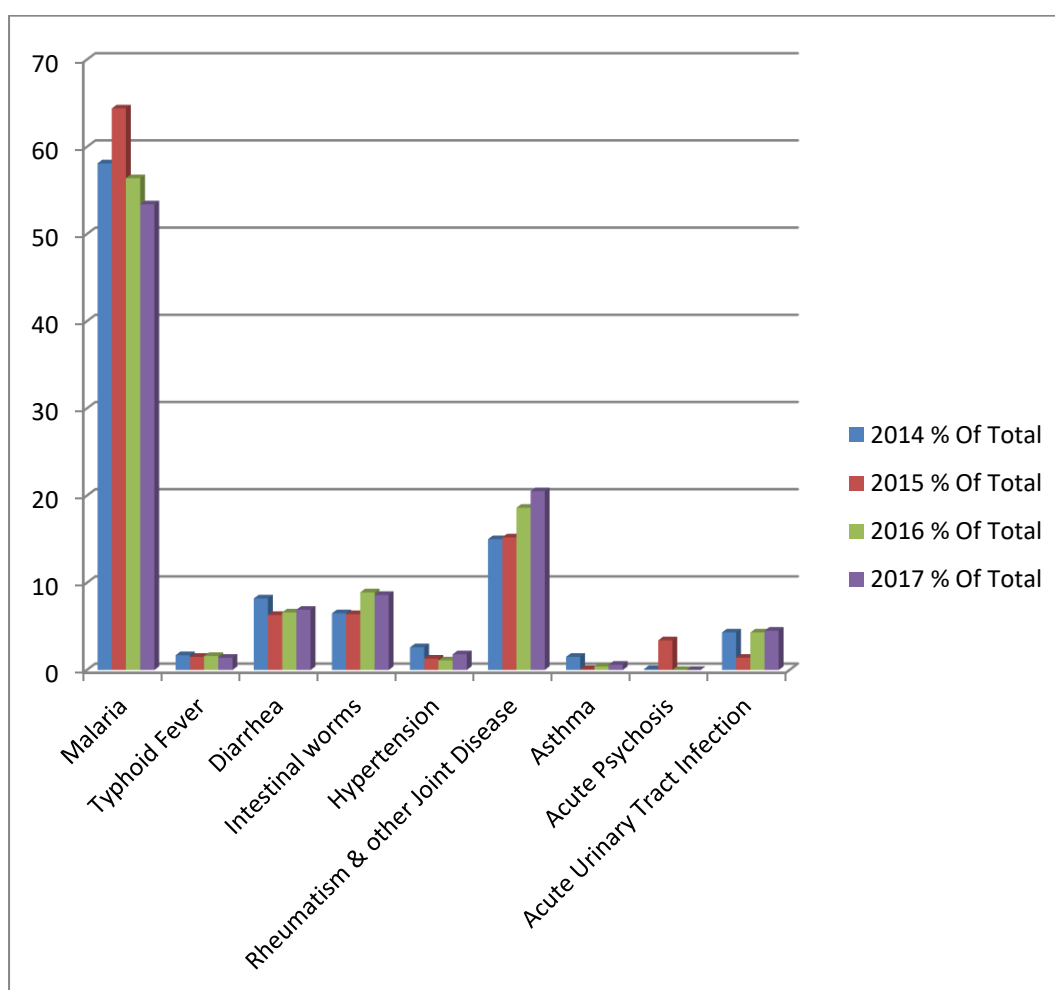


Figure 15: NHIS status in the District

From table 61 below, all maternal deaths reported were audited. Audit improving recommendations such as community ambulance systems, stakeholders' engagement among others would be implemented. An NGO by name Project Cure brought in by Newmont is also helping in reducing still births in the district. Finally establishment of adolescent health corners in four health facilities and school health clubs in 54 JHS is geared towards reducing teenage pregnancy. See the table 61 below for details

Table 61: Deliveries and Outcomes

Indicator		2013	2014	2015	2016
Deliveries	Supervised	1,241	1,422	1,535	1,554
	TBA	340	334	189	187
	Total	1,581	1,756	1,724	1,741
Live Births		1,246	1,429	1,536	1,550
Still Births	Fresh	9	9	14	6
	Macerated	15	13	18	20
	Total	24	22	32	26
Maternal Deaths		1	3	4	3
Neonatal Deaths		4	11	4	5
PNC Registrants		1,832	2,149	1,720	1,724

Source: DHMT, BNDA, 2017

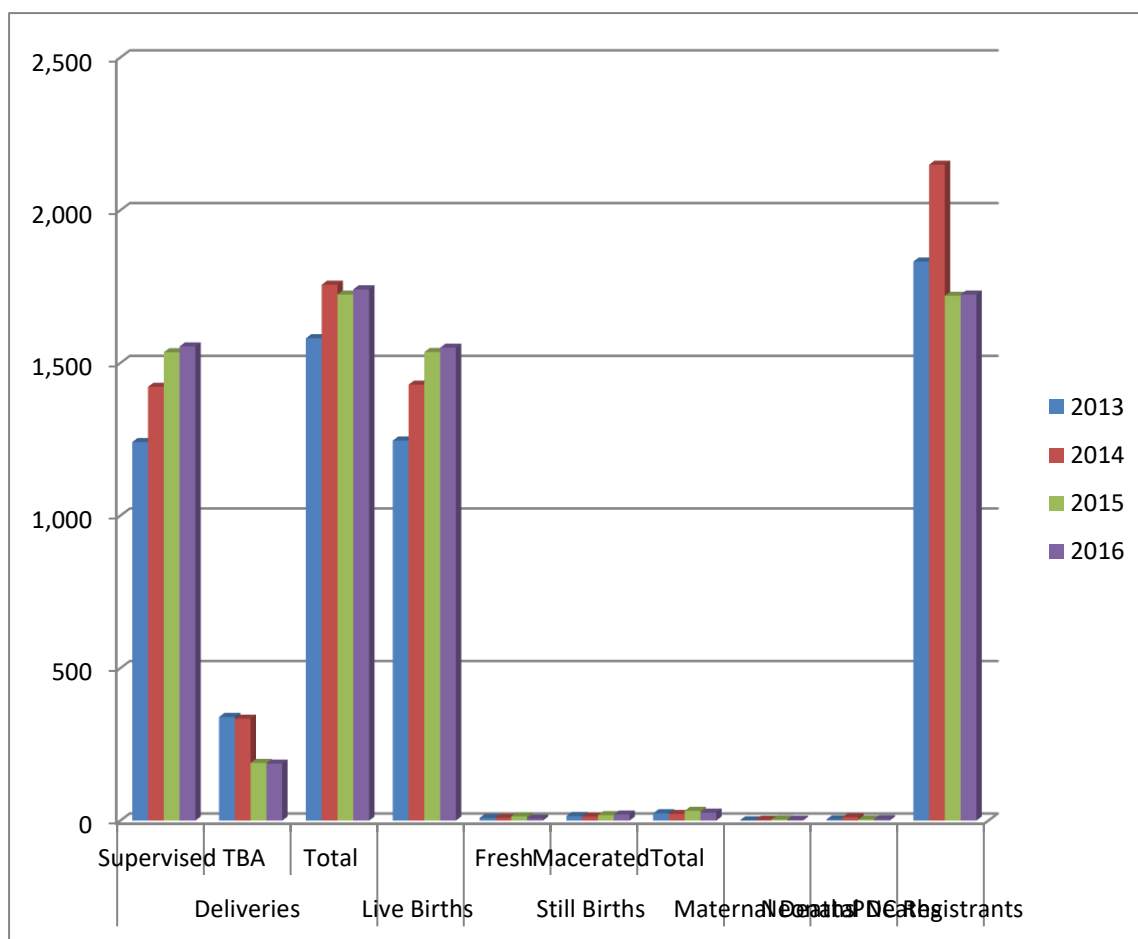


Figure 16: Deliveries and Outcomes

1.12.3 Challenges to Healthcare in the District

The following are some of the challenges that the district encountered at the end of 2017

- Declining EPI coverage
- High indebtedness to RMS
- Misinformation spread to general public
- Delay in re-imburement by NHIS
- Inadequate GOG support in funding
- Inadequate infrastructure for offices and service delivery
- Poor health-seeking behaviour of some clients
- Low TB case detection
- Late registration of pregnancy to various health facilities (2nd & 3rd Trimester)
- High rate of Teenage pregnancy

- Broken down motorbikes
- High maternal mortality

1.13 Education

There has been a marked improvement in school infrastructure since 2014. The District has made deliberate attempts to provide educational facilities in remote places hitherto which had no such schools. Some private individuals and companies like Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAkDeF) and Newmont Akyem Mines are also contributing to the provision of schools and quality education in the District. Because of stakeholders in the district desire to see education improved, at its social responsibility forum held in 2015, the foundation agreed to allocate 35% of its income to human resource development in the district. Projects undertaken in this sector included scholarship for both SHS and Tertiary levels, Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP), School Feeding Program and infrastructure. The District is putting in stringent efforts to distribute schools strategically within the District to serve more than one community in most cases. Other ancillary facilities -Library, washrooms, Teacher's common room and other offices are being provided for the schools.

However, inadequate teaching and learning materials still remains a major challenge to ensuring quality education in the District. The District Education Department suffers from basic logistics such as vehicles' to undertake monitoring and evaluation of educational activities' in the district. Workers in the Department work in a well built office which was put up by Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) in 2013 with offices for all departments.

1.13.1 Enrolment

On the whole, enrolments have increased at the various levels in all the schools. The situation has created congestion in some of the schools in the District. One of such reasons for the increment is scholarship from Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAkDeF). It has since its inception offered scholarship to a total number of 1,385 at both SHS and Tertiary Levels at a total cost of GH¢ 2,541,238. 00. At the SHS level the number of beneficiaries 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 were 411, 522 and 452 respectively. But this is for only citizens from the ten affected communities. However, there is a challenge from the activities of illegal mining which has become so attractive to people of school going age hence a reduction in enrolment in other non Newmont affected communities.

The promotion of primary education and addressing malnutrition among children and vulnerable has been one of the key agenda among Global, National and Local leaders for some decades now. Under the now Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) four which aims to achieve ‘inclusive and equitable quality education’, the target is to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education by 2030 leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. SDG two also emphasize the need to ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable situations to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. In line with this, the foundation has added two schools in their catchment area i.e. Aausena Primary School and Resettlement primary school bringing schools under school feeding program in the district to fifteen and this has led to increased enrolment levels in the district. Table 62 indicates the enrolment figures of schools in the district.

Table 62: Enrolment in Public Schools in Birim North District (2014-2017)

LEV EL	2014					2015					2016					2017				
	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T
Kinderga rten	1,694	50.9	1,636	49.1	3,330	1,831	54	1,562	46.0	3,393	1,701	50.6	1,660	49.4	3,361	1,683	50.7	1,638	49.3	3,321
Primary	5,084	52.3	4,637	47.7	9,721	4,971	52.5	4,502	47.5	9,473	4,861	51.9	4,514	48.1	9,375	4,829	52.4	4,388	47.6	9,217
Junior High School	1,997	52.7	1,791	47.2	3,788	1,977	52.4	1,796	47.6	3,773	2,022	51.9	1,871	48.1	3,893	2,073	59.1	1,983	48.9	4,054
Senior High School	932	52.2	855	47.8	1,787	887	52.4	806	47.6	1,693	967	51.4	914	48.6	1881	947	50.7	922	49.3	1,869
TOT AL	9,707	52	8,919	48	18,626	9,666	52.7	8,666	47.3	18,332	9,551	51.5	8,959	48.5	18,510	9,532	51.6	8,931	48.4	18,463

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA (2017)

Analysis of table 63 indicates that enrolment in the public schools has been fluctuation for the three consecutive years. A careful study of the table shows that in 2015, both lower and upper primaries realised a decrease from the 2014 figures with the exception of the kindergarten that

realised 2% increment from 2014 to 2015. In 2016, enrolment in the lower primaries decreased while that of upper primaries realised a slight increment from the 2015 figures.

Additionally, enrolment in 2016 realised a decrease in the lower primaries and an increase in the upper primaries. This simply means that, intensified awareness creation on the education of children at the early stages must be encouraged.

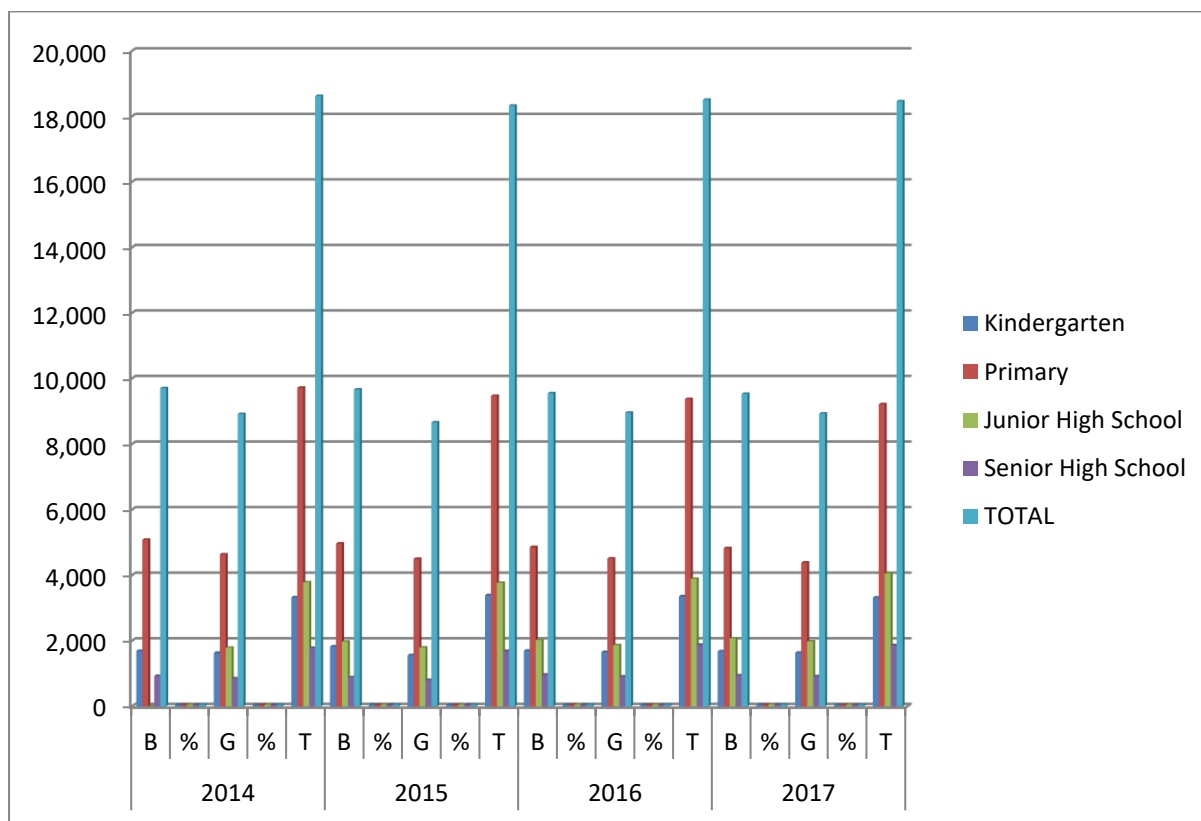


Figure 17: Enrolment in Public Schools in Birim North District (2014-2017)

Table 63: Enrolment in Private Schools in Birim North District (2014-2017)

LEV	2014					2015					2016					2017				
EL	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T	B	%	G	%	T

Kindergarten	Primary	Junior High School	Senior High School	TVET	TOTAL
622	1,140	336	-	-	2,098
49.4	49.9	50.9	-	-	50.0
636	1,145	324	-	-	2,105
50.6	50.1	49.1	-	-	50.0
1,258	660	660	-	-	4,203
803	371	371	-	-	2,579
51.1	52.4	52.4	-	-	51.3
768	337	337	-	-	2,447
48.9	47.6	47.6	-	-	48.7
1,571	708	708	-	-	5,026
700	282	282	47	-	2,365
50.8	49.6	49.6	54	-	50.1
678	286	286	40	-	2,359
49.2	50.4	50.4	46	-	49.9
1,378	568	568	87	-	4,724
648	281	281	70	-	2,247
51.9	49.8	49.8	55.1	-	50.9
600	283	283	57	-	2,169
48.1	50.2	50.2	44.9	-	49.1
1,248	564	564	127	-	4,416

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA (2017)

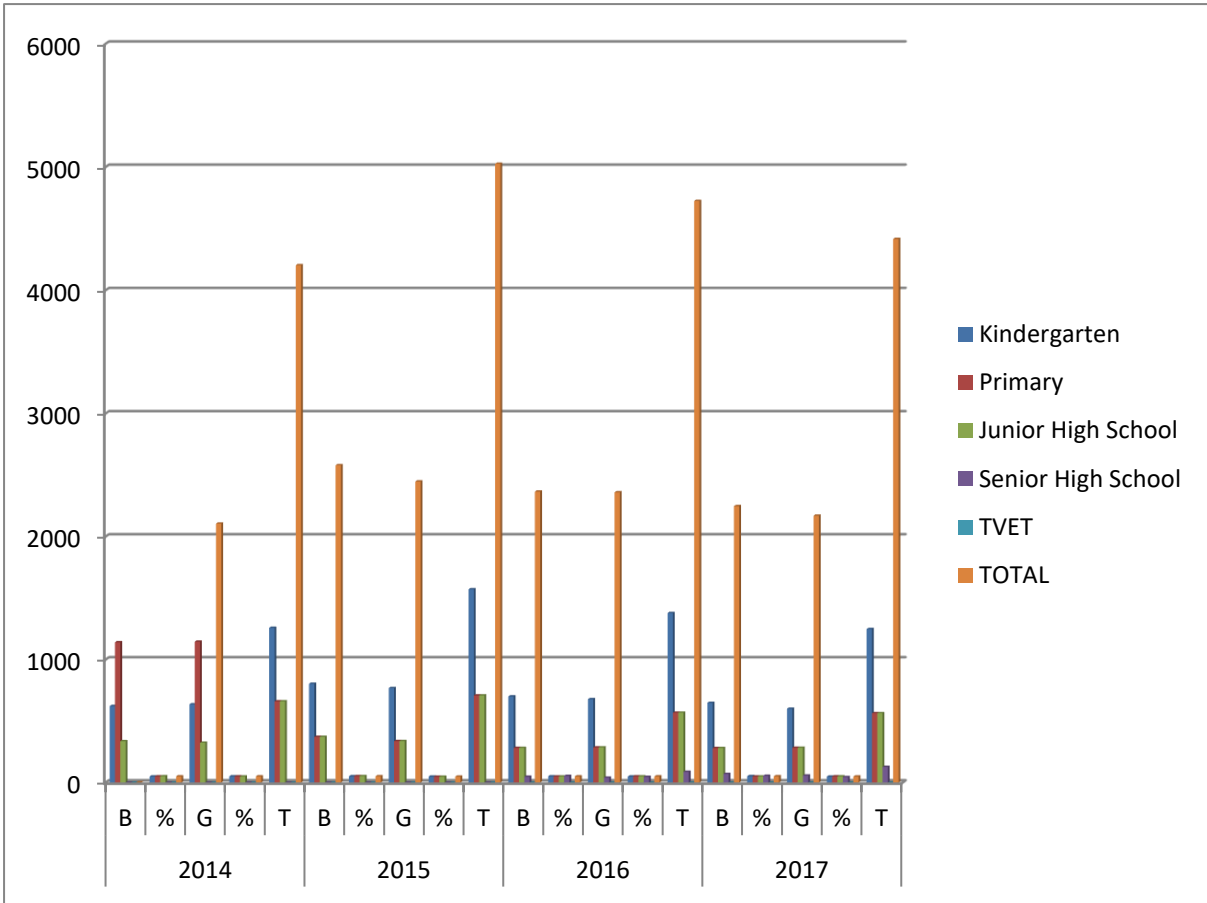


Figure 18: Enrolment in Private Schools in Birim North District (2014-2017)

1.13.2 Teachers in the District

Sometimes, teachers refuse to accept postings into the District due to the incessant power outages and the lack of electricity in some remote areas. Inadequate potable water, accommodation and communication networks are also disincentive for teachers to accept postings into the District.

Again, the Birim North Assembly used to sponsor teachers who chose to serve in the District but that policy has temporary been suspended. Concomitant is the refusal of teachers to accept postings to the District after their training.

Table 64: Details of staff on Private Schools in the District as at 2017

LEVEL	STAFFING						GRAND TOTAL		
	TRAINED			UNTRAINED			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
PRE-SCHOOL									
PRIMARY	1	5	6	3	51	54	4	56	60
JHS	5	5	10	103	36	139	108	41	149
SHS	8	1	9	41	3	44	49	4	53
TECH/VOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	12	33	149	90	239	170	102	272

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA-(2017)

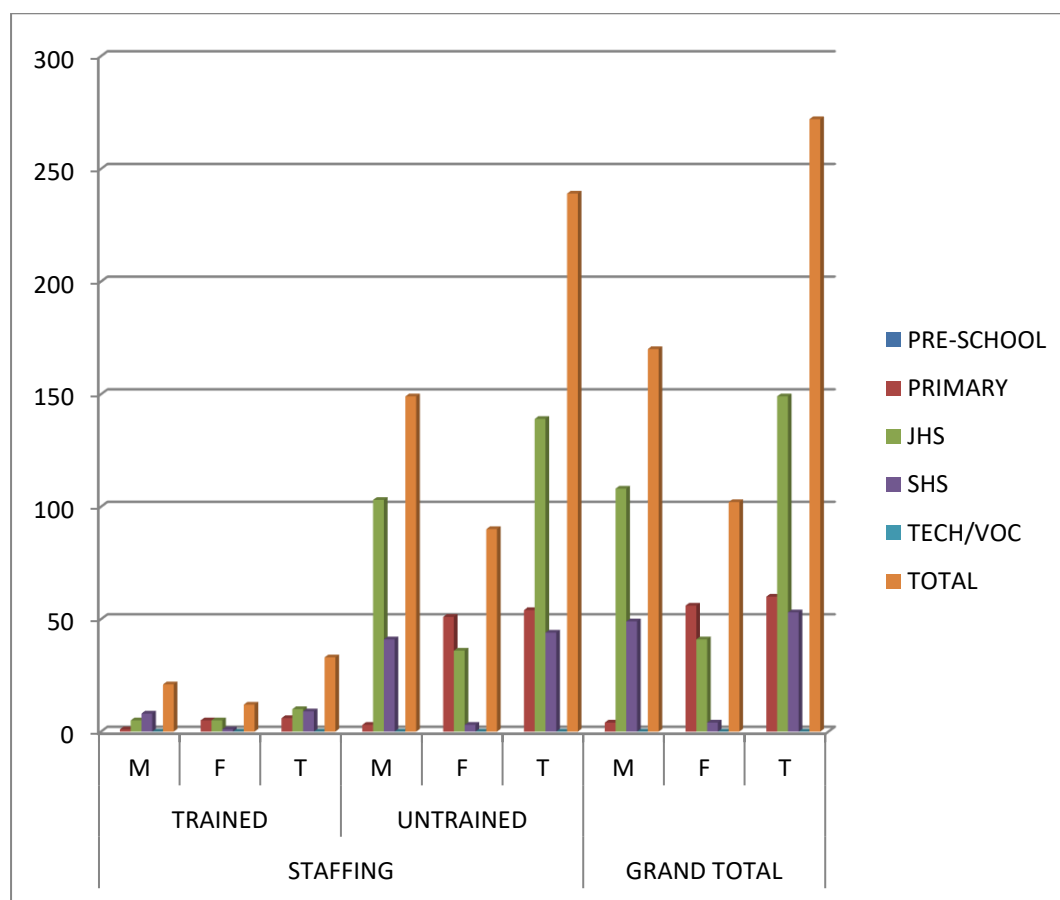


Figure 19: Details of staff on Private Schools in the District as at 2017

Table 65: Details on Public Schools in the District as at 2017

LEVEL	STAFFING						GRAND TOTAL		
	TRAINED			UNTRAINED			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T			
PRE-SCHOOL	23	113	136	8	28	36	31	141	172
PRIMARY	198	120	318	41	11	52	239	131	370
JHS	230	76	306	30	5	35	260	81	341
SHS	55	18	73	21	3	24	76	21	97
TECH/VOC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	506	327	833	100	47	147	606	374	980

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA, 2017

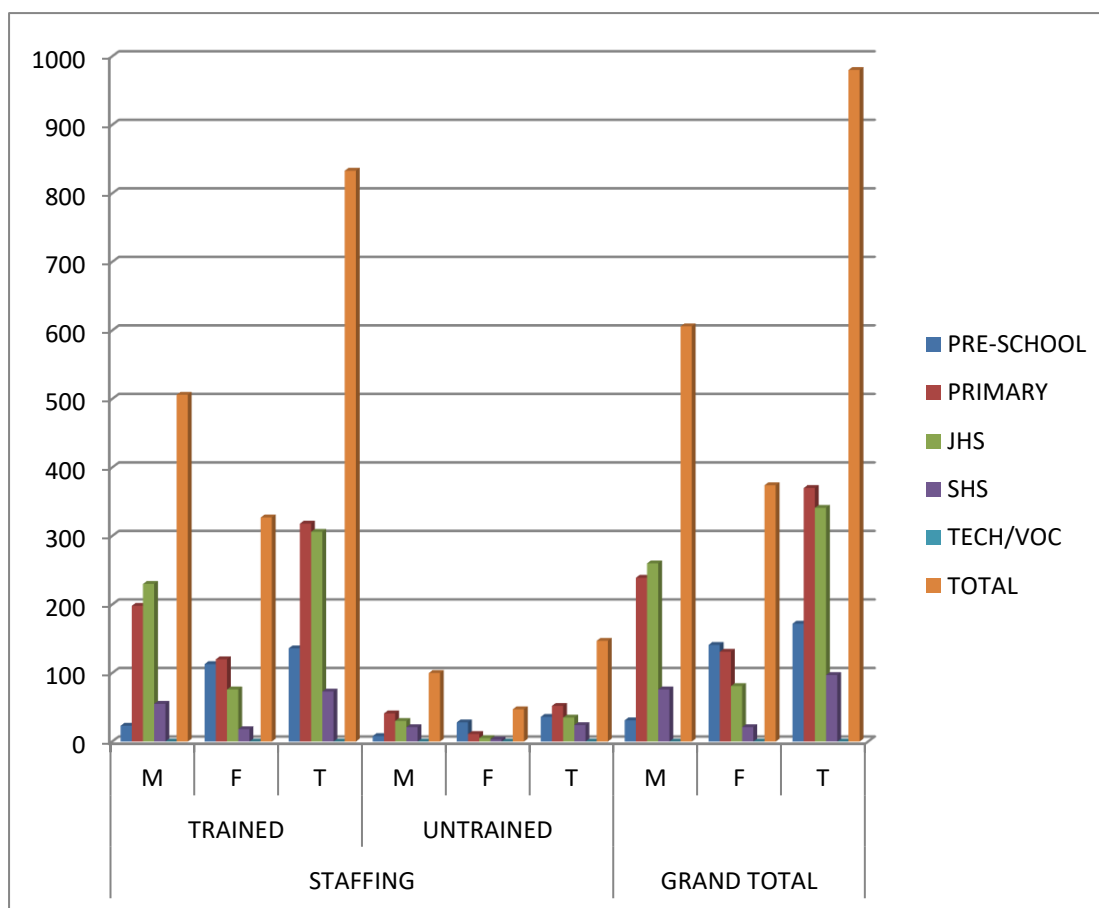


Figure 20: Details on Public Schools in the District as at 2017

Table 66: Total Number of Teachers in the District

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS									
	PUBLIC					PRIVATE				
	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TRAINED	UNTRAINED	MALE	FEMALE
K.G	145	104	41	20	125	53	2	51	11	42
PRIMARY	375	322	53	235	140	120	5	115	73	47
J.H.S	286	246	40	228	58	50	5	45	37	13
S.H.S	95	82	13	74	21	8	3	5	7	1
T.V.E.T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	901	754	147	557	344	231	15	216	128	103

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA, 2017

Analysis of the above table indicates that, Birim North have One Thousand One Hundred and Thirty Two (1,132) total number of teachers in the District. Out of that, 67.9% of the teachers are trained while 32.1% are untrained. Male teachers are also seen dominating about 60.5% as against 39.5% female teachers.

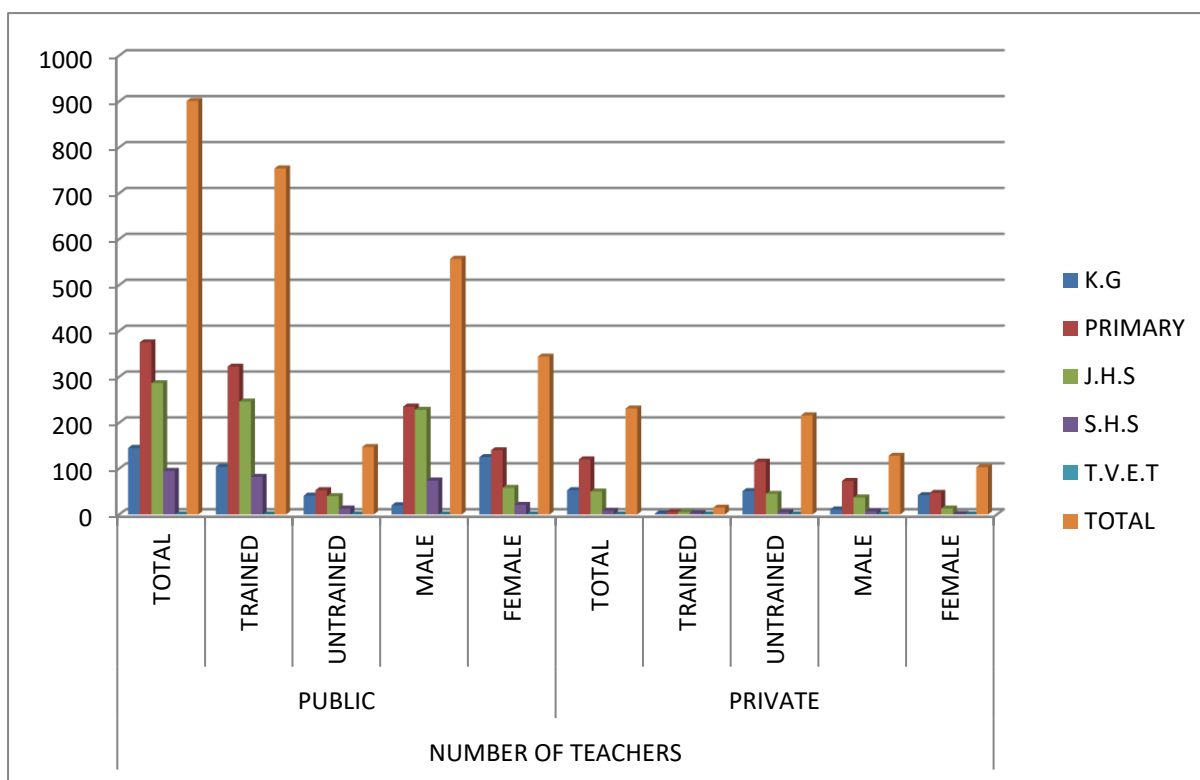


Figure 21: Total Number of Teachers in the District

Table 67: Comparative Data of BECE Performance for the Last Three Years

	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Differences
	2014		2015		2016		
Subjects							
English	1,014	79.3	1,066	86.7	1,139	86.5	
Mathematics	1,120	87.6	1,156	94.0	1,233	93.6	
Science	1,005	78.6	1,095	89.0	1,286	97.6	
Social Studies	999	78.2	932	75.8	1,071	81.3	
RME	1,051	82.2	928	75.4	1,287	97.7	

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA-(2017)

There are a good number of trained teachers in the District which are reflected in the pass rate of pupils at the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) as can be seen in Table 67 above.

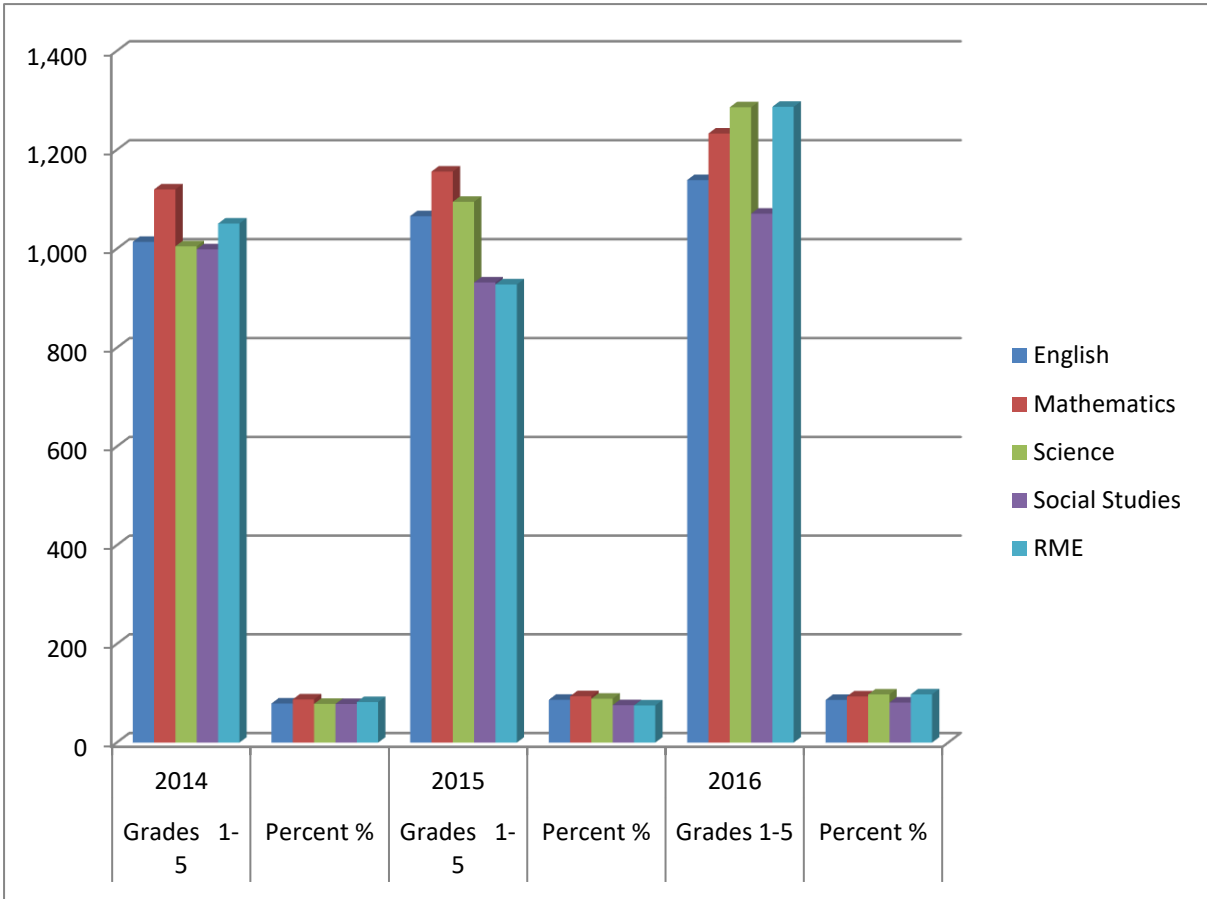


Figure 22: Comparative data of BECE performance for the last three years

Table 68: BECE Performance for Public and Private Schools from 2014-2017

Year	Public		Private	
	M	F	M	F
2014	93.5	92.6	98.2	97.6
2015	96.7	97.3	97.8	97.8
2016	99	98.5	100	100
2017				

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA, 2017

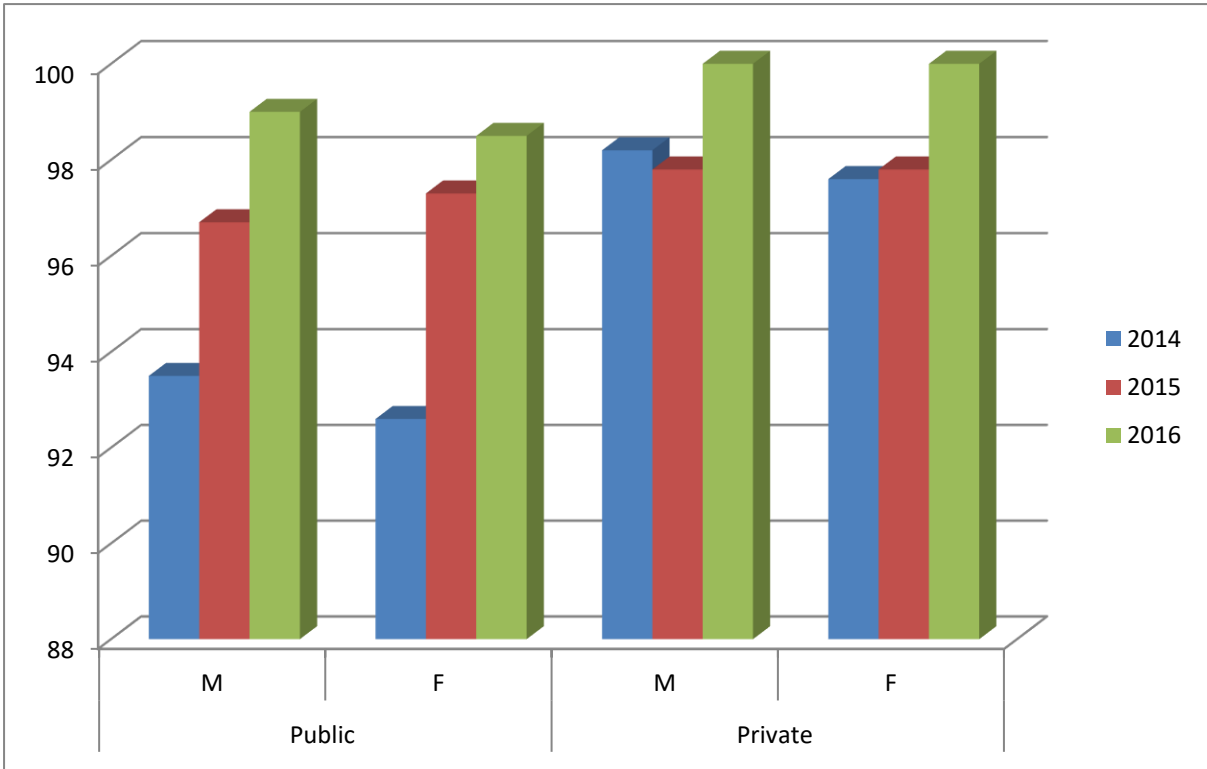


Figure 23: BECE Performance for Public and Private Schools from 2014-2017

1.13.3 Educational Facilities in the District

There are forty (40) Kindergarten schools, forty (40) pre-schools, twenty seven (27) Junior high schools three (3) senior high schools and one (1) Nursing and Midwifery Training Schools in the District. Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAkDeF) and Newmont Akyem Mines are also contributing to the provision of schools and quality education in the District. Since, 2016 when the foundation started its infrastructure development, it has completed 14 out of its 17 school projects initiated with the remaining 3 at advance stage of completion. However, all these projects are in the ten affected communities as against the other 68 communities in the district. Besides, the decision to allocate 1% of the foundation’s funds to other communities referred to as ‘near mines communities’ has also not been properly defined and this has resulted in none disbursement of it. This to a large extent has affected the holistic development that the district assembly envisioned for the district.

Table 69: List of Public Schools and their Locality

PUBLIC SCHOOLS		
S/NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCALITY
1	ADADEKROM D/A PRIMARY	ADADEKROM
2	AFOSU CATHOLIC BASIC SCHOOLS	AFOSU
3	AFOSU ISLAMIC BASIC SCHOOLS	AFOSU
4	AFOSU CRIG JHS	AFOSU
5	AMENAM BASIC SCHOOLS	AMENAM
6	MPINTIMPI D/A BASIC SCHOOLS	MPINTIMPI
7	NOYEM R/C BASIC SCHOOLS	NOYEM
8	NYAFOMAN D/A BASIC SCH	NYAFOMAN
9	ODA AKROFONSO D/A BASIC SCH	ODA AKROFONSO
10	AKOASE H. ISLAMIC PRIM SCH	AKOASE
11	AKOASE PRESBY PRIMARY /D/A JHS	AKOASE
12	AKOASI METHODIST BASIC SCH	AKOASE
13	AKOASI R/C BASIC SCHOOLS	AKOASE
14	DOMEABRA D/A PRIMARY	DOMEABRA
15	KYENKYENKU PRESBY BASIC SCH	KYENKYENKU
16	ODONTUASE D/A BASIC SCHOOLS	ODONTUASE
17	OMANEKROM METH. PRIMARY	OMANEKROM
18	TENKYEMSO D/A PRIMARY	TENKYEMSO
19	TWEAPEASE II R/C BASIC SCHOOLS	TWEAPEASE II
20	TWEAPEASE NO.2 D/A PRIMARY	TWEAPEASE II
21	TWEAPEASE NO.2 D/A JHS	TWEAPEASE II
22	ABOKYIKROM R/C BASIC SCHOOLS	ABOKYIKROM
23	AMOA PRESBY BASIC SCHOOL	AMOA
24	AMUANA PRASO METH. BASIC SCH.	AMUANA PRASO
25	AMUANA PRASO PRESBY PRIMARY	AMUANA PRASO
26	AMUANA PRASO D/A JHS	AMUANA PRASO
27	AMUANA-PRASO R/C BASIC SCHOOL	AMUANA PRASO
28	NWINSO METHODIST PRIMARY	NWINSO
29	NWINSO METHODIST JHS	NWINSO
30	AMUANA PRASO D/A FAITH BASIC SCH	AMUANA PRASO
31	AFOSU D/A PRIMARY	AFOSU
32	AFOSU PRESBYTERIAN BASIC SCHOOL	AFOSU
33	AKWADUM D/A MODEL SCHOOL	NEW ABIREM
34	MAMANSO ISLAMIC BASIC SCHOOL	MAMANSO
35	MAMANSO PRESBY PRIMARY/ D/A JHS	MAMANSO
36	NEW ABIREM D/A 'B' BASIC SCH	NEW ABIREM
37	NEW ABIREM D/A 'A' BASIC SCH	NEW ABIREM
38	OKAIKROM BASIC SCHOOLS	OKAIKROM
39	OLD ABIREM ANGLICAN BASIC SCH	OLD ABIREM
40	OLD ABIREM D/A MODEL SCHOOL	OLD ABIREM

41	ABOHEMA METHODIST PRIMARY	ABOHEMA
42	ASAWASE D/A PRIMARY	ASAWASE
43	ASUABENA D/A BASIC SCHOOL	ASUABENA
44	DODOWORASO D/A PRIMARY	DODOWORASO
45	KONTENASE D/A BASIC SCHOOL	KONTENASE
46	NKWATENG H. ISLAMIC PRIMARY	NKWATENG
47	NKWATENG PRESBY PRIMARY SCH.	NKWATENG
48	NKWATENG S. D. A. BASIC SCH	NKWATENG
49	NKWATENG D/A JHS	NKWATENG
50	NKWATENG PRESBY JHS	NKWATENG
51	ABODOM METHODIST PRIMARY	ABODOM
52	ABODOM D/A JHS	ABODOM
53	ADUASENA METHODIST PRIMARY	ADUASENA
54	ADUASENA D/A JHS	ADUASENA
55	BEPOTUNTUM D/A PRIMARY	BEPOTUNTUM
56	HWEAKWAE R/C PRIMARY	HWEAKWAE
57	HWEAKWAE D/A JHS	HWEAKWAE
58	NTRONANG PRESBY BASIC SCH	NTRONANG
59	NTRONANG R/C BASIC SCHOOL	NTRONANG
60	PRASOKUMA BASIC SCHOOLS	PRASOKUMA
61	YAYAASO D/A MODEL BASIC SCH	YAYAASO
62	AKOASE SDA BASIC SCHOOL 'B'	AKOASE
63	ADDOKROM D/A PRIMARY	ADDOKROM
64	AKOASI D/A EXP. BASIC SCH	AKOASE
65	AKOASI S. D. A. BASIC SCHOOL 'A'	AKOASE
66	BRAMKROM DA/METH. BASIC SCH	BRAMKROM
67	OWOROMERA D/A PRIMARY	OWOROMERA
68	PANKESE CATHOLIC BASIC SCH	PANKESE
69	PANKESE PRESBY PRIMARY	PANKESE
70	PANKESE D/A JHS	PANKESE
71	SAKAPIA D/A PRIMARY	SAKAPIA

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA, 2017

Table 70: List of Private Schools and their Locality

S/No.	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCALITY
1	CRIG PRIMARY SCHOOL	AFOSU
2	KENT ACADEMY	NYAFOMAN
3	EBENEZER SCHOOL COMPLEX	AFOSU
4	SILICON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	NOYEM
5	GOLDEN CHILD PREPARATORY SCHOOL	AFOSU
6	ANNOINTED CHILD ACADEMY	NOYEM
7	NURIYA ISLAMIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL	NYAFOMAN
8	CHRIST THE KING PREPARATORY / OPHANAGE SCHOOL	TWEAPEASE
9	EMMANUEL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	TWEAPEASE
10	CHRISTIAN BAPTIST ACADEMY	TWEAPEASE
11	EDNAK ACADEMY	AKOASE
12	LIFE AND SALVATION BASIC SCHOOL	AMUANA PRASO
13	LIFE AND SALVATION PREPARATORY SCHOOL	NWINSO
14	ST. ELVIS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	NWINSO
15	CHRIST THE KING CATHOLIC PREPARATORY SCHOOL	NEW ABIREM
16	ADVENT REFORM	MAMANSO
17	EMMANUEL (PRESBY) PREPARATORY SCHOOL	NEW ABIREM
18	FENGLAD COMPLEX SCHOOL	NEW ABIREM
19	HUMBLE CHILD PREPARATORY SCHOOL	MAMANSO
20	MUSAMA ACADEMY	OLD ABIREM
21	HOLY CHILD PREPARATORY SCHOOL	NEW ABIREM
22	SUCCESS ACADEMY	NEW ABIREM
23	WESLEY METHODIST SCHOOL	AFOSU
24	ONE-WAY MONTESORRI SCHOOL	AFOSU
25	ROSSA ACADEMY	NKWATENG
26	ARKO-BENSA MEMORIAL ACADEMY	NKWATENG
27	NANA SOMUAH ROYAL ACADEMY	NTRONANG
28	DAVID ANSAH INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	NEW YAYAASO
29	ASEDA PREPARATORY SCHOOL	ADAUSENA
30	JESUS MESSENGER PREPARATORY SCHOOL	PANKESE
31	MALYVY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	PANKESE
32	KISSINGER BAPTIST INT. SCHOOL	AKOASE
33	HAMILTON ORPHANAGE BASIC SCHOOLS	AKOASE
34	EMMANUEL METHODIST PRIMARY SCHOOL	PANKESE

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA, 2017

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

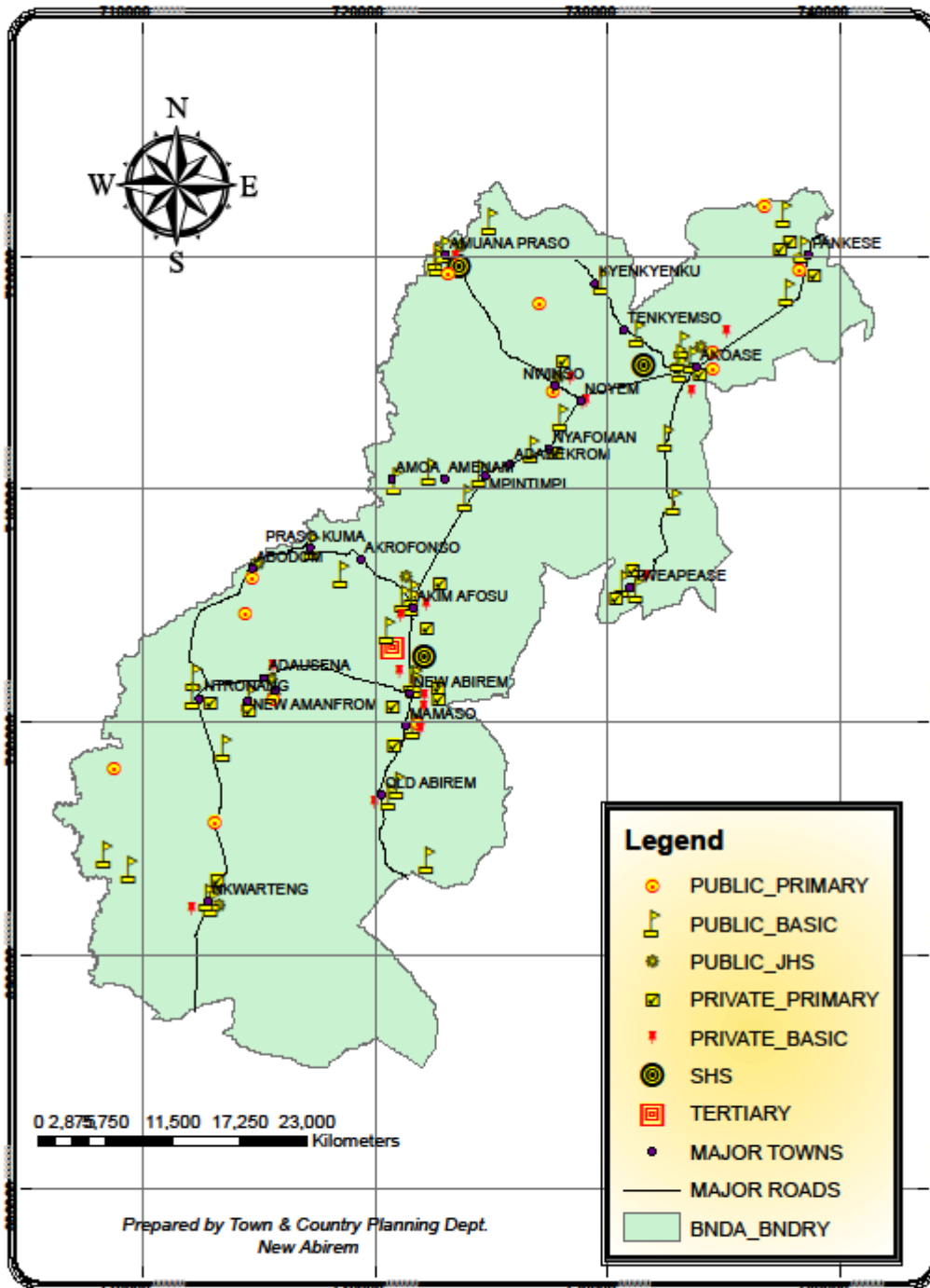


Figure 24: Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities

1.14 Water and Sanitation

1.14.1 Water

Access to safe and reliable water coupled with sound environmental cleanliness contributes greatly to improving the health status of the people. The quantity of water supply in the district is not a major problem but the quality of potable water supply is poor. Five main sources of water supply can be identified in the District; these are boreholes, rivers and streams, hand-dug wells, pipe-borne water systems and dugouts.

Water from borehole is potable but its number in the District is inadequate because about 55% of the settlements get their water supply from this source. The inadequacy has compelled some communities to supplement their source of potable water with water from streams, resulting in the incidence of water borne diseases in some settlements including Noyem, Amoa, Nkwateng, Pankese, Mamanso, and Amenam.

Mechanized boreholes and pipe-borne systems which also supply potable water are operational in only a few settlements. There are six water boards in the district that is New Abirem, Ntronang, Akoase, Amuana Praso, Old Abirem, and Hweakwae. In addition to these settlements, the Cocoa Research Institute at Afosu also has a mechanized borehole system that supplies potable water to only its staff quarters. With the exception of the mechanized borehole at the Cocoa Research Institute, the other systems are largely obsolete, with the population outstripping their capacity. Given the poor maintenance culture, these old systems break down frequently. The result is that users resort to the use of unwholesome sources such as streams, wells and dugouts.

Rivers, streams and wells are normally used as supplements to potable water in some settlements in the District. Rivers and streams in the District that serve such purposes include the Pra, Maman, Dowdowrase and Nwin. However the activities of illegal miners (Galamsey) have contaminated these rivers and thereby making it not suitable for consumption. Many of the smaller streams dry up during the dry season, forcing people to walk long distances in search of water.

Because of improper handling, well water is not considered potable. In the District as much as 20.8 percent of settlements rely on well water. WaterAid through the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) have provided a number of water supply points within the communities but the total supply continues to be inadequate. The community water and sanitation project have made some headway in providing boreholes for some communities in

the District. Unfortunately, significant proportions of some rural communities still lag behind in the supply of potable water.

Table 71: Sources of Drinking Water for Household

Categories	Counts	Percentage%
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	588	3.2%
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	4,156	22.5%
Public tap/Standpipe	4,213	22.8%
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	7,659	41.4%
Protected well	281	1.5%
Rain water	38	0.2%
Protected spring	41	0.2%
Bottled water	88	0.5%
Sachet water	459	2.5%
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	3	0.0%
Unprotected well	248	1.3%
River/Stream	714	3.9%
Unprotected Spring	0	0%
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	23	0.1%
Other	0	%
Total	18,511	100.00%

Source: 2010, PHC

In an effort to improve water supply in these areas, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) in consultation with WaterAid in Partnership with the Birim North District Assembly is providing potable water to deprived communities in the District. Proposals are marketed to identified institutions and agencies in order to secure funding for the project.

A total of one hundred and thirty-eight (138) boreholes had been constructed as at the end of 2016. Table 73 gives a breakdown of communities that have benefited from the program.

Table 72: Water Systems and their Locations in the District

S/N	Community	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	Limited Mechanised System
1	Tweapease	5	1	1
2	Omanekrom	-	1	-
3	Okaikrom	-	1	-
4	Otroku	-	1	-
5	Odontuase	-	2	1
6	Akwetey	2	-	-
7	Attah ne Attah	1	-	-
8	Domeabra	1	-	-
9	Sakapia	2	-	-
10	S. Mangoase	-	-	-
11	Nyamebekyere	1	2	-
12	Bramkrom	2	2	-
13	Apraponso		3	-
14	Pankese	2	1	1
15	Oworomra	2	2	-
16	Tenkyemso	-	-	1
17	Apewo	-	1	-
18	Kyenkyenku	4	-	-
19	Asarekrom	1	-	-
20	Abokyikrom	2	-	-
21	Akoase	1	-	-
22	Amuana Praso	-	2	-
23	Amoa	2	-	1
24	Akorkor	1	-	-
25	Amanfo Krom	1	-	-
26	Kyire Ahanta	1	-	-
27	Nyamebekyere 3	1	-	-
28	Mpintimpi	4	-	1
29	Adadekrom	1	-	1
30	Nyafoman	4	-	1
31	Nwinso	4	-	1
32	Addo Nwanta	-	1	-
33	Noyem	2	-	1
34	Obobetwao	1	-	-
35	Shawkrom	1	-	-
36	Shai	-	-	-
37	Dadiebehi	1	-	-
38	Asawase	1	-	-
39	Aworoho	-	1	-
40	Abohema	2	-	-
41	Abohema	1	-	-
42	Botwe	1	2	-
43	Dodoworaso	2	-	-
44	Obimpe	1	-	-
45	Nkwateng	9	-	2
46	Akpaliga	1	-	-
47	Adrobenso	1	-	-
48	Wiaso	2	-	-
49	Kuntense	1	1	-

Table 73: Water Systems and their Locations in the District

S/N	Community	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	Limited Mechanised System
50	Teimuni	2	-	-
51	Asuabena	4	-	-
52	Akrofunso	3	1	-
53	Krobofo Kura	1	-	-
54	Praso Kuma	3	3	1
55	Abodom	5	-	-
56	Bepotuntum	1	1	-
57	Ntronang	4	-	-
58	Okaikrom	3	-	1
59	Abenaso 1	1	-	-
60	Abenaso 2	1	-	-
61	Gambia 1	-	1	-
62	Gambia 2	1	1	-
63	Old Abirem	7	-	-
64	Asempaneye	1	-	-
65	Amenam	4	-	1
66	Oseikrom	1	-	-
67	Bedanease	1	-	-
68	Obra	-	1	-
69	Afosu	4	-	-
70	Abirem	2	-	-
71	Mamanso	5	-	-
72	Adausena	6	-	1
73	Hweakwae	4	-	-
74	Yayaso	-	-	-
75	Nyamebekyere	1	-	-
	Total	138	31	16

Source: DWST Report, 2017

1.14.2 Sanitation

Solid and liquid waste disposal is one of the major challenges confronting the Birim North District. Most homes do not have toilet facilities and community public toilets are over used and not properly maintained. It is therefore a common sight to see people using the bushes, the fringes of rivers as places of convenience. The District Environmental Health Department and the District Health Management Team (DHMT) is advocating for new building plans to include toilet facilities in their homes. Limited disposal sites also lead to indiscriminate waste disposal in many communities. Landfill site constructed by Newmont Akyem mines for the district as part of its corporate social responsibility, which is situated at Old Abirem is the only engineered landfill site in the region. The landfill site has one waste disposal cell, leachate treatment ponds, administration block, security features (fenced with wire mesh and a security post). It covers 16acres of land and has a lifespan of 15years. On daily basis an average of forty eight (48) tones of waste is received at the site with a total of one thousand two hundred and forty-eight (1,248) tones per month. However, the management of it has become a problem to the assembly

as its estimated cost per month is in the range of GH¢29, 000.00. The assembly is therefore negotiating with Newmont to continue financing the management cost for now until appropriate arrangement is put in place.

Advocacy for household latrines is yielding desired response since its inception. WATERAID, partner organisations (contractors) has constructed a number of institutional latrines as well as conducting Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in selected communities which has led to a number of communities near ODF. The district assembly is now focusing on individual household latrines as its advantage far outweighs public sanitation facilities. It is expected that household latrine would increase by 75% in 2021.

1.15 Access to Electricity

The District is connected to the national electricity grid and a sizeable number of households (98%) in towns and villages are supplied with electricity. However, incessant power outage and fluctuation of voltage is major challenge to the Assembly and the District industrial activities. Power in the District is received from the power generation stations in Ghana, particularly from the Akosombo Hydro Station and other IPPs through ECG in the District. The Electricity Company of Ghana (E.C.G) is the sole distributor of electric power in the District. It is envisaged that many more towns and villages will enjoy electricity facility during the plan period.

1.16 Governance

The Birim North District was carved out of the former Birim District Council in 1987 as part of the government's decentralization programme to promote effective decentralized governance and speed up the development of the area in the Eastern Region of Ghana. After Akyemansa District was carved out of the Birim North District, its estimated total land area reduced significantly from 1,270 square kilometers to 550 square kilometers. It has 78 settlements within its jurisdiction

The District Assembly is the highest political authority in the District as stipulated under Section 10 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the District as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, who

functions as a political leader while the District Coordinating Director functions as the administrative leader.

There are 39 Assembly members of which two-third (26) elected and the remaining one-third (13) appointed by the President of Ghana in consultation with traditional authority and recognized interest groups in the District. A presiding member is also elected by two-third majority of all members of the Assembly with one MP as an ex-officio member.

The Assembly has the Executive Committee and five (5) statutory sub-committees and one ad hoc subcommittee. The District Assembly has ten out of the eleven decentralized departments (Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife). The District Assembly is fully decentralized and takes decisions on its own, implements them and takes responsibility for such actions emanating thereof.

The District can boast of a court of adjudication. There is a Magistrate Court in New Abirem for prosecution of offenders. There is also a Police Station in New Abirem the District capital which falls under the Oda Divisional Police Command. However, some communities within the district fall under the Nkawaw Divisional Police Command that is Amuana Praso to Pankese. There are a number of organizations in the District working to enhance grassroots participation. Through participatory mapping, the district had set in motion to produce a Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Non Governmental Organizations' working within the District is OLIVES (Organisation for Livelihood Enhancement Services)

Development partners include all the mining operators, oil palm producers (Newmont Akyem Golden Mines and GOPDC); the filling stations in the District, Ecobank, Barclays' Bank, Kwahu Rural Bank, Mponua Rural Bank, GN Bank, and all sachet water producers.

1.17 Vulnerability Analysis

This process defines, identifies and classifies the vulnerabilities in the district. Those who are vulnerable in the Birim North District are mostly children, disabled and elderly.

The source of vulnerability is as a result of death, disability, old age, non-maintenance and domestic violence. Above all, the high level of poverty in the district makes the citizenry, especially women and children more vulnerable.

The main occupations of the people in the district are farming and oil palm processing. Most families have an income which falls below a specified level necessary for minimum coverage

of basic expenses and these lead to children being engaging themselves in illegal mining activities.

Child labour in the district is very high. Children who are supposed to be in the classroom are often taken to farms and seen around the illegal mining sites engaging in hazardous work which are injurious to their health and safety. This prevents them from attaining education, thus, making poverty in the district a cycle. The lack of education for children to enhance their future to improve their standard of living leads to the risk of child poverty. These children are equally vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse.

Children who come in contact with the law are often treated with contempt and are sometimes confined in adults' cells. There is the 1998 Children's Act and the 2002 Child's Rights Regulations to address child protection issues. The Juvenile Justice Act is a policy to protect the right of juveniles, ensure an appropriate and response to juvenile offenders. The United Nation Convention on the right of children is also a policy to protect children. The Domestic Violence Act is available to provide protection from domestic violence especially for women and children.

Various policies have been made to protect children, women and the vulnerable but these policies suffers implementation due to various reasons such as limited funds allocated to the department, low staff capacity and lack of commitment of government concerning the vulnerable. This therefore, led to high incidence of irresponsible parenthood.

The Department of Social Development mediates in child maintenance payments, custody, family reconciliation and paternity cases to ensure parental responsibility and the care and protection of orphans and vulnerable children.

Every year child labour day is celebrated to create awareness on issues concerning children in economic activity. Lack of access to health care, income, security for the elderly and people with disability predisposes them to vulnerability.

1.18 Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in our emerging economy has been widely recognized at various levels in the country. The recognition is reflected in the development and deployment of a National ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory

framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the country. The impact, this development has on the socio-economic transformation of the people in the country which includes the Birim North district cannot be overemphasized.

Table 75 shows population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex. The data indicates that out of the population 12 years and older (**53,106**) in the District 22, 451 (42.3%) have mobile phones. It also indicates that of the number of persons with mobile phones, a higher proportion (49.1%) are of males, access to mobile phones is therefore higher for the males in the district than the females (35.6 %). Only 3 percent of the population use internet facility (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Table 74: Population 12 Years and Older by Mobile Phone Ownership, Internet Facility Usage and Sex

Population 12 years and older	Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex						
Total	53, 106	100.0	22,451	42.3	1, 518	2.9
Male	26, 343	100.0	12,935	49.1	1, 083	4.1
Female	26,763	100.0	9, 516	35.6	435	1.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and housing Census

The District is widely serviced by mobile telephoning provided by private telecommunication organizations. Radio and television reception in the District is of good quality. Many people own radio sets and sizeable number of people also have television sets. There is no local Radio station base in the district; however, a local based radio station in Nkawkaw is highly patronized by the local people. The District Assembly cooperates with Nkawkaw Radio station to disseminate information to the populace. Numerous FM stations from Kade and Nkawkaw have extended their services to the District. Television transmissions is poor however, satellite dishes are mostly used to get transmissions in the District. Notable among them are Multi TV, Strong TV and DSTV.

1.19 HIV/AIDS

Birim North Health Center runs an HIV/AIDS clinic every two weeks and makes appointments for refills every week. The pharmacy unit stores and dispenses the antiretroviral drugs. The unit also undertakes adherence counseling for clients. The district in collaboration with the

district health directorate organizes HIV/AIDS awareness programs for senior high and basic schools in the district. The annual World AIDS day also seeks to expose a selected area council to the causes and prevention mechanisms of the disease. Paraphernalia and condoms are distributed in such HIV / AIDS awareness programs.

1.20 Gender

Most women in the District are farmers and also engage in petty trading. In 2016, a data collection exercise was done to ascertain the number of youth (women) with employable skills. The data collected was important because it help us to empowerwomen in some trade to reduce their over-dependence on men.

Leadership and other administrative functions mainly rest on the shoulders of the men. Women representation in decision making and employment opportunities is very limited. However, the District can boast of a considerable representation of women discharging their duties at management level. Some NGOs do organise training for women in leadership. For instance capacity building leadership training programme was organized for selected girls in the district by OLIVES. In some of the District Level Election, some women were encouraged and sponsored by NGOs including OLIVES to compete. However, the various communities did not vote for such women to represent them at Assembly meetings. Hence, the Birim North District Assembly pushed for more women to be chosen as government appointees to allow women representation in decision making.

1.21 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

When we talk about environment, the basic issues that comes to mind is how the earth works, how we are affecting the earth's life-support systems and how to deal with the environmental problems we face.

The major resources used to produce energy in Ghana generally are water and wood. Wood is used extensively for firewood and production of charcoal. Firewood, charcoal, electricity, petrol, kerosene, and diesel are the main sources of energy in the District. Most people (50.1%) use charcoal as fuel for domestic cooking purposes. Charcoal, Wood and gas are the three main sources of cooking fuel in most households in the district. In addition is the activity of illegal mining which has depleted the forest in areas like Noyem, Nyafomang, Mpintimpi, Amenam and some parts of Amanua Praso. Besides, the Ajenjua Bepo forest reserves which have over

18,000 hectares would be affected by Newmont Akyem Mines activities in estimated area of 74 hectares with a pit area of approximately 13% of the 569-hectares of the forest reserve area. Although small, it has the potential to affect temperature in the district, which in the long run will affect soil, water, biodiversity and livelihoods of the vulnerable.

The above activities together with other human interferences have reduced the forest vegetation to that of a secondary forest in the interior. It is to be noted that individual farmers are engaged in agro-forestry for both food and charcoal and this would be encouraged in the plan period.

1.22 Climate Change

Climate change poses an unprecedented challenge to the aim of eradicating hunger and poverty. Birim North district lies within the semi-deciduous forest belt of Ghana and is endowed with mineral resources (Gold) and also with land suitable for crop farming. The district is drained by two major rivers, Pra and Birim with a number of tributaries such as Nwi, Mamang, Adechensu, Sukrang and Afosu rivers. Besides, the district is a home to five forest reserves which induces high precipitation in the district. The Pra river flows south wards and joins the sea at Shama. These features are subject to multiple uses and perform a variety of ecosystem services and functions. Key among the uses of the forest zones are for residential and tourism development, recreation, industrial and commercial.

The forest zone of Birim North District is undergoing rapid transformation due to activities of the fast growing mining industry. There is therefore the need to confine mining and its related development to certain “hot spots” to maintain sustainable livelihoods, protect the environment and the areas of forest reserves including that of Ajenju forest reserves which contain the concession of Newmont Golden Ridge Limited (Akyem Mines of Newmont). This has been identified in the spatial development framework of the district to encourage economic development. Critical forest issues confronting the district were identified through technical assessments and participatory land use mapping exercises involving representatives of diverse stakeholder groups including traditional authorities, men, women and youth.

The outcome of these consultative meetings with stakeholders is the propose Spatial Development Framework. This was in response to pressures of fast growing development which could pose a threat to the ecosystem as well as generate long term benefits for forest ecosystems and their dependent communities. With this in mind, the District Assembly intends to set up Agriculture and Forest Management Subcommittee to drive Integrated Forest

Management (A participatory process that will engage communities, private sector, traditional authorities and civil society).

As capacity for forest management increases, spatial planning for the forest belt will be necessary to ensure harmony between traditional uses of the forest farming and mining production activities.

The mechanisms for implementation at the district level are:

1. The District's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), and Community Action Plans which address settlement growth, economic development and the provision of schools, clinics, other services, roads and infrastructure.
2. The District's Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Structure Plans (SPs and Local Plans (LPs), which show what can go where, and resolve potentially conflicting demands on land use in the forest zone.
3. Bye laws to define and protect the forest zone.
4. Strategic Environmental Assessment which ensure that the necessary environmental protection measures are taken.

The establishment of the Agriculture and Forest Sub-committee is a great step forward for implementing Integrated Forest Management. It provides a necessary forum for integration across sectors such as farming, mining and its related investment activities, land use planning and fresh water supply. The Committee can identify and assess issues, suggest and shape policies, prioritize actions and evaluate outcomes as the Forest Zone is developed.

1.23 Green Economy

Green Economy ensures inclusive economic growth, human development and improved well-being through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources while at the same time protecting the environment for generation yet unborn. It is considered as a vehicle to deliver sustainable development rather than a destination itself.

Due to the rise in illegal mining activities, most of the forest reserves are being depleted at a very fast rate as well as pollutions of most water bodies in the district. Bushfires, sand winning,

illegal mining and bad farming practices has resulted in loss of biodiversity, loss of land, reduction in food production and livelihoods of the poor.

However, dense settlements have emerged around the forest zones, well-to-do property owners are putting up properties and investments i.e. hotels anywhere without recourse to the laid down regulation that governs land acquisition and development.

The granting of mining license to Newmont to mine in one of the forest reserves in the district will in no doubt affect the habitat of organisms or their genetic composition directly or indirectly which can alter the biodiversity of that habitat. Even though the company has put in place a lot of measures to forestall environmental effects associated with mining, the dumping of mine waste, noise, heat, vibration, etc. can still be felt by communities around. Couple with this, is the indiscriminate felling of trees by illegal chain saw operators in the various forest reserves in the district which has led to loss of economic trees.

1.24 Population Characteristics

1.24.1 Introduction

The demographic characteristic of every country is crucial in order to know the distribution of the population and assist in the planning and implementation of programmes. This section deals with the demography of Birim North District indicating the various ages and sex structure within the population.

1.24.2 Population Size and Distribution

This section of the report dwells on population size and distribution by type of locality. From Table 75 the total population of Birim North district is 78,907 with 21,166 people living in the urban areas and 57,741 also living in the rural areas. Out of the total population, males living in the urban areas constitute 49.4 percent while females constitute 50.6 percent. In the rural areas, males constitute 50.4 percent whereas females constitute 49.6 percent.

On the sex ratio, in every hundred females there are about hundred and one men in the district. In terms of the urban areas, for every hundred females there are about ninety eight males. Also in the rural areas for every hundred females there are about hundred and one males.

Table 75: Population size by locality of residence

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,907	100.0	21,166	100.0	57,741	100.0
Male	39,572	50.2	10,451	49.4	29,121	50.4
Female	39,335	49.8	10,715	50.6	28,620	49.6
Sex Ratio	100.6		97.5		101.6	
Percent of regional population	3.0		1.9		3.9	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.24.3 Age - Sex Structure

According to table 38, person less than 15 years constitute about 39.9 percent of the total population. Out of this 40.9 percent are males and 38.8 percent are females. Age group 65 years and above represents 5.1 percent of the total population of which 4.5 percent are males and 5.8 percent are females. Age group 30- 49 years also constitutes 20.9 percent and out of this males represent 21.0 percent whereas females constitute 20.8 percent.

Table 76: Age Structure by sex and age group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	78,907	100.0	39,572	100.0	39,335	100.0
Under 15	31,451	39.9	16,192	40.9	15,259	38.8
15 – 24	14,306	18.1	7,062	17.8	7,244	18.4
25 – 29	5,943	7.5	2,830	7.2	3,113	7.9
30 – 49	16,473	20.9	8,297	21.0	8,176	20.8
50 – 64	6,694	8.5	3,415	8.6	3,279	8.3
65 +	4,040	5.1	1,776	4.5	2,264	5.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.24.4 Population Pyramid

Referenced Figure 25 the age group 0-4 years has the highest population (11,560) out of which males constitutes 15.1 percent and females 14.2 percent. Age 84 and above has the least

population figure of 557 where females constitutes 0.9 percent and males constitute 0.5 percent. The district has children population of 21,679 representing 27.4 percent of the total population. More also, of the children age group 0-9 years in the population, males constitute 51.2 percent and females constitute 48.8 percent.

Conclusively as the age progresses, the pyramid closes indicating the youthful nature of the population in the district.

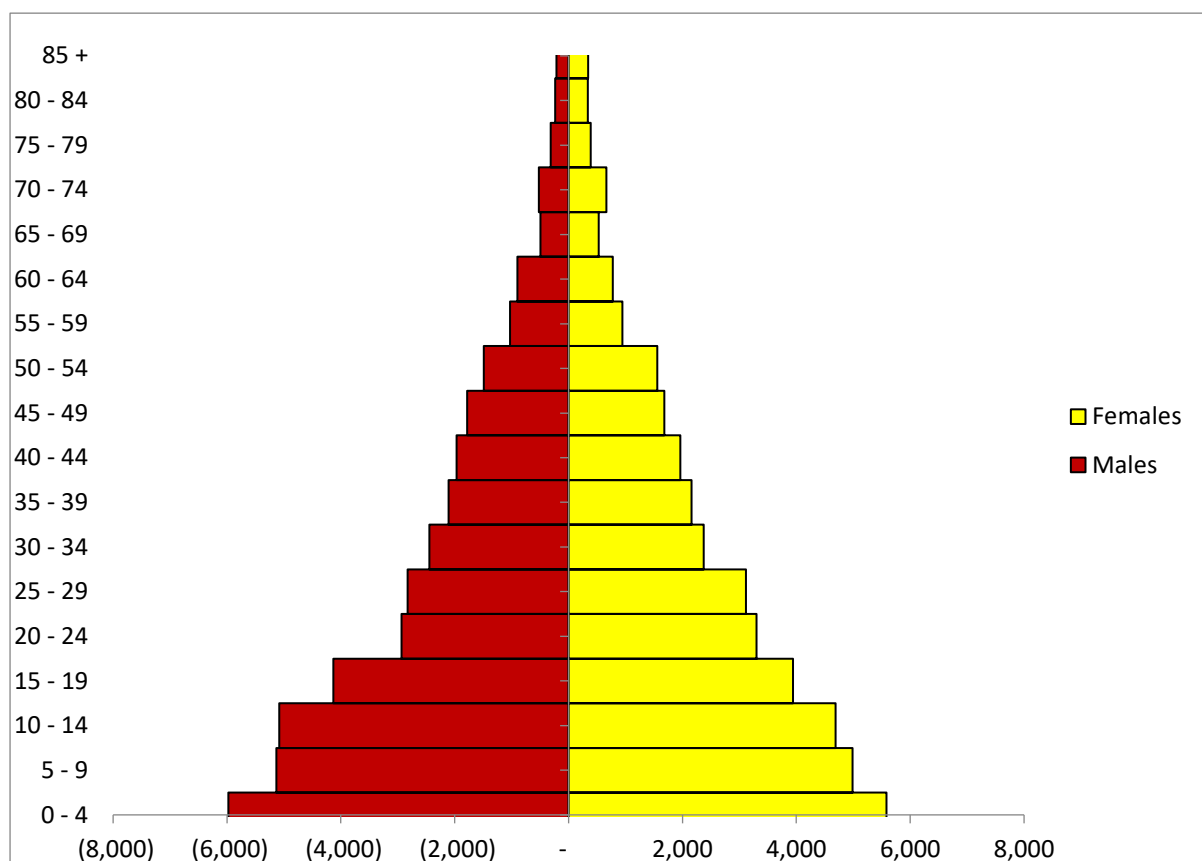


Figure 25: Population Pyramid

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.24.5 Dependency ratio

According to Table 77, age group 0 – 14 years constitute 39.9 percent; and out of this males represents 40.9 percent whereas females represent 38.8 percent. Age group 65 years and above also constitute 5.1 percent of the total population; and out of this 4.5 percent are males and 5.8 percent are females. Child dependency ratio is 72.4 percent and out of this figure, 74.9 represents males and 70.0 percent represent females. This means that there is more child dependency in the district. All age dependency that is children and age group 65 years and

older constitutes 45.0 percent of the total population of which 45.4 percent are males and 44.6 percent are females.

Table 77: Dependency Ratio

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	78,907	100.0	39,572	100.0	39,335	100.0
0-14	31,451	39.9	16,192	40.9	15,259	38.8
15-64	43,416	55.0	21,604	54.6	21,812	55.5
65+	4,040	5.1	1,776	4.5	2,264	5.8
All Ages dependency ratio	81.7		83.2		80.3	
Child dependency ratio	72.4		74.9		70.0	
Old age dependency ratio	9.3		8.2		10.4	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.24.6 Migration

Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new or semi – permanent residence. Migration could be within the country or from outside the country.

The Birim North District because of its high mineral deposit has attracted a lot of migrants both from within the country and outside the country. The impact of migration on development is in the form of Social Resources, Human Resources and Economic Resources.

Social Resources of migrants are represented by the Social relationship that ‘moving’ persons maintain as individual, collective or organization at levels for example, with relatives, friends, colleagues or associations.

Human Resources which both poorly and highly skilled migrants contribute through their labour, knowledge and abilities, enable all societies concerned with the migration to sustain specific mode of production, consumption and welfare. An example in the Birim North District is individual having been made to settle in the District because of employment either poorly or highly skilled.

Newmont Akyem Mines and other institutions are employing a lot of people (locals or from other part of the country as well as expatriates) in this regard.

Economic Resources include Remittances, saving and certain forms of trade and investment represent economic resources that migrants possess.

Newmont Golden Ridge Limited (Newmont Akyem Mines) has invested heavily in the district as well as other smaller companies all with the aim of getting favourable returns on their investment. Their investment has a multiplier effect on the social and economic well-being of the district. Banks and other financial institutions have come to take advantage of the investment opportunities in the district. Banks and financial institutions can offer loans and other financial services to SMEs (Small and Medium Scale Enterprises) and accept savings from the members of the district.

The spinal effect of migration has brought about small to medium shops providing either services or products to the community. Mention can be of Newmont Akyem Development Foundation (NAkDeF) which has done a lot of developmental project across the Birim North District. The project ranges from schools, social centres, provision of scholarships to deserving students, social amenities etc.

The above projects will not have been possible without migration.

1.25 Science, Technology and Innovation

With the recent emphasis in technology and scientific innovations, the Birim North Education Directorate has instituted an office responsible for the promotion and development of science. The main objective of the department is to encourage women in Science and Mathematics to demystify the myth surrounding studying of Science and Mathematics among girls in schools. The need to promote the interest in studying Science and Mathematics among basic schools cannot be overemphasized as they remain among the key core subjects to qualify one into both high schools and tertiary schools. The district has recognised that students lose interest in the subject whiles at basic school and thus seeks to demystify the myth surrounding passing Science and Mathematics.

Science and Mathematics Clinics are organised for students to participate at both regional and district levels. During this program, students embark on excursions to visit places of technological innovations centres such as Newmont Golden Ridge Limited (Newmont Akyem

Mines), GOPDC some radio stations and the like. In addition to educational trips, science and mathematics quiz are organised for students during the Science Clinic. In 2016 Science and Mathematics Clinic, the Birim North District project presented was adjudged the best among the twenty six (26) districts in the region. Students also go through practical lessons in physics and biology. For instance in the 2016 Science Clinic, students were taken through experiments including the operation of electrical circuits, process of fermentation among others. The role of the youth in the oil palm and mining development is also emphasized among the schools.

The impact of these interventions on the development of the district has been enormous. There has been an improvement in Science and Mathematics as evidence by 2016 results at the BECE level as shown in Table 78 below especially among females. Thus more students enrolled on science programs at the various Senior High Schools in the District and beyond the District.

Table 78: Comparative Data of Performance for the Last Three Years

	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Grades 1-5	Percent %	Differences
	2014		2015		2016		
Subjects							
English	1,014	79.3	1,066	86.7	1,139	86.5	
Mathematics	1,120	87.6	1,156	94.0	1,233	93.6	
Science	1,005	78.6	1,095	89.0	1,286	97.6	
Social Studies	999	78.2	932	75.8	1,071	81.3	
RME	1,051	82.2	928	75.4	1,287	97.7	

Source: District Directorate of Education, BNDA-(2017)

Despite these useful interventions by the directorate to promote science and technology, the sustainability of these promotions are threatened by inadequate funding.

Circuit and district level science project exhibitions are usually not done due to unavailability of funds. Delay in the release of funds to support selected students for the regional camps does not help the smooth planning of the programme. Few students are sponsored compared to other districts. 10 students were sponsored last year at the regional camp in Koforidua. Most teachers lack the requisite scientific apparatus to facilitate the effective teaching of science in the District. Most schools don't have scientific laboratories to help JHS students in their practical works. Remuneration for science coordinators and teachers is not good.

As a result, such motivational competitions are not conducted every year. The Coordinator of the Unit in charge of Science and Mathematics manages to secure some few sponsors from the District Assembly and other development partners such as Newmont Akyem Development

Foundation (NAkDeF). It is recommended that the District should collaborate with the Education Directorate to organise such competitions and programs to develop students' interest and talents in science education.

1.26 Disaster

The management of disaster in the District is under the jurisdiction of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). The Organization has been involved in the education of the populace on disaster management and prevention in various communities and market places. The activities of the Organization have led to the identification of disaster prone communities along the Maman, Nwin, Afosu and Pra rivers. Most of the disasters have been associated with flooding. The residents of these areas are therefore constantly educated on safety on the rivers and precautionary measures to take in times of flood.

1.27 Water Security

Sedimentation of the Pra and Nwin Rivers water intake as a result of the combination of alluvial gold mining operations have polluted the rivers with heavy metals and inappropriate development within the catchment of the water intake. These have reduced access to good quality and quantity of water for household, commercial and industrial uses. Almost all the communities along these two rivers used them as supplementary to drinking water from other sources. However, it is widely held at the local level that upstream gold mining operations on the Pra River is changing the taste of the water from its source as well as affecting the livelihoods of communities along these rivers especially vegetable farmers. Perceptions in these communities point to the fact that recent cases of vomiting and skin itching were as a result of consumption of copious amount of water from the river source.

The analysis of the distribution of water facilities brings to fore the fact that, households get their sources of water from diverse sources; borehole/pump/tube well 41.4%, public tap/stand pipe 22.8% and pipe-borne outside dwelling is 22.5%. Together, these improved sources of drinking water constitute 87 percent of water sources for households. The use of sachet water for drinking is relatively high in urban areas compared to rural localities.

1.28 Social Protection Interventions

This section discusses programs and interventions to protect the vulnerable and the marginalized in the society. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is

an interventions for the disable and school feeding program is also part of some of the interventions to protect the vulnerable groups.

1.29 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The government is making efforts to support the vulnerable through the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. The LEAP Programme is a component of the National Social Protection Strategy. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country with the aim of alleviating short-term poverty whiles encouraging long-term human capital development. This programme is administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and managed by the Department of Social Development.

Payment is done by the department in collaboration with Mponua Rural Bank through the E-zwich platform. Currently, the programme is being implemented in eleven (11) communities in the Birim North District.

About 44 households are beneficiaries of the LEAP intervention. Beneficiaries are sensitized on the LEAP programs by the department of social development. There are conversations to demonstrate the dos and dons of beneficiaries on the LEAP programme and how much each beneficiary is paid every two months. The challenge to this intervention is the delay in the release of funds to the beneficiaries.

1.30 Disability

Physical Disability remains the major disability in the District constituting 0.96 percent of the entire population. Disability in hearing is the least (0.30%) in the District (GSS 2010 PHC). The 3% District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for Persons With Disability (PWDs) is used to support them in education, improve their livelihood and health. The DACF for PWDs are to minimize poverty among all PWDs particularly those outside the formal sector of employment and to enhance their social image through dignified labour.

There is fund Management Committee which approves the disbursement of funds to support the disabled in the district. Applicants who need the support to improve their lives through petty trading and applicants who need money to support their education and other purposes are vetted and paid by the Fund Management Committee. There are three (3) major disability associations in the district. They include

1. Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled
2. Ghana National Association of the Deaf
3. Ghana Blind Union

1.31 Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The District benefits from seven (7) modules under the YEA program which is currently operating in twenty-three (23) communities. Three Hundred and thirty three (333) youth are employed under the program as at the end of the year 2013. Besides these permanent workers (333), the agency also offers periodic livelihood training assistance to some youth in the District. The skills development training programs include Dressmaking and Hairdressing. This intervention seeks to reduce gender disparities in unemployment.

Since 2015, 133 women have been trained in dressmaking and some has subsequently received sewing machines to start a livelihood; another 40 women were trained in hairdressing and have also received their start up equipment in 2016. Fire and Safety Prevention Assistants (FSPA) has not employed as many youth as it intended: there is only one fire service station in the district which does not require a greater number of staff.

It has been observed that health workers in the District are inadequate. This situation affects quality healthcare delivery in the District. Thus, many of the qualified youth are recruited under the Health Extension Workers (HEW) to support the healthcare delivery in the District.

The prospect of the program is plagued by a number of factors:

1. Delay in the payment of beneficiaries allowances
2. Lack of vehicle for monitoring and supervision
3. The agency finds it difficult to implement two of the nine modules due to lack of fund

These conditions affect the agency and also discourage the beneficiaries of the program. Though some trainees receive their equipments, majority of the beneficiaries are yet to receive their start-up equipments. Some of the trainees had to wait for two years before receiving their start-up equipments.

Another major challenge of YEA is the operation of Better Ghana Management Services (BGMS). This program has similar features as the YEA program. However, the beneficiaries of BGMS are paid relatively better than beneficiaries of the YEA.

1.32 Security

The major security concern in the District has been myriad of chieftaincy disputes' that continuously disturb the peace of the district. Some of these disputes have lasted for decades and there is no end in sight. These disputes have driven away investors from some of the communities in the district. Pankese and Akoase are currently having challenges with who to be referred to as the chief of the community.

This has led to the cessation of sand winning in the Pankese community. The situation has rendered a lot of the youth jobless. The adverse effect of this is a rise in galamsey activities. The activities of galamsey have also polluted most of the water bodies in the district which has affected human survival in the district. A lot of farmlands have been destroyed as well as rivers which are either use for irrigation or as a source of drinking water. Besides, there is rise in social vices in most of the communities such as smoking of Indian hemp popularly known as “weed”, Teenage Pregnancy and sometimes murder. It is the hope of the district assembly that, Nananom would help find a lasting solution to the chieftaincy issues as soon as practicable to help speed up development in the district. The District would consider these challenges in the planned period.

1.33 Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II 2014 - 2017

Summarized Development Needs were identified through the Area Council Public Hearings and needs assessment as the basis for the programme of development priorities for the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2014-2017). In this section the prioritized development needs identified are linked to the problems or gaps identified through the performance review of the DMTDP for 2014-2017 in order to determine their compatibility.





Table 79: Summary of Key Development Issue of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate industrial zones for SMEs Inadequate technology for SMEs promotion Lack of credit facilities for SMEs in expanding their business






	Lack of startup kits for trained entrepreneurs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate extension officers Weak agriculture industrial linkages Inadequate credit facilities for farmers Inadequate agriculture inputs Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Bad road network Poor market infrastructure Insufficient sanitation facilities Inadequate latrines at public places Poor mining practices ‘illegal mining’ Deforestation High rate of chieftaincy dispute
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High incidence of teenage pregnant Inadequate education infrastructure Inadequate health infrastructure
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Low internally generated funds Lack of fiscal discipline Low transparency in financial management Political interference in plan implementation

1.34 List of Key Development Issues/Gaps or Challenges



Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector

-  Inadequate industrial zones for SMEs
-  Inadequate technology for SMEs promotion
-  Lack of credit facilities for SMEs in expanding their business
-  Lack of startup kits for trained entrepreneurs

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

-  Inadequate extension officers
-  Weak agriculture industrial linkages
-  Inadequate credit facilities for farmers
-  Inadequate agriculture inputs
-  Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce

Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

-  Bad road network
-  Poor market infrastructure

- ✚ Insufficient sanitation facilities
- ✚ Inadequate latrines at public places
- ✚ Poor mining practices ‘illegal mining’
- ✚ Deforestation
- ✚ High rate of chieftaincy dispute

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- ✚ High incidence of teenage pregnant
- ✚ Inadequate education infrastructure
- ✚ Inadequate health infrastructure

Transparent and Accountable Governance

- ✚ Low internally generated funds
- ✚ Lack of fiscal discipline
- ✚ Low transparency in financial management
- ✚ Political interference in plan implementation

Reduction of Poverty and Income Inequalities

- ✚ High cost of farming and fishing inputs
- ✚ Inadequate credit facilities
- ✚ High rate of poverty especially among women
- ✚ Lack of job openings for the physically and mentally challenged
- ✚ Low involvement of women in decision making.

1.35 Community Needs and Aspirations

This section presents the local development needs and aspirations of the people of Birim North. The needs and aspirations represent the desire future as envisaged by the people. They were obtained through focus group discussions with town and area council members, key informant interviews; administration of both closed and opened questionnaires as well as field survey. The development needs and aspirations are summarized below.

1. Increase teaching and learning materials
2. Increase educational infrastructure
3. Increase health facilities
4. Improve road network in the district
5. Enhance the provision of credit facilities to farmers and SMEs
6. Provide water system
7. Increase agriculture inputs
8. Increase sanitation equipments
9. Provide latrines at public places
10. Extend electricity to off grid areas in the district
11. Provide street lights
12. Material support
13. Provide bridge
14. Reduce the incident of pests and diseases
15. Develop local plans
16. Arrest stray animals
17. Improve drainage facilities and systems
18. Provide scholarship
19. Provide latrines in schools
20. Improve employment situation in the district
21. Resolve chieftaincy disputes
22. Increase participation of women and youth in decision making
23. Provide permanent office for area / town councils
24. Improve transparency in local governance
25. Improve transport system
26. Provide lorry parks in the district
27. Reduce the incident of illegal mining in the district

1.36 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

The harmonization process involved linking the community needs and aspirations with the development issues (from the review of performance and profile) to establish their relationship. The underlying principle is to link the development problems identified to the real situation in the district and relate them with community needs and aspirations identified during local needs

assessment exercise. The NMTDPF requires that the harmonization be done against the 2014-2017 plan periods. The wisdom behind this is perhaps, that the development issues of concern emanates from the previous plan period. A summary of this process is presented in Table 80 below.

Table 80: Harmonisation of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014 – 2017

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps				Total Score
	Lack of credit facilities for SMEs to expand their business	Inadequate industrial zones for SMEs	Inadequate technology for SME promotion	Lack of start-up kits for trained entrepreneurs	
Enhance the provision of credit facilities to farmers and SMEs	2	2	2	2	8
Improve employment situation in the district	2	2	2	2	8
Total score	4	4	4	4	16
Average score					8

Strong Relationship: **2** Weak Relationship: **1** No Relationship: **0**

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps					Total Score
	Inadequate agriculture inputs	Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce	Inadequate credit facilities for farmers	Inadequate extension officers	Weak agriculture industrial linkages	
Increase agriculture inputs	2	2	2	2	2	10
Reduce the incident of pests and diseases	2	2	2	2	2	10
Total score	4	4	4	4	4	20
Average score						10

Strong Relationship: **2** Weak Relationship: **1** No Relationship: **0**

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps						Total Score
	Bad road network	Insufficient sanitation facilities	Inadequate public latrines	Poor mining practices ‘illegal mining’	Deforestation	Poor market infrastructure	
Improve road network in the district	2	1	1	1	1	2	8

Provide water system	1	2	2	1	1	2	9
Increase sanitation equipments	1	2	2	0	0	2	7
Provide latrines at public places	1	2	2	0	0	2	7
Extend electricity to off grid areas in the district	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Provide street light	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
Provide bridge	2	0	0	1	1	2	6
Development of local plans	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Arrest stray animals	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Improve drainage facilities and systems	2	1	1	1	0	2	7
Improve transport system	2	1	1	0	0	2	6
Provide lorry park	2	2	2	0	0	2	8
Reduce the incidence of illegal mining	1	0	0	2	2	0	5
Total score	20	15	15	10	9	24	93
Average score							7.2

Strong Relationship: **2**

Weak Relationship: **1**

No Relationship: **0**

Thematic Area: Human Development Productivity and Employment

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps					Total Score
	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate school infrastructure	Inadequate health infrastructure	High incidence of teenage pregnancy	Inadequate institutional latrines	
Increase teaching and	2	2	1	2	2	9

learning materials						
Increase educational infrastructure	2	2	1	2	2	9
Increase health infrastructure	1	1	2	2	2	8
Provide scholarship	2	2	1	2	0	7
Provide latrines in schools	2	2	1	0	2	7
Total score	9	9	6	8	8	40
Average score						8

Strong Relationship: **2**

Weak Relationship: **1**

No Relationship: **0**

Thematic Area: Transparent Responsive and Accountable Governance

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Development Gaps					Total score
	High rate of chieftaincy disputes	Low transparency in financial management	Lack of fiscal discipline	Low internally generated funds	Political interference in plan implementation	
Material support	0	1	1	1	2	5
Resolve chieftaincy disputes	2	0	0	1	2	5
Increase participation of women and youth in decision making	2	2	1	2	1	8
Provide permanent office for area / town councils	2	2	2	2	2	10
Improve transparency in local governance	1	2	2	2	2	9
Total score	7	7	6	8	9	37
Average score						7.4

Strong Relationship: **2**

Weak Relationship: **1**

No Relationship: **0**

Table 81: 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate industrial zones for SMEs 2. Inadequate technology for SMEs promotion 3. Lack of credit facilities for SMEs in expanding their business 4. Lack of startup kits for trained entrepreneurs
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate extension officers 2. Weak agriculture industrial linkages 3. Inadequate credit facilities for farmers 4. Inadequate agriculture inputs 5. Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce
Infrastructure and human settlement development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bad road network 2. Poor market infrastructure 3. Insufficient sanitation facilities 4. Inadequate latrines at public places 5. Poor mining practices 'illegal mining' 6. Deforestation 7. High rate of chieftaincy dispute
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High incidence of teenage pregnant 2. Inadequate education infrastructure 3. Inadequate health infrastructure
Transparent, responsive and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low internally generated funds 2. Lack of fiscal discipline 3. Low transparency in financial management 4. Political interference in plan implementation

1.37 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for (2018-2021) with (AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021)

For continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana, the DPCU harmonised the issues associated with programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II, 2014-2017 with those of the AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021 as represented in Table 82 below.

Table 82: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and AN AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate industrial zones for SMEs Inadequate technology for SMEs promotion Lack of credit facilities for SMEs in expanding their business Lack of startup kits for trained entrepreneurs	Build a prosperous society	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls Limited access to credit by SMEs
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate extension officers Weak agriculture industrial linkages Inadequate credit facilities for farmers Inadequate agriculture inputs Inadequate storage facilities for farm produce		High cost of production inputs Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture Seasonal variability in food supply and prices Erratic rainfall patterns Poor farm-level practices Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure Ageing farmer population Lack of youth interest in agribusiness Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce

Table 83: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and AN AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	ECONOMIC DIMENSION	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Bad road network</p> <p>Poor market infrastructure</p> <p>Insufficient sanitation facilities</p> <p>Inadequate latrines at public places</p> <p>Poor mining practices ‘illegal mining’</p> <p>Deforestation</p> <p>High rate of chieftaincy dispute</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Poor demarcation of conservation lands</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest fires</p> <p>Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plant</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</p> <p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Uncovered drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans</p> <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development</p>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>High incidence of teenage pregnant</p> <p>Inadequate education infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure</p>	<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Low participation in non formal education</p> <p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality</p> <p>Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARV’s, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>

Table 84: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
		Create opportunities for all	<p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p>Child neglect</p> <p>Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions</p> <p>Lack of sustainable funding</p> <p>Negative perceptions and attitude towards PWDs</p> <p>Ignorance of PWDs personal rights</p> <p>Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies</p>

Table 85: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AN AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	GOAL	ISSUES
		Create opportunities for all	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes

CHAPTER TWO

Prioritization of Development Issues for 2018-2021

2.0 Introduction

The set of two issues (identified development issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF 2018-2021) were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. Where there were similarities, the similar issues from GSGDA II were adopted and replaced with that of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub goals and focus area. New development issues that emerged from the NMTDPF were also adopted. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP are presented in Table 86 below.

Table 86: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	High cost of production inputs
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Low level of irrigated agriculture
		Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
		Erratic rainfall patterns
		Poor farm-level practices
		Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
		Ageing farmer population
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
		Lack of credit for agriculture
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system		
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce		
Create opportunity for all	Education and Training	Poor quality education at all levels
		Low participation in non formal education
		Inadequate funding source for education
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Inadequate emergency services
		Increased cost of healthcare delivery
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	Water and Sanitation	Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
		Widespread pollution of surface water
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities
	Poverty and Inequality	Poor sanitation and waste management
		Low level of investment in sanitation sector

Table 87: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Create opportunity for all	Child and Family Welfare	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
		Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs
		Child neglect
	Gender Equality	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities
	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
	Disability and Development	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
		Ignorance of PWDs personal rights
		Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability
	Youth Employment	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes
		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices		
Sports and Recreation	Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover
		Poor demarcation of conservation areas
		Encroachment of conservation areas
		Weak enforcement of regulations
		Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Climate Variability and Change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
		Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Rapid deterioration of roads
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system
		Uncovered drains
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Inadequate spatial plans
		Scattered and unplanned human settlements
Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure ad services	
	Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development	
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Poor service delivery at the local level
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
		Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization
		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

Table 88: Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP FOCUS AREA 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate personnel
		Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies
		Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes		

2.1 Prioritisation of Development Issues

The various development issues identified above would be prioritised using the POCC (Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges) analysis. This analysis is done to scan the socio-economic environment within the District and also facilitate in identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges to achieve the development goal of the Assembly.

Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District.

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort. (e.g. declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighbouring countries, immigration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees, etc.)

Table 89: Application of POCC Analysis

Adopted Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<i>Goal one: Build a prosperous society</i>				
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Existence of vast arable land Existence of cheap labour Availability of agric extension officers Availability of farmer based organisation	Support from central government Youth in agric programme Training for agric staff Credit facilities	Inadequate market centres in the district Bad road network connectivity Inadequate storage facilities for farmers / post harvest losses Predominant use of traditional methods of farming Use of obsolete farming tools Inadequate agro processing facilities Inadequate logistics for extension officers Inadequate credit facilities by banks	Limited funds from government and partners Price fluctuation for agriculture produce Weak linkage between research extension officers and farmers High cost of agro chemicals High cost of farm inputs Low incentives for agric staffs
Conclusion: Agricultural productivity can be promoted through intensive agricultural practices (both land and capital) with technical and financial support from the central government				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Existence of SMEs Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) Existence of Cooperatives Existence of SMEs groups	Government fund to support SMEs Existence of the NBSSI Available institutions e.g. MASLOC, Rural Banks, Micro finances & conventional banking institutions.	Lack of community bank Lack of information about access to credit to the public Cumbersome procedure for credit	Difficult access to loans from financial institutions Reluctance of financial institutions to give credit due to lack of collateral
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be enhanced if awareness is created about the procedures and various conditions required fulfilling before accessing the credit. Moreover SMEs can come together as cooperatives or association to make increase the access to finance				
High cost of production inputs	-Existence of agric Department -Availability of AEAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support from NGOs -Support from MOFA	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Low commitment from DA -Low commitment from MOFA	-Inadequate funding -Competition from develop countries -Removal of subsidies on agric inputs
Conclusion: High costs of agric production inputs can be improve by introduction of subsidies and increase access to credit by the banks.				

Inadequate development of investment in processing and value addition	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of N GOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding Inadequate technical know how Inadequate market for the produce
Conclusion: District directorate of agric should be well resource and their AEAAs capacities built to enable them provide the needed information and education in the area of value addition. Besides, the BAC unit's should help them with the right investment avenues that exist.				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support
Conclusion: More AEAAs should be trained to educate and informed farmers on the availability and use of modern technology to improve yield				
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support
Conclusion: The construction of warehouse by the state and the creation of buffer stock at the district level will help reduce post harvest loss and stable price of food stuffs for farmers.				
Poor farm-level practices	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support
Conclusion: The recruitment and deployment of more AEAAs to the district level will help improve on the type of farming practices that goes on in our farms. Again, the introduction of modern technology can help improve farming practice.				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support
Conclusion: The issue of quality and adequacy of agric infrastructure can be solved by government through standards agric infrastructure as well as adaption of more modern technology which are suitable for our climatic condition.				
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support
Conclusion: The intensification of the government programme of planting for food and jobs could help improve the interest of the youth in agric. Besides, introduction of new programs in our education curricula to help attract the youth into agric will go a long way to help.				
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	-Existence of agric department -Availability of AEAAs	-Existence of research institutions -Support of NGOs	-Inadequate logistics for agric department -Lack of motor bikes for AEA activities	Inadequate funding support

Conclusion: Making loans accessible and at low interest to the youth will help attract more youth into businesses in order to reduce the youth employment. Again, other start-up materials could be given to them for the start in order sustained their interest in agric venture.				
Lack of credit or agriculture	Existence of women empowerment fund Existence of department of cooperatives Existence of BAC	Government fund to support MSE's Existence of the NBSSI Available institutions eg MASLOC Banks and Micro finances institutions.	Lack of community bank Lack of information about access to credit to the public Cumbersome procedure for credit	Difficult access to loans from financial institutions Reluctance of financial institutions to give credit due to lack of collateral
Conclusion: Limited access to credit facilities can be changed if more people are aware of the procedures and various conditions existing to have access to credit. Moreover MSE's coming together as cooperatives or association can make increase the level of credit facilities				
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	Existence of department of agric Existence of department of cooperatives Existence of BAC Existence of veterinary department	Government fund to support MSE's Existence of the NBSSI Available institutions eg MASLOC Banks and Micro finances institutions.	Lack of veterinary officers Lack of information about livestock production credit to the public Cumbersome procedure for credit	Difficult access to loans from financial institutions. Competition from develop countries. Reluctance of financial institutions to give credit due to lack of collateral
Conclusion: More veterinary officers should be recruited to educate and informed various business people on the best way to produce livestock. Access to credit to do livestock production should be flexible and imposition of taxes on imported livestock product.				
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	Existence of women empowerment fund Existence of department of cooperatives Existence of BAC	Government fund to support MSE's Existence of the NBSSI Available institutions eg MASLOC Banks and Micro finances institutions.	Lack of community bank Lack of information about access to credit to the public Cumbersome procedure for credit	Difficult access to loans from financial institutions Reluctance of financial institutions to give credit due to lack of collateral
Conclusion: More veterinary officers should be recruited to educate and informed various business people on the best way to produce livestock. Access to credit to do livestock production should be flexible and imposition of taxes on imported livestock product.				
<i>Goal Two: Create opportunity for all</i>				
Poor quality education at all levels	-Availability of trained teachers -Adequate circuit supervisors -Established institutions to promote education i.e. SMC, PTA , etc	-Oversight roles of MOE/GES -School feeding program -Existence of PTA -Existence of college of education	-Inadequate logistics for monitoring and supervision -Inadequate public libraries -Ineffective supervision -Inadequate teaching and learning materials	-Inadequate support for logistics from MOE/GES -Inadequate supply of T/LM
Conclusion: The provision of educational infrastructure including teacher accommodation coupled with periodic and regular supervision will contribute to enhancing the performance of teachers and for that matter academic performance in general.				
Inadequate funding source for education	-Availability DACF,DDF and IGF for rehabilitation	-GoG policy of improving educational infrastructure	-Use of classrooms for church service etc	-Irregular flow of funds from central government

	-Existence of works department for routine maintenance	-Donor and development partners support for education e.g. Newmont, -Roll out of Free SHS policy	-Lack of maintenance culture on the part of school management	
Conclusion: Availability of sufficient potentials and opportunities can be used to address the challenges and constrains in mitigating the problem.				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	-Availability of health facilities at all levels -Presence of DHMT -Operation of Mutual Health Insurance Scheme -Commitment of DA to improve health delivery	Expansion of health training institutions in the country -Posting of qualified health personnel -Support from donor to improve health infrastructure and services eg Newmont -Availability of NGOs in health eg Ntiamoh Foundation	-Inadequate CHPS -Inadequate health education campaign -Inadequate trained health personnel -Inability of portion of the population to afford premiums of the DHIS	-Lack of special incentives for health staff who accept postings to rural districts and rural communities
Conclusion: Issues on health can be addressed through collaboration among all stakeholders. The commitment of central government and the assembly to improve health delivery coupled with donor support and commitment of health personnel should provide adequate impetus for improved health delivery system.				
Inadequate emergency services	-DA commitment -Availability of qualified health personnel	-Support from GHS -Support from Newmont, NAKDeF -Support from Donors eg Ntiamoh Foundation	Lack of logistics -Lack of qualified health personnel -Scattered settlement	-Poor road network -Poor road surface -High cost of drug -Religious believe
Conclusion: : Collaboration between various stakeholders will help to overcome health service provision challenges and constraints				
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	-DA commitment -Availability of qualified health personnel	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Support from Newmont, NAKDeF	-Lack of logistics -Lack of qualified health personnel -Scattered settlement	-Poor road network -Poor road surface -High cost of drug -Religious believe
Conclusion: Collaboration between stakeholders will help to overcome health service provision challenges and constraints				
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	-DA's commitment -Availability of qualified health personnel -Use of part of DACF to fund HIV/AIDS activities	Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donor support -Role of NGOs	Lack of commitment to accept message -Lack of personal discipline	Poverty -Effect from tourism/immigration -High cost of drugs
Conclusion: Education from various stakeholders' and good policy by the government on stigmatization and discrimination on HIV and AIDS will help reduce problem.				

Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV & AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable	-DA's commitment -Availability of qualified health personnel -Use of part of CF to fund HIV/AIDS activities -Health institutions to treat patients	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donor support -Role of NGOs -Efficient Referral systems	-Lack of commitment to accept message -Lack of personal discipline -Proliferation of sex workers -Stigmatization -Unavailable data	-Poverty -Effect from tourism/immigration -High cost of drugs -Promiscuity among the youth
Conclusion: Issues on health can be addressed through collaboration among all stakeholders. The commitment of central government and the assembly to improve health delivery coupled with donor support and commitment of health personnel should provide adequate impetus for improved health delivery system.				
High incidence of HIV & AIDS among young persons	-Availability of district strategic plan for HIV/AIDS - Availability of media and services for infected people PMTCT and VCT - Availability of health facilities and services -Availability of social welfare department for awareness creation - Availability of legal services institutions	-Presence of national policy on HIV/AIDS -Presence of national and international NGOs and development partners supports HIV/AIDS campaign -Ministry of legal and constitutional affairs provides technical supports -Institutions provides awareness and education campaign on children and women abuse	-Inadequate personnel -Inadequate logistics - High rate of stigmatization to the infected people -Bad beliefs and cultural practices on HIV/AIDS - High Poverty rate - Weak coordination among organization deals with HIV/AIDS	-Inadequate government funding
Conclusion: Stem down the spread of HIV&AIDS, Stigmatization and behavioral change should be given priority attention in the District plans				
Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	-DA's commitment -Availability of qualified health personnel -Use of part of DACF to fund HIV/AIDS activities -Health institutions to treat patients	-Support from Ghana Aids Commission -Donor support -Role of NGOs -Efficient Referral systems	-Lack of commitment to accept message -Lack of personal discipline -Stigmatization -Unavailable data	-Inadequate funds -Donor fatigue
Conclusion: Commitment from central government could help make funds and HIV & AIDS materials available at the various referral centers'.				
Widespread pollution of surface water	Existence of environmental health department.	Existing of Community water and sanitation programme. Existing of Private Sector	Inadequate logistics for waste collection and management Inadequate funds on the part of the Assembly. Non enforcement of bye-laws	Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment and chemicals
Conclusion: Pollution of surface water bodies can be positively addressed since significant Potentials and Opportunities exist. The Constraints can be addressed through availability of refuse dumping site. Challenges				

can be managed through waste. Collection of rubbish on time by waste contractors and change of attitude in the disposing of waste.				
Inadequate maintenance of facilities				
Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of DEHU -Proactive judicial system to prosecute sanitation related cases -Use of DACF, DDF to provide sanitation facilities -Enforcement of sanitation related by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of Ministry of Water & Sanitation -Support by NGOs -Involvement of the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of a well established waste management unit - Frequent breakdown of waste management equipment - Lack of commitment to prosecute sanitation offenders Lack of septic empties -Non replacement of retired/dead DEHU staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing cost of waste management especially maintenance of equipment, fuel and lubricant -Inactiveness of CWSA -Dwindling donor support
Conclusion: Adequate potentials and opportunities exist to address issues of water and sanitation. The assembly will collaborate with all relevant ministries and institutions including the private sector to address the challenges and constraints in water and sanitation.				
Low level of investment in sanitation sector				
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Social welfare department Availability various laws on human rights Availability of legal services centres (legal services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of policy and education opportunity to all -Availability of NGOs and development partners deals which create awareness on child's rights -Support from the central government to enact legislative reform in favour of children rights -Ministry of Women and Children Affairs -Availability of media house which provides information on children right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of children and gender ministry -Taboos and culture which prevent children to participate in public activities -Low level of education as compared to men -Inadequate information and database on gender disaggregated data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation of fund to finance the awareness creation campaign -High rate of unemployment among the youth
Conclusion: Collaboration among stakeholder can be used to overcome the challenges and constraints and improve child rights and youth participation in decision making. The government implementation of free SHS could empowered children to demand for their rights achieved through their popular participation in decision making process				
Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability Social welfare department Availability various laws on human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of policy and education opportunity to all -Availability of NGOs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of children and gender ministry -Taboos and culture which prevent children to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation of fund to finance the awareness creation campaign

disability and special needs	Availability of legal services centres (legal services)	development partners deals which create awareness on child's rights -Support from the central government to enact legislative reform in favour of children rights -Ministry of Women and Children Affairs -Availability of media house which provides information on children right	participate in public activities -Low level of education as compared to men -Inadequate information and database on gender disaggregated data	-High rate of unemployment among the youth
Conclusion: Collaboration among stakeholder can be used to overcome the challenges and constraints and improve Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Child neglect	-Existence of Department of Social Protection -Implementation of the children's Act -DA's commitment	-Support from the MoGSP -Child related NGOs -Implementation of FCUBE and Free SHS	-Increase in teenage pregnancies -Incidence of single parenting	-Slow judicial process -Inadequate funding -Inadequate social safety nets
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities to addressing child neglect. The enforcement of the children's Act coupled with the implementation of LEAP, FCUBE and Free SHS will go a long way in promoting child welfare. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	-Existence of department social welfare -Availability of Gender Desk -DA support for women empowerment	- Support from MOGSP -Support of gender related NGOs -Proactive political parties	-Tradition and religion -Poverty -Lack of self confidence	-Limited coverage of MASLOC -Non implementation of affirmative action
Conclusion: Gender disparity access to economic opportunities exists due to challenges and constraints such as tradition and religious limitations as well as high poverty levels of women. These can be addressed through vigorous implementation of affirmative action's by all stakeholders				
Weak social protection systems	Existence of department of social development -Implementation of the children act -DA's commitment	Support from the MOGSP -Child related NGOs -Implementation of LEAP	Inadequate funding -Increase in child related abuse and crimes -Increase in parental neglect	-Slow judicial process -Inadequate funding -Inadequate social safety nets
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities to addressing weak social protection system exist. The enforcement of the children's Act coupled with the implementation of LEAP, FCUBE and Free SHS will go a long way to strengthen protection system. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection	-Existence of department of	-Support from the MOGSP	-Inadequate funding	-Slow judicial process -Inadequate funding

programmes for vulnerable groups	social development -Implementation of the children act -DA's commitment	-Child related NGOs -Implementation of LEAP	-Increase in child related abuse and crimes -Increase in parental neglect	-Inadequate social safety nets
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities to addressing limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups exist. The enforcement of the legal framework coupled with the implementation of LEAP, FCUBE and Free SHS will go a long way in extending social protection programmes to include the vulnerable groups. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	-Existence of department of social development -Implementation of the children act -DA's commitment	-Support from the MOGSP -Child related NGOs -Implementation of LEAP	-Inadequate funding -Increase in child related abuse and crimes -Increase in parental neglect	Inadequate implementation of programmes
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities to addressing ineffective coordination of social protection interventions exist. The enforcement of the various Acts coupled with coordination in implementation of LEAP, FCUBE and Free SHS will go a long way in making social protection interventions effective. The challenges and constraints can be addressed through effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Lack of sustainable funding	-Existence of department of social development -DACF % for PWDs	Support from the MOGSP -NGOs in social protection programmes -Implementation of LEAP	-Inadequate funding -Dwindling in support from development partners	-Donor fatigue -Competing demands for the limited resources at the DA levels
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing lack of sustainable funding exist. The implementation of the right programmes and the elimination of waste in the system will lead to the availability of enough funds. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	Existence of dept of social dev't Existence of social service sub committee	Existence of NGOs/ CSO's Development Partners Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Social and cultural discrimination and stigmatization against disability -Low coverage of disability fund	-Non-release or erratic release of CF
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs exist. The implementation of the right programmes with the support from MOGSP will lead to the elimination of the perception. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	Existence of dept of social development Existence of social service sub committee	Existence of NGOs/ CSO's Development Partners Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Social and cultural discrimination and stigmatization against disability -Low coverage of disability fund	Lack of public education on PWDs rights Inadequate funds for PWDs activities Untimely release of PWDs DACF
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing the ignorance of the persona rights of PWDs. The implementation of the right programmes with the support from MOGSP will lead to the elimination of the perception. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				

Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability	-Existence of Dept of social development -Availability of disability fund	-Government policy on vulnerability -Existence of MoGCSP -School for the deaf -Disability Act	-social and cultural discrimination and stigmatization against disability -Low coverage of disability fund	-Non-release or erratic release of CF
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing the ignorance of the persona rights of PWDs. The implementation of the right programmes with the support from MOGSP will lead to the elimination of the perception. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	-Existence of department of social welfare -Existence of BAC, Cooperatives -	-Support for MOP -Support for youth related activities e.g. Olives	-Inadequate funds -Limited formal sector employment -A lot of individual organizations into youth activities	-Absence of clear cut employment policy
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing the ignorance of the persona rights of PWDs. The implementation of the right programmes with the support from MOGSP will lead to the elimination of the perception. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	-Large youth population with basic education certificate -Availability of employment interventions -Established departments and agencies to promote youth development	-Availability of youth employment funds -Introduction of planting for food and jobs -Implementation of 1DIF -Support from donor partners -NGOs	Inadequate resources to organize youth programs -Limited employment avenues in the formal sector -Unwillingness of some youth to access training	-Sustainability of central government funds -Low investment
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities to addressing Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs exist. The implementation of the right programmes with the support from MOGSP will lead to the elimination of the perception. The challenges and constraints can be address effective collaboration of all stakeholders				
Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	Existence of school sports coordinators -Existence of keep fit and football clubs	-Existence of various sports organizations in Ghana -Government policy on sports development	- Ineffective sports development -Low patronage of inter-school sports festivals -Lack of public recreational centers	-Lack of standardize sports infrastructures -Inadequate funding for sports infrastructure
Conclusion: Inadequate sports and recreational facilities can be addressed through conscious investment by both DA and GoG in sports infrastructure with the collaboration of the private sector.				
<i>Goal three: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</i>				
Poor demarcation of conservation areas	-Existence of Agric Department -Support of traditional authorities on environmental conservation	-Existence of EPA, MC, and relevant Ministries - Existence of mining laws -High potentials in mineral exploration -Ban on galamsey -Influence of national and	-Negative effects of galamsey, logging and farming -High levels of poverty leading to sale of farm lands -Weak monitoring systems	-Ineffective environmental related agencies e.g. EPA, MC, FC etc -Government's granting of mining license

		international NGOs		
Conclusion: The challenges and constraints in environmental management can be addressed through collaboration among all the relevant stakeholders. The ban on galamsey should be complemented by training of ex-galamsey youth in alternative livelihoods. The use of agro-chemicals for farming should be regulated through public sensitization of farmers and agro-chemical dealers.				
Encroachment of conservation areas	-Existence of Agric Department -Support of traditional authorities on environmental conservation	-Existence of EPA, MC, and relevant Ministries -Existence of mining laws -High potentials in mineral exploration -Ban on galamsey -Influence of national and international NGOs	-Negative effects of galamsey, logging and farming -High levels of poverty leading to sale of farm lands -Weak monitoring systems	-Ineffective environmental related agencies e.g. EPA, MC, FC etc -Government's granting of license to timber firms
Conclusion: The challenges and constraints in environmental management can be addressed through collaboration among all the relevant stakeholders. The ban on galamsey and illegal chain saw operators should be complemented by training of the youth in alternative livelihoods.				
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	-Availability of Environmental Sanitation and Environmental Health departments -Existence of an engineered Land fill sites - Availability of private waste management companies e.g. Zoom Lion -Availability of funds for solid waste collection and recycling. - Availability of environmental experts	-Equipment and materials for solid waste -Land for the construction of an engineered land fill site -Collaboration among sanitation and waste management -Decentralize sanitation services at the various sectors of the municipality	-Negative attitude of citizens in solid waste management - Non enforcement of sanitation laws -Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of waste management agencies	-Inadequate funding for solid waste management -Inadequate technical expertise to management solid waste expertise to management solid waste - Inadequate technology to recycle solid waste into energy sources
Conclusion: Increase funds for solid waste and the development of alternatives methods of recycling solid waste could improve the management of waste in the District				
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	-Availability of CF & DDF -Existence of Agric Department -Support of traditional authorities on environmental conservation	-Support from national and international NGOs e.g DANIDA etc	-Inadequate funding and late release of funds -Low commitment of communities to environmental conservation	-Lack of enforcement of legislation for protecting Forest reserves -Inadequate donor support
Conclusion: The enforcement of the rights laws by the relevant state institutions as well as education will go a long way to help curb the activities that are likely to lead climate change.				
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability	-Availability of DACF & DDF -Existence of Agric Department	-Support from national and international	-Inadequate funding and late release of funds	-Lack of enforcement of legislation for

issues in climate change actions	-Support of traditional authorities' environmental conservation	of NGOs e.g. DANIDA etc.	-Low commitment of communities to environmental conservation	protecting Forest reserves -Inadequate donor support
Conclusion: The enforcement of the rights laws by the relevant state institutions as well as education will go a long way to help curb the activities that are likely to lead climate change. Besides, the inclusion of gender and vulnerable groups into climate change issues will help since they are most likely to impact on the environment.				
Rapid deterioration of roads	-Availability of road network -Availability of feeder roads departments -Availability of funds -Availability of skilled and unskilled labour -Availability of Road layout plans -Availability of political will.	-Technical Expertise -Funding from central Government and development partners -Cooperation among roads department -Release of lands by land custodians.	-Inadequate funding - Existence of clay deposit - Lack of political will	-Unfavorable topography -Delay in release of funds - Weather conditions will
Conclusion: High cost of transportation resulted from poor rural road network and connectivity could be mitigated only if the road infrastructure is in good condition				
Poor drainage system	-Availability of financial resources -Availability of town & country planning Department to draw District layout plan -Availability of Technical committee eg. DWD, Environmental Officers -Existence of Law enforcement agencies -Existence of collaboration among public/private sanitation agencies.	-NGOs -Central Government support -Interest of private people -Public/private collaboration	-Negative political influence on District plans. -Negative attitude of citizens in the District -Inadequate financial resources -Poor enforcement of sanitation by-laws -Inadequate skilled personnel -Limited households toilet	-Delay in the release of funds -Unchanged negative attitude of citizens -Unfavorable weather conditions to support
Conclusions: Communal spirit could be raised on the use of safe sanitary system -Public Private Partnership could be promoted in the sanitation projects -Environmental by laws could be enforced on the use of safe sanitary system -Technical and financial support from the central government and other donors can be provided to support sanitation projects				
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	-Existence of Works Department and Urban Roads -DA commitment to construction	-Central Government's policy on infrastructure development	-Inadequate funds - Irregular monitoring and supervision	-Inadequate funding support

	-DA supervision of construction			
Conclusion: The inculcation of maintenance culture into DA plans will help improve the maintenance culture on government infrastructure.				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	-Existence of the T&CPD -Presence of qualified staffs -Existence of planning schemes -Existence of street Naming Exercise	-Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments - Central government support, i.e. Urban development interventions - Donor support	-Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics - Funding -Problems emanating from ownership of land and acquisition	-Political will - Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts
Conclusion: Adequate potential and opportunities exist to ensure effective development controls. There is the need for capacity building for the staff of the Physical Planning department and provided with adequate logistics to function. Collaboration of the stakeholders in land management will also ensure proper human settlement and development				
Inadequate spatial plans	-Established T&CPD - Presence of qualified surveyors - Availability of base maps and planning schemes	-Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments -Central government support, i.e. Urban development interventions - Donor support -Private sector including licenses surveyors	-Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics - Funding -Problems emanating from ownership of land and acquisition	-Political will -Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts
Conclusion: Adequate potential and opportunities exist to prepared adequate spatial plans. There is the need for capacity building for the staff of the Physical Planning department and provided with adequate logistics to prepare spatial plans. Collaboration of the various stakeholders in land management will also ensure proper spatial plans developed.				
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	-Established T&CPD - Presence of qualified surveyors - Availability of base maps and planning schemes	-Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments - Central government support, i.e. Urban development interventions - Donor support - Private sector including licenses surveyors	-Inadequate institutional capacity i.e. Personnel, equipment and logistics - Funding - Problems emanating from ownership of land and acquisition	-Political will - Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts
Conclusion: Adequate potential and opportunities exist to ensure effective development controls. There is the need for capacity building for the staff of the Physical Planning department and provided with adequate logistics to function. Collaboration of the stakeholders in land management will also ensure proper human settlement and development				
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	-Existence of works department, -Availability of qualified staff Full complement of the departments	-Involvement of CSOs/NGOs in development -Newmont and its foundation -MLGRD	Poor maintenance culture High cost of construction materials	Inadequate funds Untimely release of funds

<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist to improve infrastructure at the rural level. Increase in IGF generation will help improve on DAs infrastructure delivery at the local level.</p>				
Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development	Availability of agric department Availability of AEAs Availability of works	Involvement of CSOs/NGOs in development -Newmont and its foundation -MLGRD	Poor maintenance culture High cost of construction materials	Inadequate funds Untimely release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist to improve infrastructure at the rural level. Increase in IGF generation will help improve on DAs infrastructure delivery in the agric sector especially 1D1F as well as employment generation at the local level.</p>				
Poor service delivery at the local level	-Existence of Act 936 and L.I. 2232 -Existence of Client Service Unit -Organisation of Town Hall Meetings	-Involvement of CSOs/NGOs in development -MLGRD policy on popular participation -IMCC	-High level of apathy -Inadequate funds	-Inadequate funds Untimely release of funds from central government
<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist to improve service delivery at the local level. The improvement in revenue generation will go a long way to facilitate the DA service delivery. The establishment of the full complement of department and qualified staff will help improved DA service at the local level.</p>				
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	-Full complement of DPCU -Highly qualified and committed Planning Officers -Planning for M&E	-Ministry of Planning and Monitoring -Existence of RCC and NDPC -Advocacy of CSOs -Vibrant media	-Lack of dedicated vehicle for M&E -Inadequate funds and logistics for M&E -Non prioritization of M&E	-Inadequate funding -Inadequate training organised at the national level
<p>Conclusion: Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the challenges and constraints. The DPCU has its full complement of qualified and dedicated staff.</p>				
Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	- Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private properties, large population etc. - Large rateable properties - some qualified revenue personnel -adequate system in place to prosecute rate defaulters -Active internal audit unit	- Collaboration of the private sector - Support of donor-funded programmes to improve revenue collection - Access to government training programmes -Deployment of GIFMIS system	- un updated revenue data base - Ineffective monitoring - Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors - Inadequate motivation to revenue staff - Ineffective public education - Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing - Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates - Ineffective Operationalization	- Central government ceilings on the imposition of certain levies - levy exemptions of revenue collectors

			of Zonal Councils impacting on poor revenue mobilization	
Conclusion: Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the challenges and constraints.				
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supplementary funds from IGF -Availability of qualified staff (can sell the project proposals) -Availability of the Act that give the district mandate to seek funds from other sources -Communication between the district and central government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Funds from development partners and NGOs -Availability of financial institutions to provide credit to the district -Collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Local Government and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate logistic -Weak communication and feedback mechanism between the district and central government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low revenue collection from the central government
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist in the District could be used to overcome the existing challenges of delay of fund and prepare to be independent				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Full complement of DPCU -highly qualified and committed Planning Officers -Planning for M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry of Planning and Monitoring -Existence of RCC and NDPC -Advocacy of CSOs -Vibrant media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of dedicated vehicle for M&E -Inadequate funds and logistics for M&E -Non prioritization of M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funding -Inadequate training organised at the national level
Conclusion: Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the challenges and constraints. The DPCU has its full complement of qualified and dedicated staff. The assembly should prioritise and release adequate funds for M&E activities. The government should provide dedicated vehicle for M&E.				
Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of law enforcement agencies - Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime - Highly trained security personnel to clamp down on criminal activities - Availability of FM stations - DISEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of logistics by Central government - Donor support in equipments and vehicles -DOVVSU and MTTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources - Inadequate office and residential accommodation - Low personnel motivation - High incidence of out of court settlement of cases - Apathy on the part of people to report criminal activities to law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds from Central government to support policing operations - Delay in dispensing justice
Conclusion: Huge potential and opportunities exist to address the challenges and constraints. The existence of the association of chiefs and good relationship between the DA and the law enforcement agencies would be exploited in solving such issues. Again, the community radio/information centres would be to engage the citizenry.				
Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of law enforcement agencies - Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of logistics by Central government - Donor support in equipments and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources - Inadequate office and residential accommodation - Low personnel motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds from Central gov't to support policing operations

	-NCCE, ISD		- High incidence of out of court settlement of cases	
Conclusion: Potential and opportunities to address this challenge exist. Social Accountability forum would organize every quarter in each area councils.				
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Existence of law enforcement agencies - Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime -Public Financial Management Act 2016 -PPA Act 2016	- Provision of logistics by Central government - Donor support in equipments and vehicles	- Inadequate resources - Inadequate office and residential accommodation - Low personnel motivation - High incidence of out of court settlement of cases	- Inadequate funds from Central government to support policing operations
Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist for addressing perception corruption among public office holders and the citizenry. The various Acts that deal with corruption will be adhere to. There will also be social Accountability forum in each area council to account to the public.				
Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Existence of local News Existence of ISD Existence of Area Councils	Existence of the Ministry of Information NCCE	Inadequate information vans and other equipments	Inadequate funds Delays in the release of logistics
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities for addressing the challenges facing gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities exist. The ISD department, NCCE and Area councils would be used to engage the citizen on their rights and responsibilities.				
Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes	-Existence of circuit magistrate courts -Furnishing of the New Abirem completed court	-Support from central govt. -Support from Judicial Service -High rate of rents	-Lack of accommodation for Judicial staff -Lack of permanent courts	-Inadequate financial support
Conclusion: The potential and opportunities for addressing the challenges facing law enforcement exist. The furnishing of the completed court project will facilitate upgrading of the magistrate to circuit court. The assembly will explore the experience and cooperation of the association of chiefs in Birim North.				

2.2 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed using the following criteria:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;

- c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
- a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.

Table 90: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Development issues	Analysis criteria					
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc.	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	1	2	2	1	6	0.35
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
High cost of production inputs	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Erratic rainfall patterns	1	2	2	1	6	0.35
Poor farm-level practices	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
Ageing farmer population	1	2	2	1	6	0.35
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	1	2	2	1	6	0.35
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
Lack of credit for agriculture	2	2	2	1	7	0.41
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	2	2	2	2	8	0.47
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	2	2	2	2	8	0.47

Table 91: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development issues	Analysis criteria					
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
Poor quality education at all levels	2	2	2	1	7	0.23
Low participation in non formal education	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Inadequate funding source for education	2	2	2	1	7	0.23
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	2	2	2	1	7	0.23
Inadequate emergency services	1	2	2	2	7	0.23
Increased cost of healthcare delivery	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Widespread pollution of surface water	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	1	1	2	1	5	0.16
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Low level of investment in sanitation sector	2	2	2	1	7	0.23
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	2	1	2	2	7	0.23
Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Child neglect	2	1	2	1	6	0.19
Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Weak social protection systems	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	1	1	2	2	6	0.19

Table 92: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development issues	Analysis criteria					
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
Lack of sustainable funding	2	2	2	1	6	0.19
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	1	1	1	2	5	0.16
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	2	2	2	2	8	0.26
Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	1	2	2	1	6	0.19
Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	2	2	2	2	8	0.26

Table 93: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Development issues	Analysis criteria					
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc.	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
Loss of forest cover	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Poor demarcation of conservation areas	1	1	2	1	5	0.26
Encroachment of conservation areas	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Weak enforcement of regulations	2	1	2	1	6	0.32
Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	1	2	2	1	6	0.32
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	1	2	2	1	6	0.32
Rapid deterioration of roads	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Poor drainage system	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Uncovered drains	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	1	2	2	1	6	0.32
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Inadequate spatial plans	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Scattered and unplanned human settlements	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	2	1	7	0.37
Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development	2	2	2	2	8	0.42

Table 94: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Development issues	Analysis criteria					
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	Rank
Poor service delivery at the local level	2	2	2	2	8	0.67
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2	2	2	2	8	0.67
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	2	2	2	2	8	0.67
Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	2	2	2	1	7	0.58
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	2	2	1	7	0.58
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	2	2	1	7	0.58
Inadequate personnel	1	2	2	1	6	0.5
Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	2	1	2	1	6	0.5
Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety	2	2	2	1	7	0.58
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	1	2	2	1	6	0.5
Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	2	2	2	2	8	0.67
Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes	1	1	2	1	5	0.42

2.3 Sustainability Analysis of the issues (Internal consistency /compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. A positive relationship implies that the issue should be addressed holistically while a negative relationship implies that the issue be reconsidered for adoption as indicated in table 99.

Compatibility Matrix of Key Development Issues

Table 95: Economic development

	Prioritised issues	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Limited access to credit by SMEs	High cost of production inputs	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Low level of irrigated agriculture	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	Erratic rainfall patterns	Poor farm-level practices	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Limited access to credit by SMEs			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	High cost of production inputs				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition					√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields						√	√	√	√	√
6	Low level of irrigated agriculture							√	√	√	√
7	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices								√	√	√
8	Erratic rainfall patterns									√	√
9	Poor farm-level practices										√
10	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure										

Table 96: Economic development

	Prioritised issues	Ageing farmer +population	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Lack of credit for agriculture	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
No		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	Ageing farmer population		√	√	√	√	√	√
12	Lack of youth interest in agriculture			√	√	√	√	√
13	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth				√	√	√	√
14	Lack of credit for agriculture					√	√	√
15	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products						√	√
16	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system							√
17	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce							

Table 97: Social development

	Prioritised issues	Poor quality education at all levels	Low participation in non formal education	Inadequate funding source for education	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Inadequate emergency services	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Poor quality education at all levels		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Low participation in non formal education			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Inadequate funding source for education				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Gaps in physical access to quality health care					√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Inadequate emergency services						√	√	√	√	√
6	Increased cost of healthcare delivery							√	√	√	√
7	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS								√	√	√
8	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable									√	√
9	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons										√
10	Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)										

Table 98: Social development

	Prioritised issues	Widespread pollution of surface water	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Poor sanitation and waste management	Low level of investment in sanitation sector	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs	Child neglect	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	Weak social protection systems
No		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	Widespread pollution of surface water	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	Inadequate maintenance of facilities		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
13	Poor sanitation and waste management			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14	Low level of investment in sanitation sector				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
15	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas					√	√	√	√	√	√
16	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children						√	√	√	√	√
17	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs							√	√	√	√
18	Child neglect								√	√	√
19	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities									√	√
20	Weak social protection systems										√

Table 99: Social development

	Prioritised issues	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	Lack of sustainable funding	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports
No		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
21	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
23	Lack of sustainable funding				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
24	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs					√	√	√	√	√	√
25	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights						√	√	√	√	√
26	Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability							√	√	√	√
27	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes								√	√	√
28	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth									√	√
29	Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices										√
30	Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports										

Table 100: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

	Prioritised issues	Loss of forest cover	Poor demarcation of conservation areas	Encroachment of conservation areas	Weak enforcement of regulations	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Loss of forest cover	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor demarcation of conservation areas		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Encroachment of conservation areas			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Weak enforcement of regulations				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas					√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste						√	√	√	√	√
7	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants							√	√	√	√
8	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions								√	√	√
9	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions									√	√
10	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response										√

Table 101: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

	Prioritised issues	Rapid deterioration of roads	Poor drainage system	Uncovered drains	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Inadequate spatial plans	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure ad services	Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development
No		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	Rapid deterioration of roads	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	Poor drainage system		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
13	Uncovered drains			√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure				√	√	√	√	√	√
15	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations					√	√	√	√	√
16	Inadequate spatial plans						√	√	√	√
17	Scattered and unplanned human settlements							√	√	√
18	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure ad services								√	√
19	Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development									√

Table 102: Governance, corruption and public accountability

	Prioritised issues	Poor service delivery at the local level	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Inadequate personnel	Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes
No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Poor service delivery at the local level	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Inadequate personnel							√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies								√	√	√	√	√
9	Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety									√	√	√	√
10	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry										√	√	√
11	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities											√	√
12	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes												√

Table 103: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as categorised under Themes and Goals

No.	Development Dimensions	Focus areas of MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues	
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	
2		Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
3		Agriculture and Rural Development		High cost of production inputs
4				Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
5				Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
6				Low level of irrigated agriculture
7				Seasonal variability in food supply and prices
8				Erratic rainfall patterns
9				Poor farm-level practices
10				Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
11				Ageing farmer population
12				Lack of youth interest in agriculture
13				Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
14				Lack of credit for agriculture
15				Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products
16				Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
17				Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
18				
19	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Education and Training	Poor quality education at all levels	
20			Low participation in non formal education	
21			Inadequate funding source for education	
22		Health and Health Services		Gaps in physical access to quality health care
23				Inadequate emergency services
24				Increased cost of healthcare delivery
25				High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
26				Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable
27				High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
28				Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
29		Water and Sanitation		Widespread pollution of surface water
30				Inadequate maintenance of facilities
31				Poor sanitation and waste management
32				Low level of investment in sanitation sector

Table 104: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as categorised under Themes and Goals

No.	Development dimensions	Focus areas of MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues	
33		Poverty and Inequality	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	
34		Child and Family Welfare	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	
35			Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs	
36			Child neglect	
37		Gender Equality	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	
38		Social Protection	Weak social protection systems	
39			Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
40			Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	
41			Lack of sustainable funding	
42		Disability and Development	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	
43			Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	
44			Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability	
45		Youth Employment	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	
46			Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	
47			Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	
48		Sports and Recreation	Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	
49		ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover
50				Poor demarcation of conservation areas
51				Encroachment of conservation areas
52				Weak enforcement of regulations
53	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas			
54	Environmental Pollution		Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	
55			Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	
56	Climate Variability and Change		Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	
57			Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	
58	Disaster Management		Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	
59	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air		Rapid deterioration of roads	

Table 105: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as categorised under Themes and Goals

No.	Development dimensions	Focus areas of MTDP 2018-2021	Adopted sustainable prioritised issues	
60		Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system	
61			Uncovered drains	
62		Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	
63		Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
64			Inadequate spatial plans	
65			Scattered and unplanned human settlements	
66		Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure ad services	
67			Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development	
68		GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Poor service delivery at the local level
69				Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
70				Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
71				Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization
72				Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
73				Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
74	Human Security and Public Safety		Inadequate personnel	
75			Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	
76			Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety	
77	Corruption and Economic Crimes		High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	
78	Civil Society and Civic Engagement		Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	
79			Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes	

CHAPTER THREE

Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Sub – Goals, Objectives and Strategies

3.0 Introduction

Population is both the purpose and the vehicle of development. This implies that the provision of infrastructure like road, schools, hospitals, etc. though important does not in themselves represent development. Since development interventions are aimed at enhancing the welfare of the human population, it is a matter of course to critically analyse all information about the target population to guide any development initiative.

This chapter takes into consideration the development projections for the four year plan. It also looks at the adopted goals, sub goals, objectives and strategies as outlined in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2018-2021

3.1 Development projection

In almost all aspect of planning, population characteristics are required. Population in a sense is a determinant of development outcomes as much as development also influences the kind of population. It is therefore inconceivable to visualize that in a modern society meaningful development activities can be carried out without first considering population; its size; distribution over space; growth and change over time; in addition to socio economic characteristics. Population is the target to which development interventions are designed as well as the fulcrum of development influencing the type and coverage of development interventions. Population size influences the scale of development; distribution influences the pattern of development; structure influences the components of development intervention while the dynamics of population growth influences the potential of promoting sustainable development. A worthy and desirable goal of all economic and social development is the improvement of the standard of living of the population. It is therefore crucial that development is anchored on the account of the population to be catered for within the four year plan period in relation to the adopted issues.

3.2 Demographic projections

Population is at the centre of all planning activities. It is therefore important for any development plan to consider the demographic variables in the planning process. The demographic characteristics of the District have therefore been projected. The hypothesis behind the population projection is; the growth rate of the population will remain 2.1 for the

plan period and that total fertility rate will also remain constant. The aspects of the population projected include:

District Population

Population Density

Population Structure

Rural and Urban composition

3.3 District projections

The district's population has been projected in relation to the land area and density. With the exception of the land area which is constant, the increase in population has a direct effect on the density. This implies that, there would be a negative effect on the socio economic environment hence the need to make adequate socio economic interventions to absorb the negative effects of the increased population on the infrastructure, environment and human development

Table 106: Population Projection Trend

Year	Population	Land area	Density
2010	78,907	550	143.5
2017	91,402	550	166.2
2018	93,342	550	169.7
2019	95,323	550	173.3
2020	97,346	550	180
2021	99,412	550	180.7

3.4 Projection by Population Structure

The distribution of population by age and sex is an important demographic characteristic which helps in adequate provision of infrastructure and human settlement development of all age categories. Table 3.2 below indicates the projections of age cohort and sex structure for the four year plan period. The district is dominated by male thus (50.2) and female (49.8). This makes the district one of the few ones with males domineering. The table further indicates that by the end of the plan period (2021) the projected population for male would be 49,855 as against 49,557 females.

Table 107: Population projections by age and sex

Age Group	2010			2021		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
All ages	78,907	39,572	39,335	99,412	49,855	49,557
0 - 4	11,560	5,974	5,586	14,564	7,526	7,038
5 - 9	10,119	5,134	4,985	12,748	6,468	6,280
10 - 14	9,772	5,084	4,688	12,311	6,405	5,906
15 - 19	8,073	4,129	3,944	10,171	5,202	4,969
20 - 24	6,233	2,933	3,300	7,853	3,695	4,158
25 - 29	5,943	2,830	3,113	7,487	3,565	3,922
30 - 34	4,817	2,443	2,374	6,069	3,078	2,991
35 - 39	4,270	2,109	2,161	5,380	2,657	2,723
40 - 44	3,926	1,966	1,960	4,946	2,477	2,469
45 - 49	3,460	1,779	1,681	4,359	2,241	2,118
50 - 54	3,045	1,487	1,558	3,836	1,873	1,963
55 - 59	1,973	1,027	946	2,486	1,294	1,192
60 - 64	1,676	901	775	2,111	1,135	976
65 - 69	1,023	495	528	1,289	624	665
70 - 74	1,187	525	662	1,495	661	834
75 - 79	700	312	388	882	393	489
80 - 84	573	233	340	722	294	428
85+	557	211	346	702	266	436

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC

3.5 Broad Age Cohort Projections

The broad age group assesses the age-dependency ratio in the district. The age-dependency ratio is a theoretical concept which does not apply strictly in real population and differs from economic dependency ratio. It is often used as an indicator of the economic burden that the productive portion of a population must bear. The total age dependency ratio for the four year plan period is 81.7 which imply that for every 100 people in the working age population, there are about 81 people in the dependent population to support.

Table 108: Broad Age Cohort Projections

All Group	2010			2021			Percentage
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
0 - 14	31,451	16,192	15,259	39,624	20,400	19,224	39.9
15 - 64	43,416	21,604	21,812	54,698	27,218	27,480	55.0
65+	4,040	1,776	2,264	5,090	2,238	2,852	5.1
Total	78,907	39,572	39,335	99,412	49,856	49,556	100
Age dependency	81.7	83.2	80.3	81.7	83.2	80.3	

Source: GSS 2010 PHC – Projected by BNDA DPCU, 2017

3.6 Economically Active Projections

The overall socio economic development of the district depends on the production of goods and services. Table 3.4 below indicates that out of the 41,497 (96%) economically active population, 39,963 are employed whiles the remaining 1,534 (4%) are unemployed. The

district is an agrarian economy but with the coming in of Newmont Golden Ridge Limited, there has been a diversion into the mining sector. This implies that the land available for agriculture activities have been reduced hence an increase in unemployment. However, it is the assembly's hope that the government's intervention of planting for food and jobs would help boost the agriculture sector whiles the one – district – one factory will also boost the manufacturing and service sector.

Table 109: Economically Active and Economically not Active projections

Years	Economically Active			Economically not Active
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	
2010	34,500	1,324	35,824	11,632
2017	39,963	1,534	41,497	13,474
2018	40,811	1,566	42,377	13,760
2019	41,677	1,599	43,276	14,052
2020	42,562	1,633	44,195	14,350
2021	43,465	1,668	45,133	14,655

Table 110: Estimated Population of School Going Age (Basic Level)

Year	Projected total population	K.G (0 – 4)	Primary (5 – 9)	JHS (10 – 14)
2010	78,907	11,560	10,119	9,772
2017	91,402	13,391	11,721	11,319
2018	93,342	13,675	11,970	11,560
2019	95,323	13,965	12,224	11,805
2020	97,346	14,261	12,484	12,056
2021	99,412	14,564	12,748	12,311

Table 111: Educational Facilities by 2021

Type of facility	Number Existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
K.G	96	291		195
Primary	95	319		224
JHS	74	352		278

Table 112: Health facilities by 2021

Type of facility	Number Existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	1	3		2
Polyclinic	0	6		6
Health centre	5	9		4
CHPS compound	14	20		6

Adopted District Development Dimension

Table 113: Linking Development issues with adopted development dimension

Focus area	Development issues	Development dimensions
Strong and Resilient economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Economic development
Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	
Agriculture and Rural Development	High cost of production inputs	
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	
	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	
	Inability to meet both local and international standards	
	Low level of irrigated agriculture	
	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	
	Erratic rainfall patterns	
	Poor farm-level practices	
	Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	
	Ageing farmer population	
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	
	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system		
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce		
Education and Training	Poor quality education at all levels	Social development
	Low participation in non formal education	
	Inadequate funding source for education	
Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	
	Inadequate emergency services	
	Increased cost of healthcare delivery	
	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	
	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable	
	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	
	Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	
Water and Sanitation	Widespread pollution of surface water	
	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	
	Poor sanitation and waste management	
	Low level of investment in sanitation sector	
Poverty and Inequality	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	
Child and Family Welfare	Poor quality of services for children and families	
	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	
	Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs	
	Child neglect	
Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	
	Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	

Table 114: Linking Development issues with adopted Goals

Focus area	Development issues	Adopted Goal
Social Protection	Weak social protection systems	Environment, infrastructure and human settlements
	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	
	Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions	
	Lack of sustainable funding	
	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	
	Ignorance of PWDs personal rights	
	Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability	
Youth Employment	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	
	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	
	Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	
Sports and Recreation	Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	
	Lack of credit for agriculture	
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	
	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	
	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	
Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover	
	Poor demarcation of conservation areas	
	Encroachment of conservation areas	
	Weak enforcement of regulations	
	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	
Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	
	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	
	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	
	Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions	
Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Rapid deterioration of roads	
Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system	
	Uncovered drains	
Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	
Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
	Inadequate spatial plans	
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	
Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure ad services	
	Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development	

Table 115: Linking Development issues with adopted Goals

Focus area	Development issues	Adopted Goal	
Local Governance and Decentralisation	Poor service delivery at the local level	Governance, corruption and public accountability	
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans		
	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		
	Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization		
	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting		
Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate personnel	Governance, corruption and public accountability	
	Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies		
	Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety		
Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry		Governance, corruption and public accountability
Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities		
	Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes		

3.7 Adopted District Goals and sub goals

In accordance to NDPC Guidelines, the adopted broad goals and sub-goals from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 that reflect the District Development Aspirations are listed below:

1. Build a prosperous society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society

3.8 Adoption of objectives and strategies

To ensure harmony between the district development goal and that of the national development goals, the adopted sustainable development issues were linked to the adopted national objectives and strategies. Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, the DPCU adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021. The adopted policy objectives were subjected to strategic environmental assessment using the sustainability tools to determine their sustainability.

Table 116: Linking development issues to objectives and strategies

Development issues	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies
<i>Development dimension: Economic development</i>		
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade
High cost of production inputs	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services
Low level of irrigated agriculture		
Seasonal variability in food supply and prices		
Erratic rainfall patterns		
Poor farm-level practices	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative
Ageing farmer population	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain
Lack of youth interest in agriculture		Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth		Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital
Lack of credit for agriculture		Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock / poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Facilitate access to credit by the industry
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system		Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce		Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption

Table 117: Linking development issues to objectives and strategies

Development issues	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies
<i>Development dimension: Social development</i>		
Poor quality education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
Low participation in non formal education		Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	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
Inadequate emergency services		Expand and equip health facilities
Increased cost of healthcare delivery		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS / STIs, especially among the vulnerable		Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB
Periodic shortage of HIV & AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)		Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
Widespread pollution of surface water	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Promote efficient water use Improve liquid and solid waste management
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems Improve water production and distribution systems
Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan
Low level of investment in sanitation sector		Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection
Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disability and special needs	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child
Child neglect		
Gender disparity in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.
Weak social protection systems		

Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable
Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions		Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers
Lack of sustainable funding		

Table 118: Linking development issues to objectives and strategies

Development issues	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies
<i>Development dimension: Social development</i>		
Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self
Ignorance of PWDs personal rights		
Perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disability		
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth		Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture
Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices		Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices
Low participation of persons with disability (PWDs) in sports	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports
<i>Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements</i>		
Loss of forest cover	Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities
Poor demarcation of conservation areas		
Encroachment of conservation areas		
Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations
Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas		Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds
Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions		Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively

Rapid deterioration of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts
Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste
Uncovered drains		
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure
		Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance

Table 119: Linking development issues to objectives and strategies

Development issues	Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies
<i>Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements</i>		
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
Inadequate spatial plans		Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)
Scattered and unplanned human settlements		
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.
Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernisation and rural development		Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.
<i>Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability</i>		
Poor service delivery at the local level	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation		Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)
Limited capacity and opportunity for revenue mobilization	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers		Improve service delivery at the MMDA level
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability
		Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government
Inadequate personnel	Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry
Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies		
Inadequate community and citizens involvement in public safety	Enhance public safety	Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the implementation of value for money audit
		Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.

Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities	Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes
Weak traditional institutional mechanisms to provide alternative framework for settling chieftaincy disputes		

CHAPTER FOUR

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Birim North District

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the adopted development programmes for the District. It presents the broad programmes (District Composite Programme of Action) and indicative financial estimates from 2018-2021. The broad programs to be implemented by the District within the planned period 2018-2021 have been formulated taking into account the District Development Goal: *To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment.*

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of Birim North District Assembly

Table 120: Economic development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilisation
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism services
	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

Table 121: Economic development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library 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	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services & Management
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services & Management
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services & Management
	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Service Delivery	Public Health Services & Management
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Social Service Delivery	Environmental Health and sanitation Services
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Community Services

Table 122: Social development

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Community services
Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Community services
	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Community services
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Community services
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports	Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth & Sports & Library Services

Table 123: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial planning
Reduce environmental pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
	Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial planning
	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Infrastructure Development and Management	Physical and Spatial planning

Table 124: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Development and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing and Water Management

Table 125: Governance, corruption and public accountability

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in L.I. 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue mobilisation
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	Management and Administration	General Administration
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	General Administration
Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and Administration	General Administration
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the implementation of value for money audit	Management and Administration	General Administration
	Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	Management and Administration	General Administration

Table 126: Governance, corruption and public accountability

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub programmes
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Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes	Management and Administration	General Administration
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Table 127: Programme of Action (PoA)

Development dimension: Economic development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Strong and Resilient economy																
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	No. of town hall meetings organised	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00			Central adm.	BNDA
	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Publication / publicity of Assembly projects	No. of Assembly projects published	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00			Central adm.	BNDA
Focus area: Private Sector Development																
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Patronize locally processed products	Trade, industry and tourism services	WIAD Announcements Farmer / community fora Field days Film shows	No. of WIAD announcements done	x	x	x	x	15,600.00			42,544.00		DDA	BNDA
		Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism	Construction / completion of market	No. of market constructed	x	x	x	x					499,987.28	DWE	BNDA
				Construction of warehouse	No. of warehouse constructed	x	x	x	x		94,914.70			DWE	BNDA	
				Completion of 1No. 4-unit offices & 1No. 3-unit traveler shed	No. of offices & traveller's shed constructed	x					58,271.75			DWE	BNDA	

Table 128: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society

Development dimension: Economic development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Agriculture and Rural Development																
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	Safe environment	Agricultural development	Cover cropping (Training)	No. of training done	x	x	x	x	6,800.00			4,000.00		DDA	BNDA
				Organic manure Application (Training)	No. of training done	x	x	x	x	6,800.00			12,000.00		DDA	BNDA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Group empowerment	Agricultural development	Development of FBO's (Formation)	No. of FBOs formed	x	x	x	x	7,800.00			40,000.00		DDA	BNDA
		Economic development	Agricultural development	Development of out-growers for export	No. of out-growers developed	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			12,800.00		DDA	BNDA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Extension technology transfer	Agricultural development	On-farm Demonstration of innovation (No. of demonstration to be conducted)	No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			14,800.00		DDA	BNDA
				Triability of innovation (Demonstration)	No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	8,000.00			10,000.00		DDA	BNDA

Table 129: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society																
Development dimension: Economic development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Government Special Initiative	Agricultural development	Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation (1D1F)	No. of 1D1F established	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		28,000.00	16,000.00		DDA	BNDA
				Planting For Food and Jobs	No. of acreage of crops planted	x	x	x	x	8,000.00		16,000.00	12,000.00		DDA	BNDA
		Birim North Cash Crop Promotion and Improvement programme	Agricultural development	Distribution of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa seedlings to farmers from Dept. of Agric. Nursery.	No. of Oil Palm and Cocoa seedlings distributed	x	x	x	x	4,000.00		16,000.00	12,000.00		DDA	BNDA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations	Agricultural improvement	Agricultural development	Hygienic waste disposal (Training)	No. of hygiene training done	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			10,800.00		DDA	BNDA
				Safe use of Agro- chemicals (Training)	No. of training done	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			15,000.00		DDA	BNDA

Table 130: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society																
Development dimension: Economic development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects / activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Partnership for agro-processing.	Agricultural development	Business training. Skills development training. Educate farmers on actors along the value chain.	No. of training done	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			28,000.00		DDA	BNDA
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Soap and Detergent making	No. of training done	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00		BAC	BNDA
	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Start-up kits support for new Entrepreneurs	No. of entrepreneurs supported	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	300,000.00	400,000.00		BAC	BNDA
	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Entrepreneurial Skills Training for the Youth in Agribusiness	No. of training done	x	x	x	x		12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00		BAC	BNDA

Table 131: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society																
Development dimension: Economic development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Animal Health care	Agricultural development	Livestock pest control (Training)	No. of training done	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			24,000.00		DDA	BNDA

Table 132: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all																
Development dimension: Social development																
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	DDF	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Education and Training																
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Completion of 1No. Practical room for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School	No. of practical room completed	x							7,463.20	DED	BNDA	
				Completion of 1No. 6-unit 1storey class room block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School (phase 1)	No. of 6-unit 1storey classroom block completed	x							94,298.82	DED	BNDA	
				Completion of 1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School (phase 2)	No. of 6-unit 1storey classroom block completed	x							293,334.50	DED	BNDA	
				Fencing Of New Abirem SHS (Phase 1)	No. of fence wall constructed	x						33,048.10			DED	BNDA
				Fencing of New Abirem SHS (Phase 2)	No. of fence wall constructed	x						298,028.07			DED	BNDA

Table 133: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all																	
Development dimension: Social development																	
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment																	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget					Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	DDF	Lead	Collaborating	
Focus area: Education and Training																	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Completion of 1No. 6 - unit classroom block, store etc. at Afosu Islamic	No. of 6-unit classroom block completed	x							7,933.37	DED	BNDA		
				Construction of 1No. 5bedroom Teachers Quarters at Hweakwae & Aausena	No. of 5bedroom teachers quarters constructed	x					841,102.74				DED	BNDA	
				Construction of 3No. 6 - unit classroom block, with ancillary facilities at Sakapia, Asawase & Abenaso	No. of 6-unit classroom block constructed	x						1,160,628.93				DED	BNDA
				Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, with ancillary facilities at Akrofonso	No. of 3-unit classroom block constructed	x						100,000.00	143,000.00				DED

Table 134: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Education and Training															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Construction of 3No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities at Afosu R/C K.G, Odontuase R/C K.G, Amuana Praso Meth. K.G.	No. of 2-unit K.G classroom block constructed		x					798,000.00		DED	BNDA
				Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, etc at Odontuase, Noyem & Dodoworaso	No. of 3-unit classroom block constructed		x				750,000.00		DED	BNDA	
				Construction of 4No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities at Kuntense D/A K.G, Praso kuma Presby K.G, Domeabra D/A K.G.	No. of 2-unit K.G classroom block constructed			x			1,064,000.00		DED	BNDA	

Table 135: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Education and Training															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Rehabilitation of 7 basic school blocks at Mpintinpim D/A primary, Akoase R/C JHS, Kyenkyenku D/A JHS, Amuana Praso D/A / Faith JHS, Okaikrom Presby primary, Akoase D/A exp. Primary, Akoase SDA K.G	No. of basic schools rehabilitated		x					250,000.00		DED	BNDA
				Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities at Nkwateng SDA JHS, Old Abirem Ang. JHS, Kuntense D/A JHS.	No. of 3-unit JHS classroom block constructed	x		x				750,000.00		DED	BNDA

Table 136: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Education and Training															
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities at Asuabena D/A JHS, Nkwateng Islamic JHS, Akoase SDA 'B' JHS	No. of 3-unit JHS classroom block constructed				x			870,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	No. of brilliant students financially assisted	x	x	x	x		250,000.00			DED	BNDA
				Support for other educational programmes	No. of educational programmes supported	x	x	x	x		100,000.00			DED	BNDA

Table 137: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: 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	Social service delivery	Public health services and management	Const. of 2No. CHPS Compound at Nwinso & Odontuase	No. of CHPS compound constructed		x					560,000.00		DHD	BNDA
				Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound at Kyenkyenku & Old Abirem	No. of CHPS compound completed	x					214,154.85		DHD	BNDA	
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social service delivery	Public health services and management	Construction of 2No. health centre at Akoase & Pankese	No. of health centres constructed				x		600,000.00	600,000.00		DHD	BNDA
				Rehabilitation of District Health Administration block at New Abirem	No. of health administration block rehabilitated	x					151,375.35		DHD	BNDA	
				Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds (Nyafoman, Praso Kuma, Pankese, Okaikrom, Noyem and Amuana Praso)	No. of CHPS compound rehabilitated	x					480,000.00		DHD	BNDA	

Table 138: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Health and Health Services															
		Social service delivery	Public health services and management	Rehabilitation of 5No. CHPS Compounds in the District (Abodom, Amenam, Nkwateng, Tweapease, Ahausena)	No. of CHPS compound rehabilitated			x			400,000.00			DHD	BNDA
				Construction of 1No. office complex for DHMT	No. of DHMT office complex constructed			x			300,000.00	300,000.00		DHD	BNDA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social service delivery	Public health services and management	Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	No. of health programme supported	x	x	x	x	42,360.00	42,360.00	42,360.00		DHD	BNDA
	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social service delivery	Public health services and management	HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration.	Reduction in no. of health related diseases	x	x	x	x	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00		DHD	BNDA
Focus area: Water and Sanitation															
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	No. of hand washing and world toilet day celebrated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00			DEHO	BNDA

Table 139: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Water and Sanitation															
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Drilling & mechanisation of boreholes	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	DEHO	BNDA
	Improve water production and distribution systems	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Support for DWST activities	No. of DWST activities supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
				Screening of food and drinks vendors	No. of screening done	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	4,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Completion of KVIP at Mamanso	No. of KVIP completed	x						180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
				Construction of 2No. 10-seater W/C at Akoase & Praso Kuma	No. of W/C constructed		x				180,000.00	180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
				Construction of 2No. 10-seater W/C at Mpintinpim & Amoa	No. of W/C constructed			x			180,000.00	180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
				Construction of 2No. 10-seater at Nwinso & Akrofonso	No. of W/C constructed				x		180,000.00	180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA

Table 140: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Water and Sanitation															
	Review, gazette and enforce District Assembly's bye-laws on sanitation	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Gazetting of Assembly documents	No. of Assembly documents gazetted	x	x	x	x		27,600.00			BND A	
Focus area: Poverty and Inequality															
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social service delivery	Social welfare and community services	Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	No. of LEAP payment supervised	x	x	x	x		5,000.00			DSD	BNDA
Focus area: Child and Family Welfare															
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child	Social service delivery	Social welfare and community services	Formation of community child protection committee	No. of community child protection committee formed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00			DSD	BNDA
				Enforcement of bye-laws	Assembly's bye-laws enforced	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00		DSD	BNDA
Focus area: Gender Equality															
Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.	Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Sensitisation of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	No. of sensitisation done	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00		Cooperative	BNDA
				Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	No. of cooperative credit unions established	x	x	x	x		3,000.00			Cooperative	BNDA

Table 141: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Social Protection															
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable	Social service delivery	Social welfare and community development	Organise PWD's on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	No. of income generating trainings done for PWDs	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	10,000.00		DSD	BNDA
	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers	Aquaculture development	Social welfare and community development	Aquaculture (Construction of fish pond and stocking)	No. of fish pond constructed and stocked	x	x	x	x	6,800.00			26,056.00	DDA	BNDA
Focus area: Disability and Development															
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self	Social service delivery	Social welfare and community development	Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	No. of PWDs programmes supported	x	x	x	x			300,000.00		DSD	BNDA
Focus area: Youth Employment															
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates	CBT in Animal husbandry, agro processing, general business management	Trade, industry and tourism services	CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of startup kit for new entrepreneurs	No. of CBT supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	BAC	BNDA

Table 142: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Youth Employment															
		Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism services	Strengthening of local business associations. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	No. of local businesses supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture	Economic development	Agricultural development	Training of improve Crib construction	No. of trainings done	x	x	x	x	10,800.00			28,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Ensure participation of youth in appropriate environmental practices	Economic development	Agricultural development	Bush fires prevention training	No. of trainings on bushfires	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			8,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Focus area: Sports and Recreation															
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports	Social service delivery	Education, youth & sports and library services	Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	No. of sport and cultural activities conducted	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DED	BNDA

Table 143: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Protected Areas															
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Planting of economic trees	No. of economic trees planted	x	x	x	x	120,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Infrastructure development and management	Physical and spatial planning	Afforestation and re-afforestation	Hectares of degraded area rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	120,000.00				FC	BNDA
Focus area: Environmental Pollution															
Reduce environmental pollution	Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Waste management monitoring	No. of monitoring done	x	x	x	x			10,000.00		DEHO	BNDA

Table 144: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Climate Variability and Change															
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds	Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	Agricultural development	Promote alternative livelihood Climate resilient cropping system Water system conservation and sustainable land management	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x	5,413.92			48,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Economic development	Agricultural development	Linking farmers to certified nurseries	No. of farmers linked to certified nurseries	x	x	x	x				16,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Focus area: Disaster Management															
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	Adoption to climate change & Environmental Protection Activities	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x			150,000.00		NADMO	BNDA

Table 145: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air															
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts	Infrastructure development and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Reshaping of selected feeder roads	300km of roads rehaped	x	x	x	x		200,000.00	300,000.00		DWE	BNDA
				Paving of lorry park at New Abirem	1No. of lorry park paved	x						363,862.57		DWE	BNDA
Focus area: Drainage and Flood Control															
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Social service delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Construction of culvert & filling (Ntronang – Asawase - 6.5km)	No. of culvert constructed	x					280,036.11			DWE	BNDA
				Spot improvement (Ntronang junction – township – 5.1km & Akoase junction – township – 3.1km)	8.2km of town roads improved	x					1,005,444.32			DWE	BNDA
				Construction of culverts	No. of culverts constructed		x				100,000.00	100,000.00		DWE	BNDA
				Construction of 'U' Drain (Phase 1)	No. of U Drain constructed	x						261,139.50		DWE	BNDA
				Construction of 'U' Drain (Phase 2)	No. of U Drain constructed	x					442,921.50			DWE	BNDA

Table 146: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
 Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements
 DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Focus area: Infrastructure Maintenance																
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure development and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Rehabilitation of District Assembly block (old & new) and construction of a car park at BNDA, New Abirem	No. of Assembly block rehabilitated	x							99,314.00		DWE	BNDA
				Construction of 1No. Snr Quarters & Renovation of Assembly Bungalows (O & M)	No. of Assembly quarters renovated and built	x	x				19,351.00	100,000.00			DWE	BNDA
				Construction of canteen	No. of canteen constructed	x						14,135.83			DWE	BNDA
				Supply and installation of generator	No. of generator installed	x						21,375.00			DWE	BNDA
				Provision for contingency		x	x	x	x		258,674.68	258,674.68				
				Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	No. of electric poles and lights procured	x	x	x	x		160,000.00	160,000.00			ECG	BNDA
				Extension of electricity	No. of communities connected to the national grid	x	x	x	x	100,000.00					ECG	BNDA
				Fencing of DCE's bungalow	DCE's bungalow fenced	x					30,000.00	60,000.00			DWE	BNDA
Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure development and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Capacity training of the works unit	Works department capacity built	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		HR	BNDA		

Table 147: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: 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) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Street Naming and Property Addressing System, Properties Valuation, base & local maps preparation	Physical and spatial planning	Stenciling of properties	No. of properties stencilled	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00		TCP	BNDA
				Data collection on businesses and properties	Data collected on businesses and properties	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	40,000.00		TCP	BNDA
				Preparation of base and local maps	No. of base and local maps prepared	x	x	x	x		60,000.00	60,000.00		TCP	BNDA
				Creation of signage maps	No. of signage maps created	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA
				Development of land use / zonal maps	No. of zonal maps developed	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA
				Valuation of properties	No. of properties valued	x	x	x	x		200,000.00	200,000.00		TCP	BNDA
Focus area: Rural Development															
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure development and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Material support to community initiated projects	No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00		DWE	BNDA
				Material support for household latrines	A no. of communities supported	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
				MP's supported projects	No. of projects supported by MP	x	x	x	x			928,000.00		DWE / PO	BNDA

Table 148: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability

DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Local Governance and Decentralisation															
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Strengthening of District Sub-Structures	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Training of area council & unit committee members	No. of training conducted for area councils & unit committees	x	x	x	x		16,000.00	16,000.00		DPC U	BNDA
				Ceding of revenue for area council members	No. of revenue items ceded to the area council	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	2,000.00		DPC U	BNDA
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Review & Preparation of District Plans (DMTDP / AAP)	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Collation & validation of information from communities	Information collated and validated	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	10,000.00		DPC U	BNDA
				Public forum / Community sensitization	No. of public forum held	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	35,000.00		DPC U	BNDA
	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in L.I. 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Preparation Of District Budgets	General administration	Organization of town hall meetings	No. of town hall meetings held	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	30,000.00		DPC U	BNDA
				Organisation of stakeholders meeting on fee fixing resolution	Stakeholders meeting on fee fixing held	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	30,000.00		DBO	BNDA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability	Management and administration	Finance and revenue mobilization	Training of revenue collectors	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		DFO	BNDA
	Improve service delivery at the District Assembly level	Management and administration	General administration	Collection and updating of revenue data	Revenue data base updated	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DBO	BNDA

Table 149: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
		Management and administration	General administration	Procurement of office equipments & stationary	No. of office equipments and stationary procured	x	x	x	x		250,000.00	250,000.00		Procurement unit	BNDA
				Staff training	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		HR	BNDA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and administration	General administration	Organization of Statutory Meetings & other ad hoc meetings	No. of statutory meetings held	x	x	x	x		208,200.00	208,200.00		Central adm.	BNDA
				Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	No. of fora & durbar talks organised	x	x	x	x		56,000.00	56,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
				National celebration	No. of national celebrations done	x	x	x	x		100,000.00	100,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
Focus area: Human Security and Public Safety															
Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry	Management and administration	General administration	Organise citizens engagement with the service	No. of citizens engagement done	x	x	x	x		24,000.00	24,000.00		Central adm	BNDA
				Construction of Police Station	No. of police stations constructed	x	x				180,000.00	180,000.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 150: Programme of Action (PoA)

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society															
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability															
DMTDP Goal:															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Output indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Focus area: Corruption and Economic Crimes															
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the implementation of value for money audit	Management and administration	General administration	Organise public sensitization of PFM and PPA Act	No. of public sensitisation on PFM & PPA Act done	x	x	x	x		24,000.00	24,000.00		HR	BNDA
		Management and administration	General administration	Site inspection	No. of site inspection done	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Monitoring & evaluation			No. of M & E done	x	x	x	x		80,000.00	80,000.00		DPCU	BNDA	
	Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	Conduct civic education on government policies and programmes	General administration	Organise public fora in selected communities	No. of public fora done	x	x	x	x		24,000.00	24,000.00		NCC E	BNDA
Focus area: Civil Society and Civic Engagement															
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes	Management and administration	General administration	Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	No. of citizenship meetings conducted	x	x	x	x		24,000.00	24,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 151: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA	Total Score	Rank
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	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. nation wide / selected region)		
Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	3	3	1	3	10	
Publication / publicity of Assembly projects	3	3	1	3	10	
Patronize locally processed products	3	3	2	3	11	
Completion / construction of market	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of warehouse	3	3	3	3	12	
Cover cropping (training)	2	3	3	3	11	
Organic manure application (training)	3	3	3	3	12	
Development of FBOs (formation)	3	3	2	2	10	
Development of out-growers for export	3	3	3	3	12	
On farm demonstration of innovation	3	3	3	3	12	
Triability of innovation	3	3	3	3	12	
Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation	3	3	3	3	12	
Planting for Food and Job	3	3	3	3	12	
Distribution of Certified Oil Palm & Cocoa Seedlings to farmers from Agric. Nursery	3	3	3	3	12	
Hygiene waste disposal	3	3	3	3	12	
Safe use of Agro-chemicals	3	3	3	3	12	
Partnership for Agro-processing	3	3	3	3	12	
Soap & detergent making	3	3	3	1	10	
Start up kits for new entrepreneurs	3	3	1	1	8	
Entrepreneurial skills training for the youth in Agribusiness	3	3	2	2	10	
Livestock pest control	3	3	3	3	12	
Completion of 1No. Practical room for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School	3	3	3	1	10	
Completion of 1No. 6-unit 1storey class room block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School (phase 1 & 2)	3	3	3	1	10	

Table 152: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
Fencing Of New Abirem SHS (Phase 1 & 2)	3	3	3	1	10	
Completion of 3–unit classroom block, office & store common room & 4-unit KVIP at Akoase Methodist JHS	3	3	3	1	10	
Completion of 1No. 6 - unit class room block, store etc. at Afosu Islamic	3	3	3	1	10	
Completion of 1No. 3-unit JHS, office, store, common room & 1No. 6-seater KVIP at Oworomra	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 1No. 5bedroom Teachers Quarters at Hweakwae & Adausena	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 3No. 6 - unit class room block, with ancillary at Sakapia, Asawase & Abenaso	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 1No. 3-unit class room block, with ancillary Akrofonso	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 3No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities at Afosu R/C K.G, Odontuase R/C K.G, Amuana Praso Meth. K.G.	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 4No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities at Mamanso Islamic K.G, Kuntense D/A K.G, Praso kuma Presby K.G, Domeabra D/A K.G.	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room etc. at Odontuase, Noyem& Dodoworaso	3	3	3	1	10	
Rehabilitation of 7 basic school blocks at Mpintimpim D/A primary, Akoase R/C JHS, Kyenkyenku D/A JHS, Amuana Praso D/A / Faith JHS, Okaikrom Presby primary, Akoase D/A exp. Primary, Akoase SDA K.G	3	3	3	1	10	

Table 153: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities at Nkwateng SDA JHS, Old Abirem Ang. JHS, Kuntense D/A JHS.	3	3	3	1	10	
Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities at Asuabena D/A JHS, Nkwateng Islamic JHS, Akoase SDA 'B' JHS	3	3	3	1	10	
Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	3	3	3	3	12	
Sports and cultural development	3	3	3	3	12	
Support for other educational programmes	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of 2No. CHPS compound at Nwinso & Odontuase	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of 2No. CHPS compound at Kyenkyenku & Old Abirem	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of CHPS compound at Akoase & Pankese	3	3	3	3	12	
Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds In the District (Nyafoman, Praso Kuma, Pankese, Okaikrom, Noyem and Amuana Praso)	3	3	3	3	12	
Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds in the District (Abodom, Amenam, Nkwateng, Tweapease, Ahausena)	3	3	3	3	12	
Rehabilitation of District Health Administration block at New Abirem	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of 1No. office complex for DHMT	3	3	3	3	12	
Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	3	3	3	2	11	

Table 154: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration	3	3	3	3	12	
Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	3	3	3	3	12	
Drilling & mechanization of boreholes	3	3	3	3	12	
Support for DWST activities	3	3	3	3	12	
Completion of KVIP at Mamanso	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of public latrines at Akoase & Praso Kuma	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of public latrines at Mpintinpim & Amoa	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of public latrines at Nwinso & Akrofonso	3	3	3	3	12	
Gazetting of Assembly documents	1	3	1	1	6	
Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	3	3	2	2	10	
Formation of community child protection committee	3	3	1	1	8	
Enforcement of byelaws	3	3	3	1	10	
Sensitization of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	3	3	3	1	10	
Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	2	3	1	1	7	
Organise PWDs on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	3	3	2	2	10	
Aquaculture (construction of fishpond and stocking)	3	3	3	3	12	
Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	3	3	3	1	10	

Table 155: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of start-up kits for new entrepreneurs	3	3	3	3	12	
Strengthening of local business association. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	3	3	2	2	10	
Training of improve Crib construction	3	3	3	1	10	
Bush fires prevention training	3	3	3	2	11	
Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	3	3	2	1	9	
Planting of economic trees	3	3	3	3	12	
Afforestation and re-afforestation	3	3	3	3	12	
Waste management monitoring	3	3	3	3	12	
Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	3	3	3	3	12	
Linking farmers to certified nurseries	3	3	3	2	11	
Adoption to climate change & environmental protection activities	3	3	3	3	12	
Reshaping of selected feeder roads	3	3	3	3	12	
Construction of culvert & filling (Ntronang – Asawase 6.5 km)	3	3	3	2	11	
Spot improvement (Ntronang junction – township 5.1km & Akoase junction – township 3.1km)	3	3	3	2	11	
Construction of bridge	3	3	3	2	11	
Construction of ‘U’ Drain (Phase 1 & 2)	3	3	3	2	11	
Rehabilitation of District Assembly block (old & new) and construction of a car park at BNDA, New Abirem	3	3	1	1	8	

Table 156: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
Provision for contingency	1	1	1	1	4	
Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	3	3	3	3	12	
Extension of electricity	3	3	3	3	12	
Fencing of DCE's bungalow	2	2	3	1	8	
Construction of 1No. Snr. Quarters & renovation of Assembly bungalows (O &M)	2	2	3	1	8	
Stenciling of properties	3	3	2	2	10	
Data collection on businesses and properties	3	3	2	2	10	
Preparation of base and local maps	3	3	2	2	10	
Creation of signage maps	3	3	2	3	11	
Development of land use / zonal maps	3	3	3	3	12	
Valuation of properties	3	3	2	2	10	
Material support to community initiated projects	3	3	3	2	11	
Training of area council & unit committee members	3	3	1	3	10	
Ceding of revenue for area council members	3	3	1	3	10	
Collation & validation of information from communities	3	3	2	2	10	
Review & preparation of district plans (DMTDP / AAP)	3	3	3	3	12	
Preparation of district budget	3	3	3	3	12	
Training of revenue collectors	3	3	2	3	11	
Collection and updating of revenue data	3	3	2	3	11	
Organization of statutory & other ad hoc meetings	2	2	2	2	8	
Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	2	2	2	2	8	

Table 157: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total 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. nation wide / selected region)		
Organise citizens engagement with the service	3	2	2	3	10	
Organise public sensitization of PFM & PPA Act	3	3	1	1	8	
Site inspection	3	3	3	2	11	
Monitoring and evaluation	3	3	3	3	12	
Organise public fora in selected communities	3	3	3	2	11	
Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	3	3	2	1	9	
Capacity training of works unit	3	3	3	1	10	
MP's supported projects & programmes	3	3	3	3	12	
National celebration	3	3	3	3	12	
Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds In the District (Nyafoman, Praso Kuma, Pankese, Okaikrom, Noyem and Amuana Praso)	3	3	3	3	12	
Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds in the District (Abodom, Amenam, Nkwateng, Tweapease, Aдаusena)	3	3	3	3	12	
Training of staff	3	3	3	3	12	
Material support for household latrines	3	3	3	3	12	

Table 158: Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total cost	Expected Revenue 2018

	2018 (A)	DACF	GOG	IGF	DDF	Donor	Others	Total revenue (B)	Gap (A-B)
Economic Development	1,099,691.21	208,185.45	40,007.12	10,000.00	412,230.98	28,000.00		698,423.55	401,267.66
Social Services Delivery	6,801,612.51	1,230,398.94	12,470.96	2,052,657.46	101,762.02	-		3,397,289.38	3,404,323.13
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	1,429,043.40	503,057.51	85,045.73	1,443,956.61	-	-		2,032,059.85	(603,016.45)
Environmental and Sanitation management	37,500.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-		100,000.00	(62,500.00)
Management and Administration	591,600.00	1,113,671.10	-	468,789.41	51,413.00	-		2,065,123.51	(1,473,523.51)
Total	9,959,447.12							8,292,896.29	1,666,550.83

Table 159: Indicative Financial Strategy2

Program me	Total cost 2018-2021				TOTAL (A)	Expected Revenue							
	2018	2019	2020	2021		DACF	GOG	IGF	DDF	Donor	Othe rs	Total revenue (B)	Gap (A-B)
Economic Developm ent	1,099,69 1.21	1,415,28 9.48	546,039. 48	432,789. 48	3,493,809 .65	2,897,305 .31	172,435 .69	43,101.25	478,508,45 1.17	120,683 .50		481,741,97 6.92	(478,248,16 7.27)
Social Services Delivery	6,801,61 2.51	3,295,13 4.00	3,524,13 4.00	2,788,13 4.00	16,409,01 4.51	5,303,181 .39	53,751. 41	8,847,210 .23	438,607.03			14,642,750 .06	1,766,264.4 5
Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem ent	1,429,04 3.40	860,000. 00	804,500. 00	832,000. 00	3,925,543 .40	2,168,240 .77	336,556 .51	6,223,633 .48	-			8,728,430. 76	(4,802,887. 36)
Environm ental and Sanitation managem ent	37,500.0 0	37,500.0 0	37,500.0 0	37,500.0 0	150,000.0 0	421,326.2 5	-	-	-			421,326.25	(271,326.25)
Managem ent and Administr ation	591,600. 00	437,500. 00	437,500. 00	422,500. 00	1,889,100 .00	4,800,061 .66	-	2,020,540 .95	221,596.45			7,042,199. 06	(5,153,099. 06)
Total	9,959,44 7.12	6,045,42 3.48	5,349,67 3.48	4,512,92 3.48	25,867,46 7.56	15,590,11 5.38	592,743 .61	17,134,48 5.91	2,436,970. 54	120,683 .50		35,874,998 .94	(10,007,531 .38)

4.1 Summary of Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Population plays an important role in resource mobilization for development of the district which occurs in the area of both inflow and outflow of incomes. This is by virtue of the fact that every income is a potential expenditure especially for promoting the welfare of the citizenry. Resource mobilization of the district comprises of four important dimensions which are related to population thus fiscal policy formulation, revenue mobilization, monitoring of operations and performance assessment.

The main source of internally generated revenue to the Birim North District Assembly is licenses and fees. However, the assembly also receives Royalties from Stool Lands thus Timber and Mineral Royalties. In terms of property rates, the assembly is also doing marvelously well but a chunk of the money comes from Newmont Akyem Mines.

In this regard, the Assembly plans to review its modus operandi in the collection of revenue in these two critical areas among others. The following are some of the strategies to be adopted:

1. Participatory Fee Fixing Resolution and Budgeting
2. Valuation of properties
3. Door to door collection of property rates
4. Use of computerized registers to ease identification and collection of property rates
5. Direct Deposit of payments by trustworthy rate payers
6. Continuous and Sustained Public Sensitization on Rate Payment
7. Capacity building for revenue collectors and engaging full time workers on the property tax collection
8. Maintaining updated valuation list and rolls as well as periodic update of data bank on revenue items
9. Prosecution of recalcitrant revenue defaulters
10. Setting performance targets and signing of bonds by revenue collectors
11. Implementation of effective and efficient internal controls to ensure prudent financial management

4.2 Alternative Course of Action

1. Good internal control systems shall be put in place to reduce fraud and irregularities
2. Ensure the functionality and capacities of an internal audit department
3. Demand periodic internal audit report and ensure prompt and appropriate responses to all issues including a discussion of the report with management.
4. Adherence to Procurement Act,
5. Ensure that structures are put in place to facilitate annual external Auditing.
6. Ensure the establishment, composition and functionality of an Audit Report Implementation Committee (ARIC) as required by S30 (1) of Audit Service Act 584, 2003 and S16 (8) of the IAA.

CHAPTER FIVE

This chapter outlines programmes and projects that have been prioritized on the basis of annual implementation. In selecting which projects are to be implemented before the others, priority was given to ongoing projects as well as projects that have time limits.

Table 160: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society Development dimension: Economic development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Base line	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
	Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	District wide	4	No. of town hall meetings organised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00			Central adm.	BNDA
	Publication / publicity of Assembly projects	District wide	4	No. of assembly projects published	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00			Central adm.	BNDA
Patronize locally processed products	WIAD Announcements Farmer / community fora Field days Film shows	District wide	11	24 No. of WIAD announcement done	x	x	x	x	3,900.00			10,636.00		DDA	BNDA
	Const. / completion of market	New Abirem	1	1No. market constructed	x	x	x	x				539,987.28		DWE	BNDA
	Construction of warehouse	New Abirem	1	1No. warehouse constructed	x	x	x	x			94,914.70			DWE	BNDA
	Completion of 1No. 4-unit offices & 1No. 3-unit traveler shed	New Abirem	1	No. of officers & traveler shed constructed	x	x	x	x				78,699.75		DWE	BNDA
Safe environment	Cover cropping (Training)	District wide	5	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			1,000.00		DDA	BNDA
	Organic manure Application (Training)	District wide	-	1 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			3,000.00		DDA	BNDA
Group empowerment	Development of FBO's (Formation)	District wide	2	45 No. of FBOs formed	x	x	x	x	1,950.00			10,000.00		DDA	BNDA
	Development of out-growers for export	District wide	1	No. of out growers developed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,200.00		DDA	BNDA

Table 161: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society														
Development dimension: Economic development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Extension technology transfer	On-farm Demonstration of innovation (No. of demonstration to be conducted)	District wide	25	75 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Triability of innovation (Demonstration)	District wide	1	3 No. demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			2,500.00	DDA	BNDA
Government Special Initiative	Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation (1D1F)	District wide	-	1 No. of 1D1F established	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		7,000.00	4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Planting For Food and Job	District wide	91.6 ha	140 hectares of crops planted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Birim North Cash Crop Promotion and Improvement programme	Distribution of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa seedlings to farmers from Dept. of Agric. Nursery.	District wide	10,000 Oil Palm & 2,058, 239 Cocoa Seedlings distributed	537,000 Oil Palm & 712,576 Cocoa seedlings distributed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Agricultural improvement	Hygienic waste disposal (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of hygiene training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Safe use of Agro- chemicals (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,750.00	DDA	BNDA
Partnership for agro-processing.	Business training. Skills development training. Educate farmers on actors along the value chain.	District wide	5	8 No. of business training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 162: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society														
Development dimension: Economic development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Soap and Detergent making	District wide	2	No. of training done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Start-up kits support for new Entrepreneurs	District wide	-	10 No. of entrepreneurs supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Entrepreneurial Skills Training for the Youth in Agribusiness	District wide	4	20 No. of training done	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	BNDA
Animal Health care	Livestock pest control (Training)	District wide	11	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			6,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 163: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Development dimension: Social development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Completion of 1No. Practical room for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School	Afosu	1	No. of practical room constructed	x	x	x	x				7,463.20	DED	BNDA
	Completion of 1No. 6-unit 1storey class room block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School (phase 1)	Afosu	1	1No. 6-unit 1storey class room block	x	x	x	x				94,298.82	DED	BNDA
	Completion of 1No. 6-unit 1storey classroom block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School (phase 2)	Afosu	1	1No. 6-unit 1storey class room block	x	x	x	x				459,411.72	DED	BNDA
	Fencing Of New Abirem / Afosu SHS (Phase 1)	NASS	1	1No. fence wall constructed	x	x	x	x			48,048.10		DED	BNDA
	Fencing of New Abirem / Afosu SHS (Phase 2)	NASS	1	1No. fence wall constructed	x	x	x	x		326,400.00			DED	BNDA
	Training of improve Crib construction	District wide	2	2 No. of trainings done	x	x	x	x	2,700.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 164: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
	Completion of 1No. 6 - unit classroom block, store etc.	Afosu Islamic	1	1No. 6 - unit classroom constructed	x	x	x	x					7,933.37	DED	BNDA
	Construction of 2No. 5bedroom Teachers Quarters	Hweakwae & Ahausena	1	2No. 5bedroom Teachers Quarters constructed	x	x	x	x		841,102.74				DED	BNDA
	Construction of 3No. 6 - unit classroom block, with ancillary facilities	Sakapia, Asawase & Abenaso	2	3No. 6 - unit classroom block	x	x	x	x		1,285,628.93				DED	BNDA
	Construction of 1No. 3-unit class room block, with ancillary facilities	Akrofonso& Nkwarteng SDA JHS	2	2No. 3-unit class room constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00	300,000.00			DED	BNDA
	Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	District wide	2	No. of sport & cultural activities conducted	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	30,000.00			DED	BNDA
	Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of brilliant students financially assisted	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	32,000.00			DED	BNDA

Table 165: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all															
Development dimension: Social development															
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
	Support for other educational programmes	District wide	10	No. of educational programmes supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00				DED	BNDA
	Rehabilitation of District Health Administration block	New Abirem	1	1No. health adm. rehabilitated	x	x	x	x			151,375.35			DHD	BNDA
	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compound	Kyenkyenku & Old Abirem	2	2No. CHPS completed	x	x	x	x		234,154.85				DHD	BNDA
	Rehabilitation of 6No. CHPS Compounds in the District	Nyafoman, Praso Kuma, Pankese, Okaikrom, Noyem & Amuana Praso	2	6No. CHPS rehabilitated	x	x	x	x			480,000.00			DHD	BNDA
	Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	District wide	3	No. of health programmes supported	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00			DHD	BNDA
	HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration,	District wide		Reduction in No. of health related diseases	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00			DHD	BNDA
	Bush fires prevention training	District wide	3	4 No. trainings on bushfires done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,000.00		DDA	BNDA

Table 166: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all

Development dimension: Social development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Base line	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 ⁿ _d	3 ^r _d	4 ^t _h	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	District wide	1	1No. of hand washing & world toilet day celebrated	x	x	x	x		2,500.00			DEHO	BNDA
	Drilling & mechanisation of boreholes	District wide	1	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised	x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Support for DWST activities	District wide	1	No. of DWST activities supported	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Screening of food and drinks vendors	District wide	1	1No. screening done	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	1,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Completion of KVIP	Mamanso		1No. KVIP completed	x	x	x	x			180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Gazetting of Assembly documents	District wide	1	No. of assembly documents gazetted	x	x	x	x		27,600.00			BNDA	
	Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	12	No. of LEAP payment supervised	x	x	x	x		1,500.00			DSD	BNDA
	Formation of community child protection committee	District wide	2	No. of community child protection committee formed	x	x	x	x		1,000.00			DSD	BNDA
	Enforcement of bye-laws	District wide		Assembly's bye laws enforced	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	1,000.00		DSD	BNDA
	Sensitization of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	District wide	3	No. of sensitization done	x	x	x	x		1,000.00	1,000.00		Cooperative	BNDA

Table 167: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all
 Development dimension: Social development
 DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	District wide	2	No. of cooperative credit unions established	x	x	x	x		1,000.00			Cooperative	BNDA
	Organise PWD's on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	District wide	1	No. of income generating trainings done for PWD's	x	x	x	x		3,750.00	2,500.00		DSD	BNDA
Aquaculture development	Aquaculture (Construction of fish pond and stocking)	District wide	1	No. of fish pond constructed and stock	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			6,514.00	DDA	BNDA
	Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	District wide	4	No. of PWD's programmes supported	x	x	x	x			75,000.00		DSD	BNDA
CBT in Animal husbandry, agro processing, general business management	CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of startup kit for new entrepreneurs	District wide	3	4 No. of CBT supported	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Strengthening of local business associations. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	District wide	3	4 No. of local businesses supported	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	BAC	BNDA

Table 168: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements							
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment							
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output/outcomes indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Planting of economic trees	District wide	3,000	5,000 No. of economic trees planted	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				DDA	FC
	Afforestation and re-afforestation	District wide		Hectares of degraded area rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Waste management monitoring	District wide	4	No. of monitoring done	x	x	x	x			2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	Promote alternative livelihood Climate resilient cropping system Water system conservation and sustainable land management	District wide	8	22 No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x	1,353.48			12,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Linking farmers to certified nurseries	District wide	3	3 No. of farmers linked to certified nurseries	x	x	x	x				4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Adoption to climate change & Environmental Protection Activities	District wide	1	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x			37,500.00		NADMO	BNDA
	Reshaping of selected feeder roads	District wide	3	No. of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x			50,000.00	75,000.00	DWE	BNDA
	Paving of lorry park	New Abirem	1	1No. lorry park paved	x	x	x	x			363,862.57		DWE	BNDA

Table 169: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements							
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment							
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline		Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

				Outcome / impact indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of culvert & filling (Ntronang – Asawase - 6.5km)	Asawase	1	1No. culvert constructed	x	x	x	x		280,036.11			DWE	BNDA
	Spot improvement (Ntronang junction – township – 5.1km & Akoase junction – township – 3.1km)	Ntronang, Akoase	-	2No. spot improvement done	x	x	x	x		1,005,444.32			DWE	BNDA
	Construction of 'U' Drain (Phase 1)	Ntronang	1	1No.U drain constructed	x	x	x	x		340,129.50			DWE	BNDA
	Construction of 'U' Drain (Phase 2)	Ntronang		1No. U drained constructed	x	x	x	x			442,921.50		DWE	BNDA
	Rehabilitation of District Assembly block (old & new) and construction of a car park at BNDA	New Abirem	1	1No. Assembly block rehabilitated	x	x	x	x			114,314.00		DWE	BNDA
	Construction of 1No. Snr Quarters & Renovation of Assembly Bungalows (O & M)	New Abirem	1	No. of Assembly quarters renovated and built	x	x	x	x		19,351.00	50,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Provision for contingency				x	x	x	x		64,668.67	64,668.67			
	Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	District wide	350	No. of electric poles and lights procured	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	40,000.00		ECG	BNDA
	Extension of electricity	District wide	10	No. of communities connected to nation grid	x	x	x	x	25,000.00				ECG	BNDA

Table 170: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output / outcome indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

	Fencing of DCE's bungalow	New Abirem	-	1No. DCE bungalow fenced	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	60,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Capacity training of the works department unit	New Abirem	-	Works department capacity built	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	1,000.00		HR	BNDA
	Stenciling of properties	District wide		No. of properties stencilled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Data collection on businesses and properties	District wide		Data collected on businesses & properties	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Preparation of base and local maps	New Abirem		No. of base & Local maps prepared	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	15,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Creation of signage maps	New Abirem		No. signage maps created	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Development of land use / zonal maps	District wide		No. of zonal maps developed	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Valuation of properties	District wide	-	No. properties valued	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Material support to community initiated projects	District wide		No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00		DWE	BNDA
	Material support for household latrines	District wide			x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	MP's supported projects	District wide		No. of projects supported by MP	x	x	x	x			232,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Construction of a canteen	BNDA	1	1 No. Canteen constructed	x	x	x	x			10,600.83		DWE	BNDA
	Supply and installation of a generator	BNDA	1	1No. generator installed	x	x	x	x			21,375.00		DWE	BNDA
	Construction of district magistrate court	New Abirem	1	1No. district magistrate court constructed	x	x	x	x			9,040.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 171: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
	Activities (Operations)	Location		Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	

Programmes & Sub-programmes			Baseline		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthening of District Sub-Structures	Training of area council & unit committee members	District wide	1	No. of trainings conducted for area councils & Unit committees	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	4,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Ceding of revenue for area council members	District wide	-	No. of revenue items ceded to the area councils	x	x	x	x		500.00	500.00		DPCU	BNDA
Review & Preparation of District Plans (DMTDP / AAP)	Collation & validation of information from communities	District wide	1		x	x	x	x		6,250.00	2,500.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Public forum / Community sensitization	District wide	4	No. of public forum held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	8,750.00		DPCU	BNDA
Preparation Of District Budgets	Organization of town hall meetings	District wide	2	No. of town hall meetings held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Organisation of stakeholders meeting on fee fixing resolution	District wide	4	Stakeholders meeting on fee fixing held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Training of revenue collectors	District wide	2	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DFO	BNDA
	Collection and updating of revenue data	District wide	2	Revenue database updated	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00		DBO	BNDA
	Procurement of office equipments & stationary	New Abirem	2	No. of office equipments & stationary procured	x	x	x	x		62,500.00	62,500.00		Procurement unit	BNDA
	Staff training	New Abirem		No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	6,250.00		HR	BNDA
	Organization of Statutory Meetings & other ad hoc meetings	New Abirem	40	No. of statutory meetings held	x	x	x	x		52,050.00	52,050.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 172: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2018

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment

Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	District wide			x	x	x	x		14,000.00	14,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	National celebration	District wide	5	5 No. of National celebrations done	x	x	x	x					Central adm.	BNDA
	Organise citizens engagement with the service	District wide			x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm	BNDA
	Organise public sensitization of PFM and PPA Act	District wide	4	No. of public sensitization on PFM & PPA act done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		HR	BNDA
	Site inspection	District wide	20	No. of site inspections done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DWE	BNDA
	Monitoring & evaluation	District wide	4	No. of M & E done	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Organise public fora in selected communities	District wide	2	No. public fora done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		NCCE	BNDA
	Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	District wide	2	No. citizenship meetings conducted	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 173: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society													
Development dimension: Economic development													
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment													
Activities (Operations)	Location	Base line	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies				

Programmes and Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	District wide	4	No. of public hearing organised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	Publication / publicity of Assembly projects	District wide	4	No. of Assembly projects published	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
Patronize locally processed products	WIAD Announcements Farmer / community fora Field days Film shows	District wide	11	24No. of WIAD announcement done	x	x	x	x	3,900.00			10,636.00	DDA	BNDA
	Const. / completion of market	New Abirem	1	1 No. of market constructed	x	x	x	x				220,000.00	DWE	BNDA
	Construction of warehouse	New Abirem	1	No. of warehouse constructed	x	x	x	x			50,000.00		DWE	BNDA
Safe environment	Cover cropping (Training)	District wide	5	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			1,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Organic manure Application (Training)	District wide	-	1 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Group empowerment	Development of FBO's (Formation)	District wide	2	45 no. of FBOs formed	x	x	x	x	1,950.00			10,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Development of out-growers for export	District wide	1	No. of out-growers developed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,200.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 174: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society							
Development dimension: Economic development							
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment							
	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule	Indicative Budget	Implementing Agencies

Programmes and Sub-programmes					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Extension technology transfer	On-farm Demonstration of innovation (No. of demonstration to be conducted)	District wide	25	75 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Triability of innovation (Demonstration)	District wide	1	3 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			2,500.00	DDA	BNDA
Government Special Initiative	Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation (1D1F)		-	1 No. of 1D1F established	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		7,000.00	4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Planting For Food and Jobs		91.6 ha	140 hectares of crop planted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Birim North Cash Crop Promotion and Improvement programme	Distribution of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa seedlings to farmers from Dept. of Agric. Nursery.	District wide	10,000 oil palm & 2,058, 239 cocoa seedlings distributed	537,000 oil palm & 712,576 cocoa seedlings distributed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Agricultural improvement	Hygienic waste disposal (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of hygiene training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Safe use of Agro- chemicals (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,750.00	DDA	BNDA
Partnership for agro-processing.	Business training. Skills development training. Educate farmers on actors along the value chain.	District wide	5	8 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 175: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society
Development dimension: Economic development
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Soap and Detergent making	District wide	2	No. training done	x	X	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Start-up kits support for new Entrepreneurs	District wide	-	10 No. of entrepreneurs supported	x	X	x	x		25,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Entrepreneurial Skills Training for the Youth in Agribusiness	District wide	4	20 No. of training done	x	X	x	x		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	BNDA
Animal Health care	Livestock pest control (Training)	District wide	11	11 No. of training done	x	X	x	x	1,000.00			6,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 176: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Development dimension: Social development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating

	Construction of 3No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities	Afosu R/C, Odontuase R/C, Amuana Praso Meth. K.Gs.	-	3No. K.G constructed	x	x	x	x			798,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Construction of 3No. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, etc.	Odontuase, Noyem & Dodoworaso	2	3No. 3-unit classroom block constructed	x	x	x	x			750,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Rehabilitation of 7 basic school blocks at	Mpintinpim D/A primary, Akoase R/C JHS, Kyenkyenku D/A JHS, Amuana Praso D/A / Faith JHS, Okaikrom Presby primary, Akoase D/A exp. Primary, Akoase SDA K.G	2	7No. basic schools rehabilitated	x	x	x	x			250,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	District wide	150	350No. brilliant students financially assisted	x	x	x	x		30,500.00	32,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Support for other educational programmes	District wide	10	10No. educational programmes supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00			DED	BNDA

Table 177: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Const. of 2No. CHPS Compound	Nwinso & Odontuase	2	2No. CHPS completed	x	x	x	x			560,000.00		DHD	BNDA

	Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	District wide	3	No. of health programmes supported	x	x	x	x	10,590.00	10,590.00	10,590.00		DHD	BNDA
	HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration,	District wide		Reduction in No. of health related diseases	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00		DHD	BNDA
	Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	District wide	1	1No. hand washing & world toilet day celebrated	x	x	x	x		2,500.00			DEHO	BNDA
	Drilling & mechanization of boreholes	District wide	1	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised	x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DEHO	BNDA
	Support for DWST activities	District wide	1	No. of DWST activities supported	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Screening of food and drink vendors	District wide	1	1No. screening done	x	x	x	x		1000.00	1,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Bush fires prevention training	District wide			x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 178: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment															
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies		
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
	Construction of 2No. 10 seater W/C public latrines	Akoase & Praso Kuma	-	2No. 10seater w/c public latrine constructed	x	x	x	x		180,000.00	180,000.00			DEHO	BNDA

	Gazetting of Assembly documents	District wide	1	No. of assembly documents gazetted	x	x	x	x		6,900.00			BNDA	
	Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	12	No. of LEAP payment supervised	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Formation of community child protection committee	District wide	2	10No. community child protection committee formed	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Enforcement of bye-laws	District wide	-	Assembly bye laws enforced	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		DSD	BNDA
	Sensitization of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	District wide	3	6No. sensitization done	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		Cooperative	BNDA
	Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	District wide	2	No. of cooperative credit unions established	x	x	x	x		750,000.00			Cooperative	BNDA
	Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	District wide	4	Sports and Cultural activities done	x	X	x	x		20,000.00	30,000.00		DED	BNDA

Table 179: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organise PWD's on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	District wide	1	No. of on incoming generating trainings done for PWD's	x	x	x	x		3,750.00	2,500.00		DSD	BNDA
Aquaculture development	Aquaculture (Construction of fish pond and stocking)	District wide	1	No. of fish pond constructed and stocked	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			6,514.00	DDA	BNDA
	Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	District wide	4	No. of PWD's programmes supported	x	x	x	x			75,000.00		DSD	BNDA
CBT in Animal husbandry, agro processing, general business management	CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of startup kit for new entrepreneurs	District wide	3	4No. of CBT supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Strengthening of local business associations. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	District wide	3	4 No. of local businesses supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	BAC	BNDA
	Training of improve Crib construction	District wide	-	10 No training done	x	x	x	x	2,700.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 180: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Planting of economic trees	District wide	3,000	5,000 No. of economic trees planted	x	x	x	x	3,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Afforestation and re-forestation	District wide		Hectares of degraded area rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	3,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Waste management monitoring	District wide	4	No. of monitoring done	x	x	x	x			2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Planting of economic trees	District wide			x	x	x	x					FC	BNDA
Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	Promote alternative livelihood Climate resilient cropping system Water conservation and sustainable land management	District wide	8	22 No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x	1,353.48			12,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Linking farmers to certified nurseries	District wide	3	3 No. of farmers linked to certified nurseries	x	x	x	x				4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Adoption to climate change & Environmental Protection Activities	District wide	1	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x			37,500.00		NADMO	BNDA
	Reshaping of selected feeder roads	District wide	3	No. of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	75,000.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 181: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of bridge	District wide	-	No. of bridge constructed	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Const. of 1 No. Snr Quarters & Renovation of Assembly Bungalows (O & M)	New Abirem	1	No. of senior quarters constructed	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	50,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Provision for contingency	-	-		x	x	x	x		64,668.67	64,668.67		BND A	
	Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	District wide	350	No. of electric poles and lights procured	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	40,000.00		ECG	BNDA
	Extension of electricity	District wide	10	No. of communities connected to the national grid	x	x	x	x		25,000.00			ECG	BNDA
	Capacity training of the works unit		-	Works department capacity built	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		HR	BNDA
	Stenciling of properties	District wide		No. of properties stencilled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Data collection on businesses and properties	District wide		Data collected on businesses & properties	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Preparation of base and local maps	District wide		No. of base & Local maps prepared	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	15,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Creation of signage maps	District wide		No. signage maps created	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Development of land use / zonal maps	District wide		No. of zonal maps developed	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Valuation of properties	District wide	-	No. properties valued	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00		TCP	BNDA

Table 182: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Material support to community initiated projects	District wide	-	No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Material support for household latrines	District wide	-		x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	MP's supported projects	District wide	-	No. of projects supported by MP	x	x	x	x			232,000.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 183: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthening of District Sub-Structures	Training of area council & unit committee members	District wide	1	No. of trainings conducted for area councils & Unit committees	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	4,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Ceding of revenue for area council members	District wide	-	No. of revenue items ceded to the area councils	x	x	x	x		500.00	500.00		DPCU	BNDA
Review & Preparation of District Plans (DMTDP / AAP)	Collation & validation of information from communities	District wide	1	Information collated and validated	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	2,500.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Public forum / Community sensitization	District wide	4	No. of public forum held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	8,750.00		DPCU	BNDA
Preparation Of District Budgets	Organization of town hall meetings	District wide	2	No. of town hall meetings held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Organisation of stakeholders meeting on fee fixing resolution	District wide	4	Stakeholders meeting on fee fixing held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Training of revenue collectors	District wide	2	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DFO	BNDA

	Collection and updating of revenue data	District wide	2	Revenue database updated	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00		DBO	BNDA
	Procurement of office equipments & stationary	District wide	2	No. of office equipments & stationary procured	x	x	x	x		62,500.00	62,500.00		Procurement unit	BNDA
	Staff training		No. of staff trained	6 No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	6,250.00		HR	BNDA
	Organization of Statutory Meetings & other ad hoc meetings	District wide	40	64 No. of statutory meetings held	x	x	x	x		52,050.00	52,050.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 184: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2019

Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	District wide	-	No. of fora and durbar talks organised	x	x	x	x		14,000.00	14,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	National celebration	District wide	3	3 No. of National celebrations done	x	x	x	x					Central adm.	BNDA
	Organise citizens engagement with the service	District wide	-	No. of citizens engagement done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm	BNDA
	Organise public sensitization of PFM and PPA Act	District wide	4	No. of public sensitization on PFM & PPA act done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		HR	BNDA
	Site inspection	District wide	20	No. of site inspections done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DWE	BNDA
	Monitoring & evaluation	District wide	4	No. of M & E done	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Organise public fora in selected communities	District wide	2	No. public fora done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		NCCE	BNDA
	Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	District wide	2	No. citizenship meetings conducted	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 185: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society
Development dimension: Economic development

DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	District wide	4	3 No. of town hall meetings organised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	Publication / publicity of Assembly projects	District wide	4	No. of assembly projects published	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
Patronize locally processed products	WIAD Announcements Farmer / community fora Field days Film shows	District wide	11	24 No. of WIAD announcement done	x	x	x	x	3,900.00			10,636.00	DDA	BNDA
	Const. / completion of market	New Abirem	1	1No. of market constructed	x	x	x	x				100,000.00	DWE	BNDA
	Construction of warehouse	New Abirem	1	1No. of warehouse constructed	x	x	x	x				50,000.00	DWE	BNDA
Safe environment	Cover cropping (Training)	District wide	5	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			1,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Organic manure Application (Training)	District wide	-	1 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Group empowerment	Development of FBO's (Formation)	District wide	2	45 No. of FBOs formed	x	x	x	x	1,950.00			10,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Development of out-growers for export	District wide	1	No. of out-growers developed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,200.00	DDA	BNDA
	Soap and Detergent making	District wide	2	No. training done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Start-up kits support for new Entrepreneurs	District wide	4	No. entrepreneurs supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	BAC	BNDA

Table 186: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society Development dimension: Economic development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Extension technology transfer	On-farm Demonstration of innovation (No. of demonstration to be conducted)	District wide	25	75 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Triability of innovation (Demonstration)	District wide	1	3 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			2,500.00	DDA	BNDA
Government Special Initiative	Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation (1D1F)		-	1 No. of 1D1F established	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		7,000.00	4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Planting For Food and Jobs	District wide	91.6 ha	140 hectares of crops planted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Birim North Cash Crop Promotion and Improvement programme	Distribution of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa seedlings to farmers from Dept. of Agric. Nursery.	District wide	10,000 oil palm & 2,058,239 cocoa seedlings distributed	537,000 oil palm & 712,576 cocoa seedlings distributed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Agricultural improvement	Hygienic waste disposal (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of hygiene training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Safe use of Agro- chemicals (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,750.00	DDA	BNDA
Partnership for agro-processing.	Business training. Skills development training. Educate farmers on actors along the value chain.	District wide	5	8 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

**Table 187:
ANNUAL
ACTION PLAN
– 2020**

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society

Development dimension: Economic development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Entrepreneurial Skills Training for the Youth in Agribusiness	District wide	4	20 No. of training done	x	X	x	x		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	BNDA
Animal Health care	Livestock pest control (Training)	District wide	11	11 No. of training done	x	X	x	x	1,000.00			6,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 188: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indication	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 4No. 2-unit K.G class room with ancillary facilities	Kuntense D/A, Praso kuma Presby, Domeabra D/A K.Gs.			x	x	x	x			1,064,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities	Old Abirem Ang. JHS, Kuntense D/A JHS.			x	x	x	x			750,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of brilliant students financially assisted	x	x	x	x			62,500.00		DED	BNDA
	Support for other educational programmes	District wide	10	No. of educational programmes supported	x	x	x	x			25,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Rehabilitation of 5No. CHPS Compounds in the District	Abodom, Amenam, Nkwateng, Tweapease, Adausena	2	No. CHPS rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		400,000.00			DHD	BNDA
	Construction of 1No. office complex for DHMT	New Abirem			x	x	x	x		300,000.00	300,000.00		DHD	BNDA
	Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	District wide	3	No. of health programmes supported	x	x	x	x		10,590.00	10,590.00	10,590.00	DHD	BNDA

Table 189: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration,	District wide		Reduction in No. of health related diseases	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00		DHD	BNDA
	Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	District wide	1	1No. of hand washing & world toilet day celebrate	x	x	x	x		2,500.00			DEHO	BNDA
	Drilling & mechanisation of boreholes	District wide	1	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised	x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DEHO	BNDA
	Support for DWST activities	District wide	1	No. of DWST activities supports	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Construction of 2No. 10seater W/C public latrines	Mpintinpim & Amoa		No. of public latrine constructed			x			180,000.00	180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Gazetting of Assembly documents		1	No. of assembly documents gazetted	x	x	x	x		6,900.00			BNDA	
	Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	12	No. of LEAP payment supervised	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Formation of community child protection committee	District wide	2	No. of community child protection committee formed	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Enforcement of by-laws	District wide		Assembly's bye laws enforced	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		DSD	BNDA

Table 190: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitization of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	District wide	3	No. of sensitization done	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		Cooperative	BNDA
	Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	District wide	2	No. of cooperative credit unions established	x	x	x	x		750.00			Cooperative	BNDA
	Organise PWD's on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	District wide	1	No. of on income generating trainings done for PWD's	x	x	x	x		3,750.00	2,500.00		DSD	BNDA
Aquaculture development	Aquaculture (Construction of fish pond and stocking)	District wide	1	No. of fish pond constructed and stock	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			6,514.00	DDA	BNDA
	Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	District wide	4	No. of PWD's programmes supported	x	x	x	x			75,000.00		DSD	BNDA
CBT in Animal husbandry, agro processing, general business management	CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of startup kit for new entrepreneurs	District wide	3	4 No. of CBT supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Training of improve Crib construction	District wide	1	No. of trainings done	x	x	x	x	2,700.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 191: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal:														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Don or	Lead	Collabo rating
	Strengthening of local business associations. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	District wide	3	4 No. of local businesses supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	BAC	BNDA
	Bush fires prevention training	District wide	-	No. of trainings on bushfires done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	District wide	2	No. of sport & cultural activities conducted	x	x	x	x					DED	BNDA

Table 192: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Planting of economic trees	District wide	3,000	5,000 No. of economic trees planted	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				DDA	FC
	Afforestation and re-forestation	District wide	-	Hectares of degraded area rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Waste management monitoring	District wide	4	No. of monitoring done	x	x	x	x			2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	Promote alternative livelihood Climate resilient cropping system Water system conservation and sustainable land management	District wide	8	22 No. of climate change activities supports	x	x	x	x	1,353.48			12,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Linking farmers to certified nurseries	District wide	3	3 No. of farmers linked to certified nurseries	x	x	x	x				4,000.00	DDA	BNDA

	Adoption to climate change & Environmental Protection Activities	District wide	1	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x			37,500.00		NA DM O	BNDA
	Reshaping of selected feeder roads	District wide	3	No. of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	75,000.00		DW E	BNDA
	Provision for contingency				x	x	x	x		64,668.67	64,668.67		BN DA	BNDA
	Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	District wide	350	No. of electric poles and lights procured	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	40,000.00		ECG	BNDA

Table 193: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Extension of electricity	District wide	10	No. of communities connected to national grid	x	x	x	x	25,000.00				ECG	BNDA
	Capacity training of the works unit	New Abirem	-	Works department capacity built	x	x	x	x		2,500.00			HR	BNDA
	Stenciling of properties	District wide		No. of properties stencilled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Data collection on businesses and properties	District wide		Data collected on businesses & properties	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Preparation of base and local maps	New Abirem		No. of base & Local maps prepared	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	15,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Creation of signage maps	New Abirem		No. signage maps created	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Development of land use / zonal maps	District wide		No. of zonal maps developed	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA

	Valuation of properties	District wide	-	No. properties valued	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Material support to community initiated projects	District wide		No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Material support for household latrines	District wide			x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DEH O	BNDA
	MP's supported projects	District wide		No. of projects supported by MP	x	x	x	x			232,000.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 194: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthening of District Sub-Structures	Training of area council & unit committee members	District wide	1	No. of trainings conducted for area councils & Unit committees	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	4,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Ceding of revenue for area council members	District wide	-	No. of revenue items ceded to the area councils	x	x	x	x		500.00	500.00		DPCU	BNDA
Review & Preparation of District Plans (DMTDP / AAP)	Collation & validation of information from communities	District wide	1	Information collected and validated	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	2,500.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Public forum / Community sensitization	District wide	4	No. of public forum held	x	x	x	x		7500.00	8,750.00		DPCU	BNDA
Preparation Of District Budgets	Organization of town hall meetings	District wide	2	No. of town hall meetings held	x	x	x	x		7500.00	7500.00		DBO	BNDA

	Organisation of stakeholders meeting on fee fixing resolution	District wide	4	Stakeholders meeting on fee fixing held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Training of revenue collectors	District wide	2	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DFO	BNDA
	Collection and updating of revenue data	District wide	2	Revenue database updated	x	x	x	x		5000.00	5000.00		DBO	BNDA
	Procurement of office equipments & stationary	New Abirem	2	No. of office equipments & stationary procured	x	x	x	x		62,500.00	62,500.00		Procurement unit	BNDA
	Staff training	New Abirem		6 No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	6,250.00		HR	BNDA
	Organization of Statutory Meetings & other ad hoc meetings	New Abirem	40	64 No. of statutory meetings held	x	x	x	x		52,050.00	52,050.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 195: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2020

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	District wide		No. of For a and durbar talks organised	x	x	x	x		14,000.00	14,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	National celebration	District wide	3	3 No. of National celebrations done	x	x	x	x					Central adm.	BNDA
	Organise citizens engagement with the service	District wide		No. of citizens engagement done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm	BNDA
	Organise public sensitization of PFM and PPA Act	District wide	4	No. of public sensitization on PFM & PPA act done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		HR	BNDA
	Site inspection	District wide	20	No. of site inspections done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DWE	BNDA
	Monitoring & evaluation	District wide	4	No. of M & E done	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Organise public fora in selected communities	District wide	2	No. public fora done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		NCCE	BNDA
	Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	District wide	2	No. citizenship meetings conducted	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 196: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society														
Development dimension: Economic development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Organization of public hearing / town hall meetings	District wide	4	3No. of town hall meetings organised	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	Publications / publicity of Assembly projects	District wide	4	No. of assembly projects published	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
Patronize locally processed products	WIAD Announcements Farmer / community fora Field days Film shows	District wide	11	24 No. of WIAD announcements done	x	x	x	x	3,900.00			10,636.00	DDA	BNDA
	Const. / completion of market	New Abirem	1	1No. of market constructed	x	x	x	x				20,000.00	DWE	BNDA
	Construction of warehouse	New Abirem	1	1No. of warehouse constructed	x	x	x	x				10,000.00	DWE	BNDA
Safe environment	Cover cropping (Training)	District wide	5	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			1,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Organic manure Application (Training)	District wide	-	1 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Group empowerment	Development of FBO's (Formation)	District wide	2	45 No. of FBOs formed	x	x	x	x	1,950.00			10,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Development of out-growers for export	District wide	1	No. of out-growers developed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,200.00	DDA	BNDA
Animal Health care	Livestock pest control (Training)	District wide	11	11 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			6,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 197: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society														
Development dimension: Economic development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Extension technology transfer	On-farm Demonstration of innovation (No. of demonstration to be conducted)	District wide	25	75 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Triability of innovation (Demonstration)	District wide	1	3 No. of demonstration conducted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			2,500.00	DDA	BNDA
Government Special Initiative	Establishment of Palm Oil Plantation (1D1F)	District wide	-	1 No. of 1D1F established	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		7,000.00	4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Planting For Food and Jobs	District wide	91.6ha	140 hectares of crops planted	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Birim North Cash Crop Promotion and Improvement programme	Distribution of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa seedlings to farmers from Dept. of Agric. Nursery.	District wide	10,000 oil palm & 2,058,239 cocoa seedlings distributed	537,000 oil palm & 712,576 cocoa seedlings distributed	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		4,000.00	3,000.00	DDA	BNDA
Agricultural improvement	Hygienic waste disposal (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of hygiene training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,700.00	DDA	BNDA
	Safe use of Agro-chemicals (Training)	District wide	2	2 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			3,750.00	DDA	BNDA
Partnership for agro-processing.	Business training. Skills development training. Educate farmers on actors along the value chain.	District wide	5	8 No. of training done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA

Table 198: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Build a prosperous society Development dimension: Economic development DMTDP Goal:														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Soap and Detergent making	District wide	2	No. training done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Start-up kits support for new Entrepreneurs	District wide	-	10 No. entrepreneurs supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	75,000.00	100,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Entrepreneurial Skills Training for the Youth in Agribusiness	District wide	4	20 No. of training done	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	BAC	BNDA

Table 199: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all														
Development dimension: Social development														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Construction of 3No. 3-Unit JHS classrooms with ancillary facilities	Asuabena D/A JHS, Nkwateng Islamic JHS, Akoase SDA 'B' JHS			x	x	x	x			870,000.00		DED	BNDA
	Scholarship, bursaries & financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	District wide	50	No. of brilliant students financially assisted	x	x	x	x		62,500.00			DED	BNDA
	Support for other educational programmes	District wide	10	No. of educational programmes supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00			DED	BNDA
	Construction of 2No. health centres	Akoase & Pankese				x		x		600,000.00	600,000.00		DHD	BNDA
	Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)	District wide	3	No. of health programmes supported	x	x	x	x	10,590.00	10,590.00	10,590.00		DHD	BNDA
	HIV/AIDS, Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programme, Mass drug administration	District wide		Reduction in No. of health related diseases	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00		DHD	BNDA

Table 200: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st _t	2 nd _d	3 rd _d	4 th _h	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Celebration of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day	District wide	1	1No. of hand washing & world toilet day celebrated	x	x	x	x		2,500.00			DEHO	BNDA
	Drilling & mechanisation of boreholes	District wide	1	No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised	x	x	x	x		12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DEHO	BNDA
	Support for DWST activities	District wide	1	No. of DWST activities supported	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Construction of public latrines	Nwinso & Akrofonso						x		180,000.00	180,000.00		DEHO	BNDA
	Gazetting of Assembly documents		1	No. of assembly documents gazetted	x	x	x	x			6900.00		BNDA	
	Supervise the payment of LEAP beneficiaries	District wide	12	No. of LEAP payment supervised	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Formation of community child protection committee	District wide	2	No. of community child protection committee formed	x	x	x	x		1,250.00			DSD	BNDA
	Enforcement of bye-laws	District wide	-	Assembly's bye laws enforced	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		DSD	BNDA
	Sensitisation of community members on the benefits of forming cooperation groups	District wide	3	No. of sensitization done	x	x	x	x		1,250.00	1,250.00		Cooperative	BNDA

Table 201 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Identification of cooperative credit unions to be established in the district	District wide	2	No. of cooperative credit unions established	x	x	x	x		7,500.00			Cooperative	BNDA
	Organise PWD's on income generating and training on their vocation and rights	District wide	1	No. of income generating trainings done for PWD's	x	x	x	x		3750.00	2,500.00		DSD	BNDA
Aquaculture development	Aquaculture (Construction of fish pond and stocking)	District wide	1	No. of fish pond constructed and stock	x	x	x	x	1,700.00			6,514.00	DDA	BNDA
	Support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes	District wide	4	No. of PWD programmes supported	x	x	x	x			75,000.00		DSD	BNDA
CBT in Animal husbandry, agro processing, general business management	CBT in poultry, pig, goat, sheep production & oil palm processing and support for the provision of startup kit for new entrepreneurs	District wide	3	4 No. of CBT supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	BAC	BNDA
	Strengthening of local business associations. Support for start-up kits, credit facilitation for entrepreneurs and monitoring and evaluation	District wide	3	4 No. of local businesses supports	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	BAC	BNDA

Table 202: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Create opportunities for all Development dimension: Social development DMTDP Goal:														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Training of improve Crib construction	District wide	1	No. of trainings done	x	x	x	x	2,700.00			7,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Bush fires prevention training	District wide		No. of trainings on bushfires done	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			2,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Conduct sporting and cultural activities in school	District wide	2	No. of sport & cultural activities conducted	x	x	x	x		5000.00	5000.00		DED	BNDA

Table 203: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Planting of economic trees	District wide	3,000 No. of economic trees planted	5,000 No. of economic trees planted	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				DDA	BNDA
	Afforestation and re-forestation	District wide	-	Hectares of degraded area rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	30,000.00				FC	BNDA
	Waste management monitoring	District wide	4	No. of monitoring done	x	x	x	x			2,500.00		DEHO	BNDA
Increase agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change	Promote alternative livelihood Climate resilient cropping system Water system conservation and sustainable land management	District wide	8	22 No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x	1,353.48			12,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Linking farmers to certified nurseries	District wide	3	3 No. of farmers linked to certified nurseries	x	x	x	x				4,000.00	DDA	BNDA
	Adoption to climate change & Environmental Protection Activities	District wide	1	No. of climate change activities supported	x	x	x	x			37,500.00		NADMO	BNDA
	Reshaping of selected feeder roads	District wide	3	No. of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	75,000.00			DWE	BNDA

Table 204: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Development dimension: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Outcome / impact indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Provision for contingency		-	-	x	x	x	x		64,668.67	64,668.67		BNDA	
	Procurement of electric poles and streetlight bulbs	District wide	350	No. of electric poles and lights procured	x	x	x	x		40,000.00	40,000.00		ECG	BNDA
	Extension of electricity	District wide	10	No. of communities connected to the national grid	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		ECG	BNDA
	Capacity training of the works unit	New Abirem	-	Works department capacity built	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		HR	BNDA
	Stenciling of properties	District wide	250 No. of properties stenciled	No. of properties stenciled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Data collection on businesses and properties	District wide	-	Data collected on businesses & properties	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	10,000.00		TCP	BNDA

	Preparation of base and local maps	New Abirem	10 No. of base & local maps prepared	No. of base & Local maps prepared	x	x	x	x		15,000.00	15,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Creation of signage maps	New Abirem		No. signage maps created	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Development of land use / zonal maps	District wide		No. of zonal maps developed	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		TCP	BNDA
	Valuation of properties	District wide	-	No. properties valued	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	50,000.00		TCP	BNDA
	Material support to community initiated projects	District wide		No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DWE	BNDA
	Material support for household latrines	District wide			x	x	x	x		25,000.00	25,000.00		DEH O	BNDA
	MP's supported projects	District wide		No. of projects supported by MP	x	x	x	X			232,000.00		DWE	BNDA

Table 205: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthening of District Sub-Structures	Training of area council & unit committee members	District wide	1	No. of trainings conducted for area councils & Unit committees	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	4,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Ceding of revenue for area council members	District wide	-	No. of revenue items ceded to the area councils	x	x	x	x		500.00	500.00		DPCU	BNDA
Review & Preparation of District Plans (DMTDP / AAP)	Collation & validation of information from communities	District wide	1	Information collated and validated	x	x	x	x		6,250.00i	2,500.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Public forum / Community sensitization	District wide	4	No. of public forum held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	8,750.00		DPCU	BNDA
Preparation Of District Budgets	Organization of town hall meetings	District wide	2	No. of town hall meetings held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA

	Organisation of stakeholders meeting on fee fixing resolution	District wide	4	Stakeholders meeting on fee fixing held	x	x	x	x		7,500.00	7,500.00		DBO	BNDA
	Training of revenue collectors	District wide	2	No. of revenue collectors trained	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DFO	BNDA
	Collection and updating of revenue data	District wide	2	Revenue database updated	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	5,000.00		DBO	BNDA
	Procurement of office equipments & stationary	New Abirem	2	No. of office equipments & stationary procured	x	x	x	x		62,500.00	62,500.00		Procurement unit	BNDA
	Staff training	New Abirem		6 No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		6,250.00	6,250.00		HR	BNDA
	Organization of Statutory Meetings & other ad hoc meetings	New Abirem	40	64 No. of statutory meetings held	x	x	x	x		52,050.00	52,050.00		Central adm.	BNDA

Table 206: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2021

An Agenda for Jobs Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Development dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability														
DMTDP Goal: To create opportunity for all within a democratic society while safeguarding the natural environment														
Programmes & Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget				Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	DACF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Fora, durbar talks organization in all communities in the district	District wide	-	No. of for a and durbar talks organised	x	x	x	x		14,000.00	14,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA
	National celebration	District wide	3	3 No. of National celebrations done	x	x	x	x					Central adm.	BNDA
	Organise citizens engagement with the service	District wide	-		x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm	BNDA
	Organise public sensitization of PFM and PPA Act	District wide	4	No. of public sensitization on PFM & PPA Act done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		HR	BNDA
	Site inspection	District wide	20	No. of site inspections done	x	x	x	x		2,500.00	2,500.00		DWE	BNDA
	Monitoring & evaluation	District wide	4	No. of M & E done	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	20,000.00		DPCU	BNDA
	Organise public fora in selected communities	District wide	2	No. public fora done	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		NCCE	BNDA
	Organise citizenship meeting in selected communities	District wide	2	No. citizenship meetings conducted	x	x	x	x		6,000.00	6,000.00		Central adm.	BNDA

LAND USE STRUCTURE PLAN OF BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT

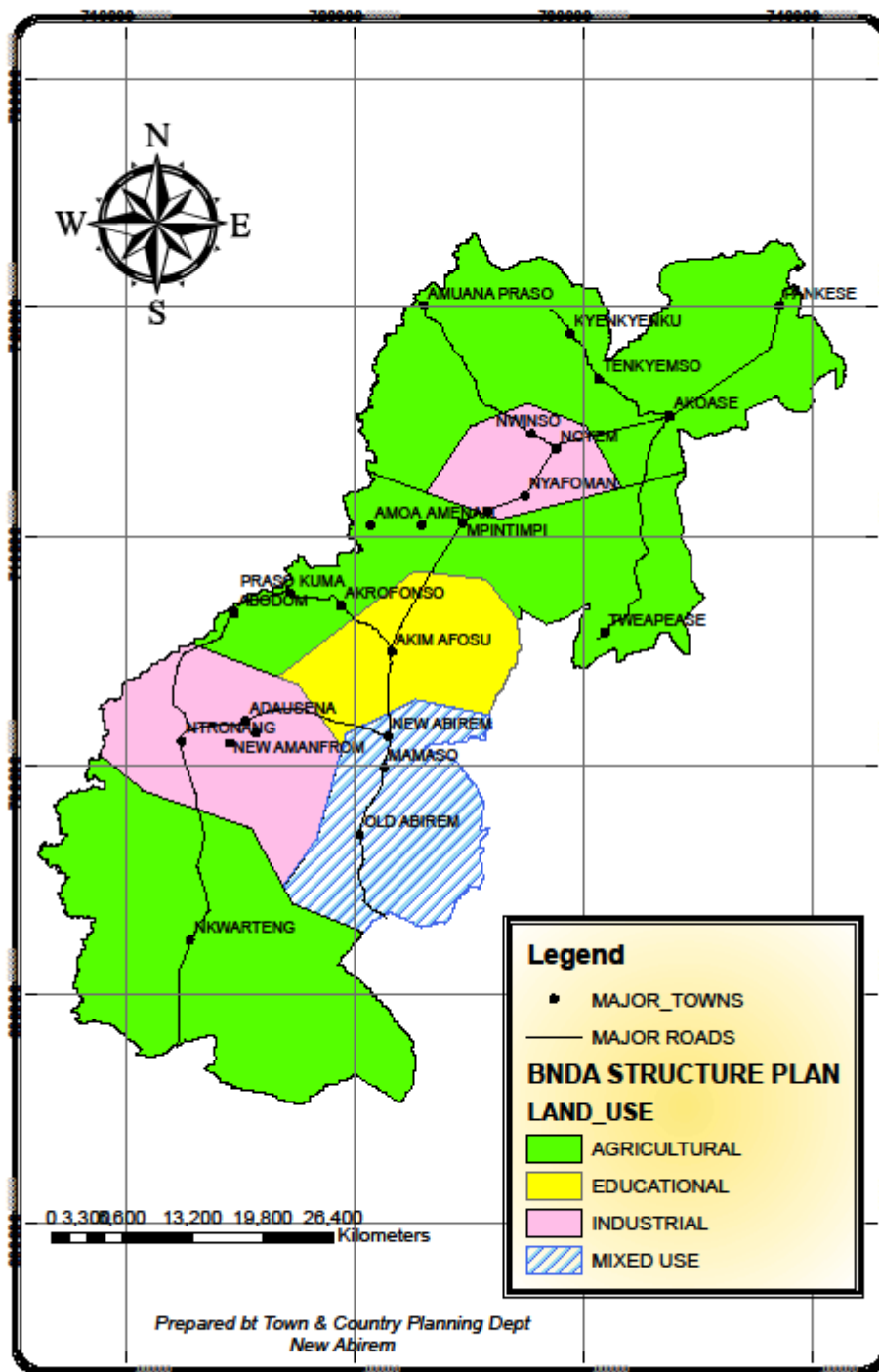


Figure 26: Land use structure plan of Birim North District

Local plan

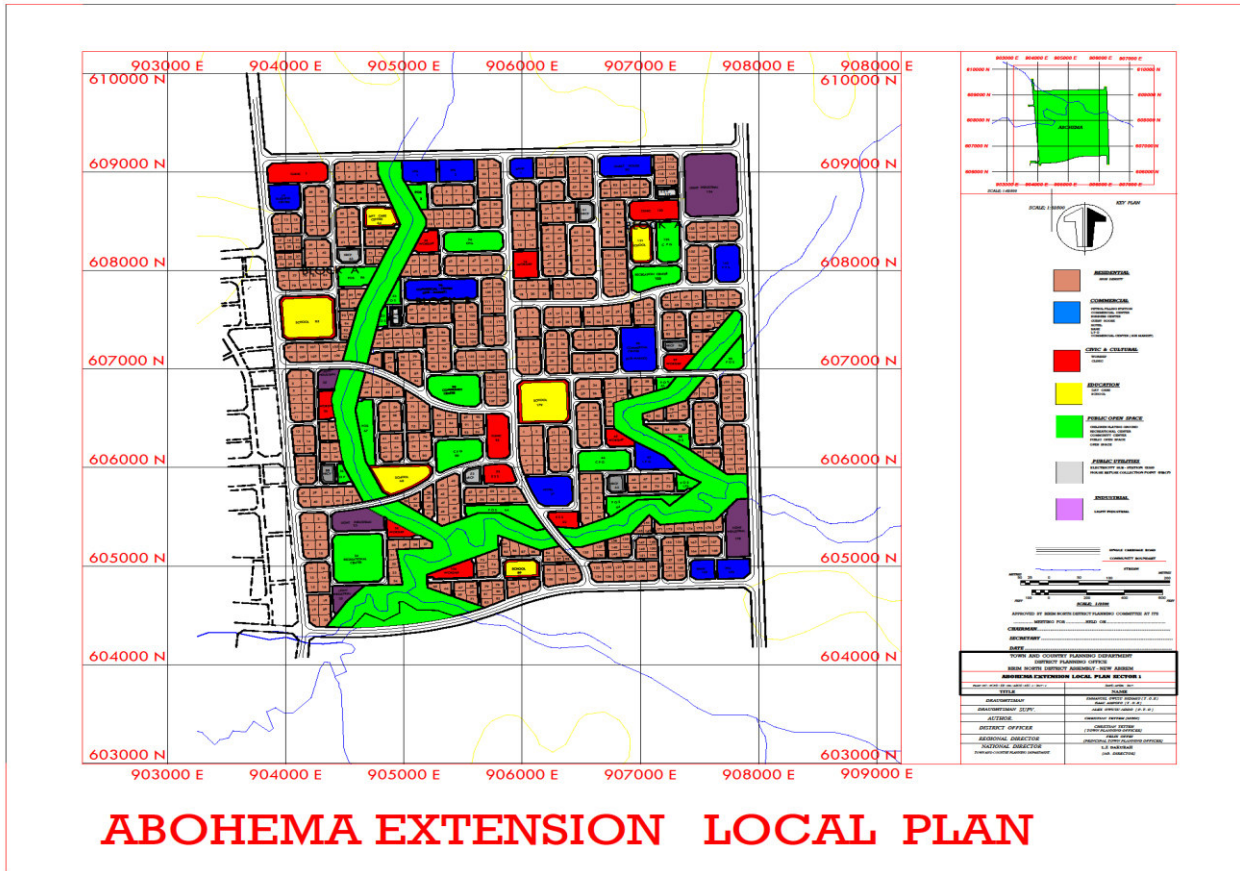


Figure 27: Abohema Extension Local Plan

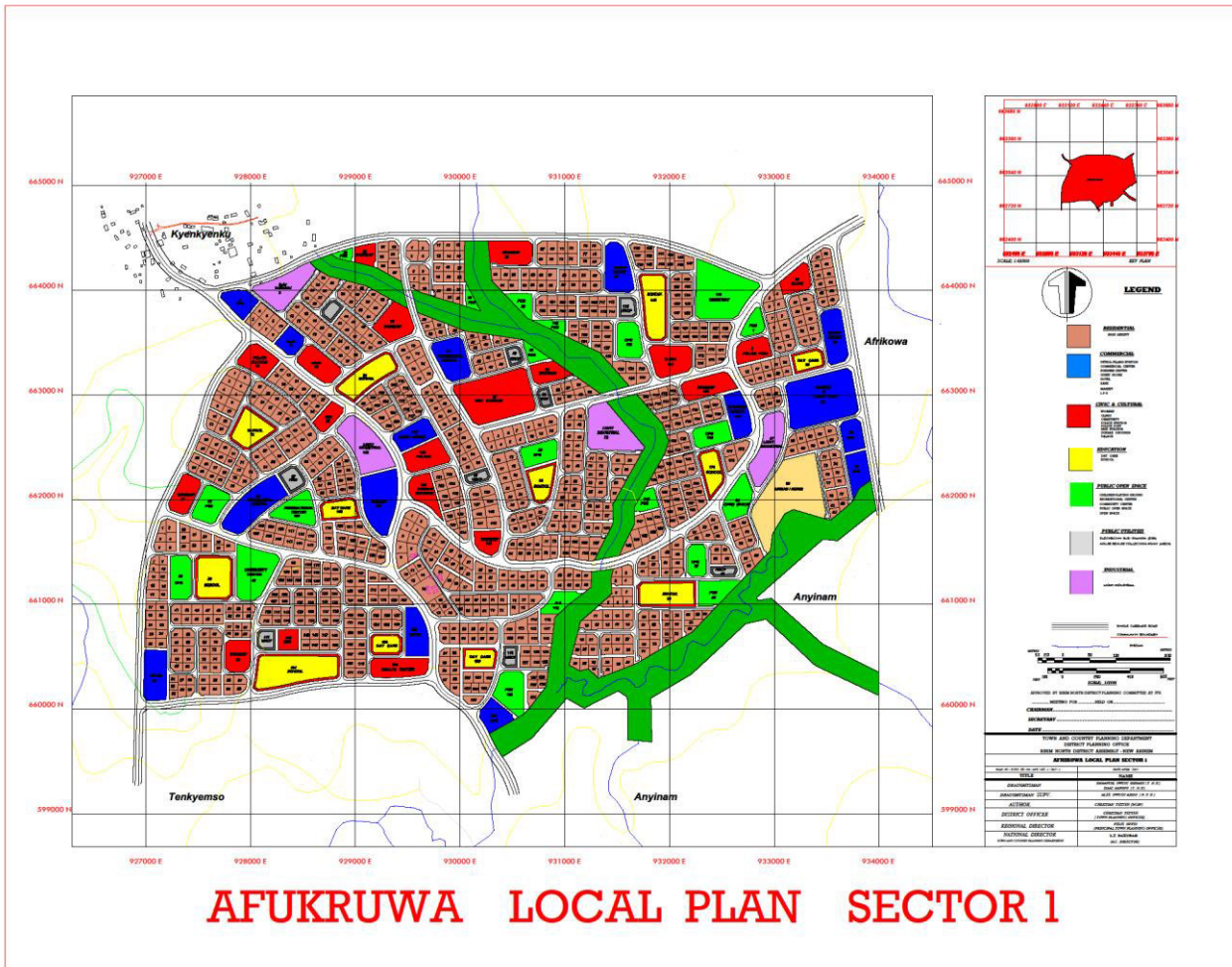


Figure 28: Afukruwa Local Plan Sector 1

CHAPTER SIX

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

6.0 Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the critical stages in the successful implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). Within the plan period, Monitoring and Evaluation activities will seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Assess the programmes and projects in order to improve ongoing effectiveness; Introduce a participatory monitoring system which includes all stakeholders;
- Track the progress of project activities during implementation and alert decision makers in case of shortfalls or deviations for early corrective action;
- Provide the right people with the right information at the right time;
- Accumulate information/data that may be used during an outcome or impact evaluation; and
- Engender active community participation in project implementation with the view to promoting ownership and sustainability.

6.1 Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets
Monitoring indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements leads to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the POA and AAP. The DPCU has selected some core and district indicators to be used to track as input into the national Annual Progress Report. The core and district indicators are categorized into input, output, outcome and impact indicators respectively in relation to the focus areas. These indicators are disaggregated into location specific where possible as indicated in table 6.1 below.

Table 207: Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets

Adopted Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
Focus Area: Strong and Resilient Economy										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
4No. of public hearing / town hall meetings held		Output	3	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Central adm
Percentage of Assembly projects publicized		Output	11	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	District wide		Central adm
Focus Area: Private Sector Development										
Percentage of locally processed food patronized		Outcome	-	40%	60%	80%	100%	District wide		DDA
No. of markets constructed / completed		Output	1	1	-	-	-	New Abirem		DWE
No. of warehouse constructed		Output	1	1	-	-	-	New Abirem		DWE
Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development										
Safe environment		Outcome	-	40	60	80	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of FBOs developed		Output	-	40	60	80	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of out-growers developed for export		Output	-	40	60	80	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of demonstrations conducted on innovation trial		Output	-	40	60	80	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
Facilitate the implementation of Government Special Initiative (One District One Factory)- Establishment of Palm Oil plantation		Output	-	3	3	3	2	District wide	Annual	DDA / BAC
Special Government Programmes -Planting For Food and Job and Fall Army Worms		Output	127	250	350	450	550	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of certified Oil Palm & Cocoa Seedlings to farmers from department of agric nursery		Output	-	100	100	100	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
Percentage improvement in agricultural		Outcome	-	100	100	100	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of partnership for agro processing		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of people trained in soap and detergent making		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of people supported with start-up kits		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of people trained in entrepreneurial skills		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
Percentage of livestock pest controlled		Outcome	-	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DDA

Table 208: Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets

Adopted Goal: Create opportunity for all										
Focus Area: Health and Health Services										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of District Health Administration block rehabilitated		Output	1	1				New Abirem	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of office complex constructed for DHMT		Output	-	-	1	-	-	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of CHPS Compound completed		Output	1	1	2			Kyenkyenku, Old Abirem, Nwinso & Odontuase	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Health Centres constructed		Output	1	1	1			Akoase & Pankese	Quarterly	DPCU
No. CHPS Compounds rehabilitated		Output	2	3	3	3	3	Nyafoman, Praso Kuma, Pankese, Okaikrom, Noyem, Amuana Praso, Abodom, Amenam, Nkwateng, Tweapease, Ahausena	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of HIV/AIDS positive patient on ART		Output	87.6	100	100	100	100	District wide	Quarterly	DDH
No. of Supportive supervision of Malaria Control programmes organized		Outcome		100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Monthly	DDH
No. of people diagnosed during Mass drug administration		Outcome		100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Monthly	DDH
Health programme (nutrition, pop. EPI etc.)		Outcome		100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Monthly	DDH
Focus Area: Water and Sanitation										
No. of Global Hand Washing & World Toilet Day celebrated		Output	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Annually	DSD

No. of boreholes drilled and mechanised		Output	10	3	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
No. of DWST activities supported		Output	1	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
No. of public latrines completed / constructed		Output	-	1	2	2	2	Mamanso, Akoase, Praso Kuma, Mpintinpim, Amoa, Nwinso & Akrofonso	Quarterly	DEHO
No. of Assembly documents gazetted		Output	1	1	1	1	1		Annually	Central admi
<i>Adopted Goal: Education and Training</i>										
No. of Practical room for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School constructed		Output	1					Afosu	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of 6-unit 1storey class room block for Afosu Vocational / Technical Training School constructed		Output	2					Afosu	Quarterly	DPCU
No. 3–unit classroom block with ancillary facilities completed		Output	1	2	3	3	3	Akoase Methodist JHS, Oworomra, Akrofonso, Odontuase, Noyem, Dodoworaso, Nkwateng SDA JHS, Old Abirem Ang. JHS, Kuntense D/A JHS, Asuabena D/A JHS, Nkwateng Islamic JHS, Akoase SDA 'B' JHS	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of schools Fenced		Output	1					NAASS	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of 6 - unit class room block completed		Output	1					Afosu Islamic	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Teacher's Quarters constructed		Output	2	2				Hweakwae & Ahausena	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of 6 - unit class room block constructed		Output	2	1				Sakapia, Asawase & Abenaso	Quarterly	DPCU

No. K.G class room block constructed		Output	-		3	3		Afosu R/C K.G, Odontuase R/C K.G, Amuana Praso Meth. K.G, Kuntense D/A K.G, Praso kuma Presby K.G, Domeabra D/A K.G.	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of basic school rehabilitated		Output			4	3		Mpintimpim D/A primary, Akoase R/C JHS, Kyenkyenku D/A JHS, Amuana Praso D/A / Faith JHS, Okaikrom Presby primary, Akoase D/A Exp. Primary, Akoase SDA K.G	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of brilliant but needy students assisted		Output	50	50	100	150	200	District wide	Quarterly	GES
No. of Sports and cultural activities developed		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	GES
<i>Focus Area: Poverty and Inequality</i>										
No. of people benefited from the LEAP programme		Output	44	100	200	300	400	District wide	Bimonthly	DSD
<i>Focus Area: Child and Family Welfare</i>										
No. of community child protection committee formed		Output	-	20	40	60	80	District wide	Quarterly	DSD
Percentage increase in the enforcement of bye laws		Outcome	-	40%	60%	80%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
<i>Focus Area: Social Protection</i>										
No. of PWD's activities on income generating and training organised		Output	3	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DSD
No. of aquaculture developed		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
<i>Focus Area: Disability and Development</i>										
No. of PWDs supported in education, health and livelihood programmes		Output	-	100	100	100	100	District wide	Quarterly	DSD

<i>Focus Area: Youth Employment</i>										
No. of CBT training in pig, goat, sheep production & Oil palm processing organised		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of new entrepreneurs supported with start up kits		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of local business associations strengthened		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of entrepreneurs facilitated to access credit		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	BAC
No. of farmers trained on crib construction		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
No. of youth trained on bush fire prevention		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
<i>Focus Area: Sports and Recreation</i>										
No. of sports and cultural activities conducted		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide		DED

Table 209: Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
<i>Focus Area: Protected Area</i>										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of economic trees planted		Output						New Abirem	Quarterly	FC
Afforestation and Reforestation		Output	-	1	1	1	1	New Abirem	Quarterly	FC
<i>Focus Area: Environmental Pollution</i>										
Waste management monitoring		Outcome	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
<i>Focus Area: Climate Variability and Change</i>										
Percentage increase in agricultural productivity and means in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner through adaptation to climate change		Impact		100 %	100 %	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DDA
Percentage increase in farmers linked to certified seedlings		Output	-	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	
<i>Focus Area: Disaster Management</i>										
No. of climate change and environmental protection activities adopted		Output	3	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	NADMO
<i>Focus Area: Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air</i>										
Kilometers of feeder roads reshaped		Output	3	3	3	3	3	District wide	Quarterly	DWE
<i>Focus Area: Drainage and Flood Control</i>										
Kilometers of culverts and filling constructed		Output	5	3	3	3	3	Asawase	Quarterly	DWE
Kilometers of spot improved		Output	-	-	2	2	-	Ntronang	Quarterly	DWE
Kilometers of spot improved		Output	-	-	1	1	-	Akoase	Quarterly	DWE
Kilometers of bridge constructed		Output	-	-	-	-	-	District wide	Quarterly	DWE
Kilometers of U Drain constructed		Output		-	-	-	-	Ntronang	Quarterly	DWE
<i>Focus Area: Infrastructure Maintenance</i>										
No. of District Assembly block rehabilitated		Output	1	-	-	-	1	New Abirem	Quarterly	DWE
No. of canteen constructed		Output	1	-	-	-	-	New Abirem	Quarterly	DWE
No. of senior quarters constructed		Output	-	1	1	1	1	New Abirem	Quarterly	DWE
No. of Assembly building rehabilitated		Output	2	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	DWE
Fencing of DCE's bungalow		Output	-	1	-	-	-	New Abirem	Quarterly	DWE
No. of capacity training organized for the works unit		Output	-	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	DWE
<i>Focus Area: Human Settlements and Housing</i>										
Percentage of properties stenciled		Output	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	TCP
Data collection on businesses and properties		Output	40%	60%	80%	90%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	TCP
No. of signage maps created		Output	-					District wide	Quarterly	TCP
No. of land use / zonal maps developed		Output	-					District wide	Quarterly	TCP
<i>Focus Area: Rural Development</i>										
No. of community initiated projects supported		Output	6	10	20	30	40	District wide	Quarterly	DWE
No. of households supported for latrines		Output	-	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DEHO
No. of programmes and projects supported by the MP		Output	3	50	50	50	50	District wide	Quarterly	DWE

Table 210: Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baseline and targets

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralisation										
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of training organized for area council and unit committee members		Output	1	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DPCU
Ceding of revenue for area council members		Output	1	1	1	1	1	New Abirem	Quarterly	BNDA
No. of District Budgets prepared		Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	District wide	Annually	Budget committee
No. of plans reviewed (DMTDP / AAP)		Output	2	2	2	2	2	District wide	Mid-year Annually	DPCU
No. of training organized for revenue collectors		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DFO
Collecting and updating of revenue data		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	DFO
No. of training organized for staff		Output	1	4	4	4	4	New Abirem	Quarterly	HR
No. of Statutory & ad hoc meetings held		Output	4	8	8	8	8	District wide	Monthly Quarterly	Central adm
No. of fora, durbar talks organized		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Central adm
No. of National celebrations organized		Output	2	2	2	2	2	District wide	Quarterly	Central adm
No. of citizens engagement organized with the service		Output	-	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	Central adm
No. of public sensitization on PFM and PPA Act held		Output	2	2	2	2	2	New Abirem	Quarterly	DPCU
Percentage of project site inspected		Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	District wide	Quarterly	DWE
No. of monitoring and evaluation programme organized		Outcome	1	4	4	4	4	District wide	Quarterly	BNDA
No. of street light and electric poles purchased		Output	350	100	100	100	100	District wide	Annually	DWE
No. of public fora organized		Output	4	4	4	4	4	District wide	Monthly Quarterly, Annually	NCCE
No. of citizenship meetings organized		Output	4	12	12	12	12	District wide		Central adm

6.2 Evaluation (M & E) Work Plan and Calendar

The district has developed Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) work plan and calendar which show the specific M & E activities to be embarked upon, the timeframe within which these activities would be carried out, the actors and the budget relating to each activity. Annex C shows the M & E work plan and calendar.

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Budget

Since monitoring and evaluating of the MTDP would require some funding, the DPCU has prepared a budget through a participatory process. In so doing, the DPCU identified the specific M & E activities and the resources/funding needed for such activities.

On the whole, a total amount of **GH¢239,622.00** would be required for M & E activities in the district. The M & E budget is shown in annex D.

6.4 How Data will be Collected and Collated

6.5 Primary Data

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

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

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

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

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

6.6 Secondary Data

Apart from primary data, the DPCU would also collect secondary data. These data would be obtained from reports and other documents at the offices of the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, NGOs, MDAs, CWSA, GSS (CWIQ, GLSS, GDHS Surveys and National Census reports). The secondary data collected would also be validated before they are analysed.

6.7 Data on Programmes and Projects

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

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

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

6.8 Data Validation

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

6.9 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Information System

The district lacks a well-functioning IT based monitoring information system. This affects effective and efficient data processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination and the assessment of the achievements and impact of the MTDP.

The district would rely on questionnaire administration, structured interviews and other existing data collection instruments to collect and process data while making efforts to procure more computers and acquire and establish an M & E information system. With the on-going street naming and property addressing system, efforts would be made to connect the MIS to a Geographic Information System.

6.10 How Data will be Analyzed and Used

Primary and Secondary data gathered from M & E activities and other Decentralized Departments would be collated, analyzed and interpreted by the DPCU. Existing data processing methods and M & E software (yet to be acquired) will be used for the analysis and interpretation of the data. The results of the analysis will reflect the district's performance in terms of progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal and objectives set out in the MTDP.

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

6.11 How and When to Report on Findings

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

Findings, observations and reactions from the monitoring exercise would be included in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports (QAPRs).

6.12 Dissemination and Communication Strategies

Contents of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports generated from monitoring activities would be presented to and discussed, through various media, with community members, Area Councils, sector departments and other district level stakeholders while copies of same reports would be submitted to the RPCU, NDPC, MDAs and Development Partners. This would promote information sharing and improve accountability and transparency of the Assembly. It would also show the Assembly's commitment to development and poverty reduction and further increase stakeholders' commitment to support development interventions that will emanate from M & E activities.

The strategy for the dissemination of M& E reports in the district is indicated in Table 211 below.

Table 211: Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Area Council Meetings	To update stakeholders on the	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities,	Public Hearing	November 2017 to February 2018 March 2021	DCD / DPO

	performance of the DMTDP (2018-2021)	Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc.			
Area Council Meetings	To collect data on needs and aspirations for the DMTDP	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Fora and Interviews	February 2018 to May 2018	DCD / DPO
Public Hearing/ For a	Present District profile and draft MTDP	Town / Area Councils	Interaction between the DPO and the Local People.	Annually	DPO / DPCU
Presentation of Reports to the various Institutions Involved (RPCU and NDPC)	To solicit for comments from such institutions and also serve monitoring purposes.	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit National Development Planning Commission	Reporting system (Submission of Quarterly and Annually Progress Reports)	Quarterly & Annually Reports	DPCU
Submission of Final MTDP to RCC/ NDPC	To communicate to RCC about the MTDP	To RCC	Submission of Report to RCC	Quarterly Reports	DPCU
Publish BNDA News biannually	Coverage of events interviews	To disseminate information about developments projects and peregrines from the Assembly to the indigenes and vice-versa to promote by local concept by advertising local industries	Presentation of articles and News papers	Biannually	DPO
Organize 2No. Town Hall Meetings	To Present their quarterly Reports on what they have done and answer questions when the need arise	DCE, DCD, Assembly members, and Heads of Department, Executive committee, General Assembly	Interaction between Assembles and Heads of Staff	Quarterly	Administration
Posting information on notice Boards	To make information available to the general public.	For All	Interaction between DPO and DCD / DCE	Monthly	DPCU

Source: DPCU, BNDA-2017

6.13 Which Evaluations will be done and how

The DPCU would evaluate the MTDP to ascertain its impact. Mid-term and Terminal evaluations of the MTDP would be conducted. Performance of all programmes and projects would be assessed after they have been executed to ascertain whether or not their objectives have been achieved.

The DPCU would also assess the overall changes that these programmes and projects brought about and further examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of all development programmes and projects in relation to the AGENDA FOR JOBS.

These evaluations will help improve management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation. Apart from these evaluations, the DPCU would also conduct such other studies as strategic evaluation, impact assessments, thematic evaluation and beneficiary assessment. The district has in place poverty profile and maps.

6.14 Which Participatory M & E will be done

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations. In doing this, Community Score Card would be used to aid in influencing the quality, efficiency and hold service providers at the local level accountable.

To ensure effective PM&E, beneficiaries would be educated and involved in the selection of indicators to monitor. Partnerships between the Assembly and Non-Governmental and Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted.

Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA-ER), Wateraid, Olives and other NGOs and CBOs are already engaged in PM&E and advocacy activities in the district.

The Assembly would engage these NGOs and CBOs to train and build the capacity and strengthen the local counterparts in PM&E.

The DPCU would organise workshops for stakeholders and local NGOs and CBOs to discuss their roles and how PM&E results would be incorporated into the district M & E reports.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ENVIROMENTAL STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

The Birim North Assembly considers Environmental strategies as crucial in the implementation of projects and programmes in the Medium Term Plan 2018-2021 as stipulated in National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Consequently, the Assembly took steps to identify environmental and social impacts of proposed project and programme in MTDP.).

7.2 Environment and Social Management Framework

Environment and Social Management Framework is applied in the formulating, analyzing and refining of strategic actions of projects and programme at both sectoral and district levels. The most basic definition is that SEA is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment, and using that information in decision-making.

There are several tools and techniques in conducting SEA. These include, Compound Matrix, Compatibility Matrix, Environmental Risks and Opportunity Matrix, Sustainability Test and Environment and Social Management Framework. In conducting SEA for the project and programme outlined in the MTDP for Birim North District the Environment and Social Management tool was used.

7.3 Policy and Legal Base

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is applied in the formulating, analyzing and refining of strategic actions (PPPs) at both sectoral and district levels. The most basic definition is that SEA is the process of predicting and evaluating the impact of a strategic action on the environment, and using that information in decision-making.

The SEA was borne out of the EIA that is undertaken on specific projects to determine the extent of effects these projects would have on environmental factors. The SEA however undertakes assessment not only with due consideration given to environmental factors only but also social, cultural, economic, political as well as institutional factors. The matrix below therefore depicts the differences between the SEA and EIA in terms of outlined criteria – Action, Purpose, Scope, Nature and Focus.

Describe the classification; providing enough information to allow an informed judgment to be made on the likely effects of the activity on each of the sustainability criteria;

- Assess the performance of the activity in relation to each criterion and score that performance using a scale of '(0)1-5' (Sustainability Test); and
- Summarize the findings in a report (Record Sheet).

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour codes are as follows:

Table 212: Scale for SEA

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance / has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Color	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

Source: NDPC, 2017.

Table 213: Sustainability test, cede revenues to Area Councils to improve revenue mobilisation

CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
DEFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Table 214: Sustainability test, provide start-up kits to support new entrepreneurs

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	This activity will require the use of non-renewable fuel which does not maximize energy use.
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	2	The use of Motorcycles will burn fuel and release pollutants into the atmosphere.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity will efficiently improve the collection of revenue
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 215: Sustainability test, form and train Farmers Based Organisation

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity help promote unity among members
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Activity supports members to improve farming methods to increase yield hence improving upon their financial status
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	3	Activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	FBOs have an advantage of acquiring group loans and farming incentives to improve yield.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	5	Activity promotes participation at communities and institutions
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	5	Activity empowers FBOs to access land for poor members
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	0	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	Activity promotes equity because all member benefit equally from it
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	Activity identifies and monitor vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity can increase agricultural productivity which trickles down to other sectors
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The activity uses raw materials and labour

Table 216: Sustainability test, development of out-growers for export

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	4	The activity ensures efficient use of energy during processing of the raw materials
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	2	Pollutants from industrial activities usually generated would cause water and air pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	5	This activity requires the use of local raw materials efficiently through processing
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity promotes cohesion among members of the communities.
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity increases production and this will eventually enhance the wellbeing of the people
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	5	This activity strongly agrees with this criteria as it seeks to provide jobs for the local people.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	This activity would promote community participation to ensure the sustainability of the industry
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	2	The activity would generate solid and liquid waste which might pollute the environment and affect the sanitation conditions negatively
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	Impact of the activity will be beneficial to all including the vulnerable and excluded.
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	The activity will help increase production and this will eventually lead to development through trickle down effects in other sectors of the economy.
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The activity strongly supports the use of local material which will end up promoting the agricultural sector.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	4	The activity supports local investments in all the chain sectors of the agro-based processing industry.

Table 217: Sustainability test, reshaping of selected feeder roads

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	2	The activity will affect this aim since trees and other plants will be cleared for the purpose.
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	The upgrading of roads would ensure the enhancement of degraded areas of the road
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	2	The use of construction machines requires the use of non-renewable fuel.
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	2	The upgrading of roads would discharge pollutants and waste products to the land and water bodies nearby
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity would ensure practical and maximum efficiency in the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has a neutral effect.
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	Communities members will be employed in the construction sector and improve their well-being.
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	Several consultations before upgrading the road will demand local and institutional participation.
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	4	When roads are upgraded access to transport for the poor will improve
Sanitation: Should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The development of roads will be benefited by all in the Municipality
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criterion
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Road rehabilitation will provide an enabling environment that would encourage strong and stable conditions of economic growth
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	The activity will encourage the use of raw materials such as gravel and services from local industries
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The activity would encourage the utilization of local raw materials and labour for the road rehabilitation

Table 218: Sustainability test, planting of economic trees

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	4	The activity supports the growth of trees which will improve protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	4	Areas vulnerable to degradation will enhanced through the planting of trees.
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criterion
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The rehabilitation of the road would discharge pollutants and waste products to the land and water bodies nearby
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity will support the use of seedlings, manure produced locally.
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criterion
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity will improve cohesion among local farmers
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity will protect the environment and reduce drought which will finally improve yield of farmers.
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	The activity will provide jobs for the local people. Seedlings can be cultivated for sale.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity requires participation of the local people, forestry and Agricultural departments.
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Sanitation: Should be improved.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	0	The activity has no effect on the criterion
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	5	The activity will reduce drought, flooding and increase the fertility of the land.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	Tree seedlings cultivated can sold for economic benefits and can also support the timber industry.
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	5	All materials and services required will be acquired from local industries.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The activity would encourage the utilization of local raw materials in the timber industry.

Table 219: Sustainability test, construction of 6No. 10-seater W/C Toilet

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	0 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	0 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	0 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no relation on the criterion
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	4	The activity will result in the discharge of pollutants to the environment.
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	The activity makes use of all available resources such as sand, gravel and wood.
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criterion
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The activity prevents airborne diseases related to indiscrimination of defecation
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	The activity creates jobs in a form of labour and supply of construction material
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity ensures active participation of the local people and related institution.
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity is neutral to the criterion
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
Sanitation: Should be improved.	5	The activity will promote good sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity will be benefit community members
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	The activity has no impact on the criterion
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The project has a neutral effect on the criterion
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	The activity will promote the use of raw materials and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	0	The project has no relation with the criterion

Table 220: Sustainability test, construction and completion of New Abirem and Ntronang market

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	⓪ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs	Public/ private collaborations and involvement	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and Skill Transfer : The PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people	Type of technology used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	Lightening energy is used
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has no effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will educate the public and empower them to create jobs
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	This activity prioritize on empowering local people to create jobs for themselves and also employ others
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	5	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	3	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	4	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Creation of jobs will result to increase in production which will lead to growth in the economy
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity will encourage the use of raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 221: Sustainability test, drilling and mechanisation of 10No. boreholes

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	① 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership : PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds for more pressing social needs	Public/ private collaborations and involvement	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	0	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	Lightening energy is used
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity will educate the public and empower them to create jobs
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	This activity prioritize on empowering local people to create jobs for themselves and also employ others
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	5	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	3	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	4	The activity has no effect on the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	5	Creation of jobs will result to increase in production which will lead to growth in the economy
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity will encourage the use of raw materials
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	5	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 222: Sustainability test, construction and completion of 3No. 6-Unit classroom block

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
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EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Construction of school block will require the efficient use of local raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The existence of classrooms will facilitate teaching and learning and improve the well-being of the people.
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	Construction of school blocks will provide jobs for the local people.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	There will be several consultation with community members before the construction work begins
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The benefit of the activity is distributed among all children of school going age without discrimination
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity promotes education which is likely to results in high productivity and promotes economic growth.
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 223: Sustainability test, construction of 2No. health centres at Akoase and Pankese

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
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EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	4	Construction of school block will require the efficient use of local raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	4	The existence of classrooms will facilitate teaching and learning and improve the well-being of the people.
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	Construction of school blocks will provide jobs for the local people.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	There will be several consultation with community members before the construction work begins
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	4	The benefit of the activity is distributed among all children of school going age without discrimination
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	0	The activity is not relevant to the criteria
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	4	The activity promotes education which is likely to results in high productivity and promotes economic growth.
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 224: Sustainability test, record sheet: support supervision of Malaria Control programme organised

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	4	The activity would ensure cohesion among the community
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The activity would promote well-being and quality health for the poor.
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	4	The activity would enable vulnerable women to be healthy
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	4	Health people will be able to find jobs for themselves.
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	4	The activity ensures community participation for the identification of vulnerable people.
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Sanitation: Should be improved.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	5	The activity promotes participation
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	3	The activity will improve the health people and reduce epidemics.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	3	The activity has neutral effect on the criteria

Table 225: Sustainability test, support PWDs in education, health and livelihood programmes

CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to transport should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Should be improved.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

APPENDIX 1

**Minutes of the 2nd ordinary meeting of the 2nd session of the 6th Assembly of the
Birim North District Assembly held on Thursday, 11th September, 2017 at the District
Assembly Hall, New Abirem**

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS PRESENT

S/N	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA	CONTACT
1.	HON. REMOND NANA DAMPTEY	DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE	0244020407
2.	HON. ALIMOH DOUGLAS ADDO	PM - NEW ABIREM	0243411217
3.	HON. GEORGE ASANTE	AKOASI AHENBRONUM	0245943650
4.	HON. PETER ANANE AMABLE	ODONTUASE/SAKAPIA	0266672391
5.	HON. ISAAC ACHEAMPONG	AMUANA PRASO AHENBRONUM	0240584568
6.	HON. SHADDRACK KWASI ADDAE	NYAFOMAN	0206682260
7.	HON. JOSEPH AKORNOTEY	NWINSO/NOYEM	0204536797
8.	HON. ERIC ASIEDU	PRASO KUMA	0240693574
9.	HON. MINKA PUNI MICHAEL	NTRONANG	0554659629
10.	HON. GBEKU NOAH	TWEAPEASE/OBOOBETWAO	0541905944
11.	HON. AGYAPONG-BOACHIE ALEX	AKOASI ABOOSO	0543885789
12.	HON. SETH K. AMPONSAH	KYENKYENKU-TENKYEMSO	0243219354
13.	HON. ANDREWS FRIMPONG ACQUAH	MPINTIMPI/ADADEKROM	0202384947
14.	HON. FRANCIS OFFEH	ADAUSENA	0205197148
15.	HON. ANTWI HAKEEM ABDUL	OLD ABIREM/GAMBIA	0548536743
16.	HON. SAKINA ASANTE	AMOA	0245477126
17.	HON. THOMAS ANYANTOR	KUNTENASE/ASUABENA	0248915398
18.	HON. ASHUN LIONEL WULFF	NKWARTENG	0248613525
19.	HON. EVANS KESE	OKAIKROM/ABENASO	0246981152
20.	HON. JOE OKYERE	AMUANA PRASO SANTASI	0248236470
21.	HON. GYIMAH FRANCIS	AMENAM/AKROFONSO	0243530502
22.	HON. ROLANDA AWOPOLIMAGE	MAMANSO	0244022138
23.	HON. KWADWO BOATENG SARPONG	PANKESE	0240466555
24.	HON. EBENEZER KATAKYIE	AFOSU BETOOM	0242722594
25.	HON. NASIRU MOHAMMED SALIFU	AFOSU AHENBRONUM	0243121188

26.	HON. PETER BEDIAKO PUNI	NTRONANG	0208300649
27.	HON. STEPHEN DARKWAH MARFO	NKWARTENG	0243714916
28.	HON. COLLINS KONADU AMANIANPONG	AFOSU	0242875145
29.	HON. PUNI NYARKO SAMUEL	NTRONANG	0243964083
30.	HON. DONALD BOADI	NEW ABIREM	0242717712
31.	HON. OWUSU BOAHEN ERIC	AKOASI	0245002013
32.	HON. IVY GRACE DOKUA	NEW ABIREM	0242874158
33.	HON. JUDITH ASEIDUA	NEW ABIREM	0554659378
34.	NANA OSEI AGYEMANG PREMPEH DWAMENA II	HWEAKWAE	0208889868
35.	HON. NANA ANSAH SASRAKU	NYAFOMAN	0200585202
36.	HON. JOSEPH ACHEAMPONG	AKOASI	0249908450

MEMBERS ABSENT

37.	HON. JOHN OSEI FRIMPONG	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	0244281355
38.	HON. BERNARD OWUSU - BOATENG	HWEAKWAE	0243849520
39.	HON. BAFFOUR BANNOR BARIMAH BANNOR	NTRONANG DADEASE	0245819006
40.	HON. NANA AMANIE ANKRAH	NKWARTENG	0249691725

CLERKS OF COUNCIL

1.	ISAAC OWUSU	ABIREM/AFOSU AREA COUNCIL
2.	ROBERT ODURO-OWUSU	PRAMANG

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

S/N	NAME	DEPARTMENT/UNIT	CONTACT
1.	HABIB MOHAMMED - DCD	CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	0208158378
2.	DANIEL NKURUMAH - DCD	ADMINISTRATION	0249157820
3.	EDMUND OSEI-GYAMFI - AD1	ADMINISTRATION	0244987259
4.	ENOCK MARFOH	HUMAN RESOURCE	0265766287
5.	AKOTO D. ATTAFUAH	BUDGET	0241027388
6.	EBENEZER DANSO	ACCOUNTS	0244969266
7.	OWUSU DANIEL	REGISTRY	0249679281
8.	FREDERICK ANTWI	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	0244756164
9.	DOUGLAS ADONGO	INTERNAL AUDIT	0243250037
10.	EDUAH MATHIAS K. S.	WORKS	0242171788
11.	JEROME ATIOTGBE	STORES	0200000490

12.	SAFO EMMANUEL	REVENUE	0249781637
13.	ADDI ELVIS	YEA	0247237161
14.	KWASI TEMENG	NCCE	
15.	FELIX AFAYORI	ELECTORAL COMMISSION	0244882727
16.	K. NYARKO AGGREY	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	0243757674
17.	KOJO ASARE LARBI	NADMO	0244644724
18.	JOHNNY WORDUI	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	0244277305
19.	IVAN AKUTTEH	AGRIC	0263717070
20.	THOMAS AZURAGO	HEALTH	0243329133
21.	WISDOM K. SEFOGBE	FIRE SERVICE	0554659574
22.	OKYERE AGYAPONG	IMMIGRATION SERVICE	0243280730
23.	SUPT. EMMANUEL AMOA	GHANA POLICE	0244576221
24.	JOSEPH C. BEBARKO	EDUCATION	0244016358
25.	CHRISTIAN TETTEH	TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING	0246434464
26.	BENJAMIN BORTEY BORQUAYE	STOOL LANDS	0244733039
27.	FREDERICK ANTWI	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	0244756164
28.	AKUAMOAH KWAKYEWAH	NATIONAL SERVICE	0244077454
29.	AGOGO CHRISTIAN	NON-FORMAL	0557739169
30.	GEORGINA SIMMONS	JUDICIAL SERVICE	0243103451
31.	JOYCE MARFOA GYIMAH	LABOUR	0206681431
32.	FAUSTINA ADJEI	BNI	0241436641
33.	PAULINA ABOTSI	INFORMATION	0204745570
34.	DASANA YUSSIF	CO-OPERATIVE	0242286919
35.	ROBERT AGBOBLI	BAC	0245396396
36.	STEPHEN OBENG AFFUM	NHIS	0243589335
37.	BANI FRITZ	LEGAL AID	0248687763
38.	SIMON K. AMEZUGBEH	ECG	
39.	BENJAMIN NKANSAH WALLIS	ADIIA (RECORDER)	0246670219

ACRONYMS

NO.	ACRONYM	FULL NAME
1.	PM	Presiding Member
2.	F&A	Finance & Administration
3.	NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
4.	PRCC	Public Relation & Complaints Committee
5.	ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
6.	DCD	District Coordinating Director
7.	EC	Electoral commission
8.	DWE	District Works Engineer
9.	MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
10.	DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
11.	DCE	District Chief Executive
12.	DPO	District Planning Officer
13.	MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
14.	TPO	Town Planning Officer
15.	EXECO	Executive Committee
16.	PWD	People With Disabilities
17.	SMISS	St. Michael Senior High School

18.	NAkDeF	Newmont Akyem Development Foundation
19.	PTA	Parents Teachers Association

S/N	DISCUSSION	ACTION BY
1.0	<u>OPENING</u> The meeting was called to order by the Hon. PM at exactly 10:45am. Hon. Abdul Hakeem subsequently offered the opening prayer.	
2.0	<u>OPENING REMARKS BY THE PM</u> The Hon. PM in his preliminary remarks welcomed all members to the meeting. He apologized for the postponement of the meeting which he attributed to several workshops he attended. He thanked the house for his successful election and called for a united front for the progress of the district. He bemoaned the untoward incidence that occurred during the F&A sub-committee meeting where some Hon. Members accosted officers of the Assembly demanding their allowances. He advised Hon. Members to act in civility and he promised an end to such occurrence. He assured the house on the payment of all outstanding sitting allowance due members. He updated members on the following issues	
2.1	<u>MOTORBIKES:</u> He informed the house about the delivery of the motorbikes by the end of the month per arrangements with the contractor. Particulars of Hon. Members would be collected for registration and distribution.	
2.2	<u>VEHICLES FOR ASSEMBLY:</u> The 2014 Common Fund for the 4 th quarter arrears due the Assembly would be applied for the procurement of two vehicles for the Assembly.	PM
2.3	<u>ID CARDS:</u> The ID cards for Hon. Members are ready at the NALAG office and would be delivered to members in due course. Pictures for the new government appointees would be taken for the production of ID Cards for them.	
2.4	<u>ACT 936, 2016:</u> The Presiding Member informed the house about the coming into force of the new local Governance Act 936, 2016 hence repealing the Local Government Act 462, 1992. He urged the elected Hon. Members to secure copies for their study as the new appointees have been taken through the new Act at a workshop organized for them at Koforidua.	DCE PM
2.5	<u>ISSUES FOR ASSEMBLY MEETINGS:</u> He advised Hon. Members to submit their issues a week to the meetings for consideration and inclusion in the agenda for the day. Also, questions must be put before the house and not to specific persons.	
2.6		

2.7	<p>PRCC: The need to reconstitute the committee. He informed them about the core mandate of the committee which is to disseminate information on the activities of the Assembly and address petitions and complaints lodged against members.</p>	
3.0	<p><u>INTRODUCTION OF NEW OFFICERS</u></p> <p>Mr. Daniel Nkrumah the new Coordinating Director replacing Mr. Habib Mohammed was introduced to the house.</p> <p>The new district manager for ECG in the person of Mr. Simon K. Amezugbeh was also introduced to the house.</p> <p><u>REVIEWING OF PREVIOUS MINUTES</u></p> <p>The Hon. PM led the house through the previous minutes of the house. The following corrections and omissions were subsequently effected</p>	
3.1	<p>PAGE 1: The contact numbers of Hon. Thomas Anyantor and Hon. Rolanda Awopolimage were corrected to 0248915398 and 0244022138 respectively.</p> <p>PAGE 3 ITEM 4.5: CONTACTOR corrected to CONTRACTOR.</p> <p>PAGE 4 ITEM 4.7: NLA corrected to GAMING COMMISSION.</p>	
4.0		
4.1	<p><u>ACCEPTANCE OF PREVIOUS MINUTES</u></p> <p>In the absence of any further corrections and omissions, the house adopted the minutes of the preceding meeting of the house upon a motion moved and seconded by Hon. Boachie-Agyapong and Hon. Noah Gbeku respectively.</p>	
4.2	<p><u>MATTERS ARISING</u></p> <p><u>EXTENSION OF ELECTRICITY:</u> The project has stalled at Abohema and Dodoworaso as the contractor alluded to lack of funds. Hon. Offeh mentioned that the extension at Adausena was left with the transformer to be powered. Hon. Rolanda also indicated that the extension at Mamanso was also left with the distribution of meters.</p>	
4.3	<p><u>ISSUES WITH ECG METERS:</u> On the various concerns raised by Hon. Members with respect to the challenges associated with the meters supplied, the Hon. PM advised the house to see the ECG manager at his office for redress.</p> <p><u>INDISCRIMINATE SELLING OF DRUGS:</u> Hon. Boachie-Agyapong mentioned that the menace still persists and that the information centres are not abiding by the guidelines. DCD indicated that two unscrupulous drug peddlers have been arrested and that he intends convening a meeting with the operators of the information centres and their respective assembly members to help curb the menace. The matter was referred to the in-coming DCD to handle. Hon. Nashiru</p>	

4.4	<p>admonished members to refer any drug peddler to the Health Directorate for verification before allowing them to sell. Health Director indicated that their core mandate is to educate the citizenry not to patronize such uncertified drugs and as well advise them to refer all illness to the Health Centres.</p> <p><u>EXCLUSION OF KVIP FOR A 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK AT ODONTUASE:</u> The DWE explained that plans are afoot to award the project on contract.</p>	
4.5	<p><u>ESTABLISHMENT OF VETERINARY CENTRE:</u> Mr. Gyasi from the District Agric Office explained that the Assembly has offered an office space around the EC area for the establishment of the Veterinary Centre. He alluded to the absence of funds for the purchase of vaccines as the main challenge. He advised Hon. Members to resort to the extension officers assigned to their various areas for any assistance. He promised making available the contact numbers of the extension officers and the veterinary officers as requested by the Hon. House. PM mentioned that the vaccination for animals comes with a cost of GH¢ 20.00 and admonished the Assembly to support them with the necessary funds to secure the vaccines for the vaccination exercise in the district.</p>	DCD
4.6	<p><u>DEPLORABLE SATE OF AKOASE KVIP:</u> The DWE explained that fifteen public latrines that are in deplorable condition have been assessed and put before management for consideration. Hon. George Asante urged the Assembly to prioritize the one in his electoral area as he brought up the issue.</p> <p><u>MENACE OF JACKPOT OPERATORS:</u> The PM explained that the sub-committees failed to handle the issue during their last meetings due to the revocation of the appointments of the former appointees which affected the chairmen. Hon. Lionel and Hon. Boachie suggested for a non-renewal of their licenses after expiration whilst Hon. Gyimah called for an outright ban. The DCD explained that their licenses are issued by the Gaming Commission in Accra and that it behooves on the General Assembly to resolve banning their operations in the district.</p> <p>The matter was hence referred to the new conveners of Justice & Security and Social Services Sub-committees. The PM charged the secretaries to the sub-committees to note all the issues referred to the various sub-committees and remind the chairmen when drawing the agenda for meetings.</p>	DWE
4.7	<p><u>OWNERSHIP OF AKOASE AND AFOSU POLICE POST:</u> Hon. Boachie indicated that the Akoase police post belongs to the community hence a new one be built for them. Hon. Amponsah however disagreed stating that it was privately owned.</p> <p>Hon. Nashiru also explained that the Afosu police post was privately owned hence a new one be built.</p> <p>Hon. Nana Ansah Sasraku intimated that the Birim North Association of Chiefs has resolved to pursue the appropriate authorities to get Akoase and Amuana praso police stations under the Abirem Command. He as well called for new building for Amuana praso police station.</p>	AGRIC DIRECTOR

4.8	<p><u>MAMANSO KVIP:</u> DWE mentioned that plans are afoot to award the project on contract.</p> <p><u>EX-GRATIA FOR DEPARTING APPOINTEES:</u> Hon. Boateng Sarpong explained that it was a proposal he made before the house but was not referred to any committee. PM also indicated that it was the mandate of the General Assembly to determine a package as ex-gratia for the appointees and not to wait for directives from the Ministry. Hon. George Asante proposed that the matter be referred to the F&A sub-committee. The DCD however, suggested that it would be expedient if the departing appointees were included in the ex-gratia that would be determined at the end of the tenure of this current Assembly. This was subsequently agreed by the house.</p>	DEHO
4.9	<p><u>ICT LEVY:</u> Hon. Boachie informed the house of the imminent collapse of the ICT centres at Akoase as the deductions from the schools to support the centres were not forthcoming and the resolve by community not to pay. On the enforcement of the 50%:50% sharing formulae approved by the Assembly as enquired by the PM, the Education Director indicated that it was being enforced and their percentage was even not forthcoming.</p> <p><u>READING OF DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ADDRESS</u></p> <p>The DCE in his address to the house expressed his gratitude to all and sundry for his successful confirmation. He cited health, education, infrastructure and sanitation as his priority areas. The document laid before the house also touched on the following</p>	CONVENERS OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND
4.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of 2018 – 2021 MTDP • Key priority projects for the \$1 million per constituency • Government's policies and programmes • Status of projects and programmes of the Assembly 	JUSTICE & SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEES
4.11	<p><u>ADOPTION OF DCE's ADDRESS</u></p> <p>The house unanimously adopted the Hon. DCE's address for discussion upon a motion moved and seconded by Hon. Francis Offeh and Hon. George Asante respectively.</p> <p><u>DISCUSSION OF DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S SESSIONAL ADDRESS</u></p> <p>Hon. Asante registered his concern over the address not touching on the road sector as it has become a priority in the district due to the deplorable state of roads in the district. He thus charged the DCE to include the status of roads in his subsequent reports. This was supported by Hon. Boateng Sarpong.</p>	
	<p><u>UPDATE ON ROADS:</u> The Hon. DCE in his update on the road network in the district explained that, the list of deplorable roads has been submitted to the Ministry of Roads & Highway and earnestly being pursued. He further made mention that the roads from Afosu through Tweapease to Akoase and Afosu through Abodom to Ntronang were the two priority roads submitted to the</p>	DWE

5.0	<p>Ministry. Also, Abirem to Nkawkaw trunk road has already been awarded under the cocoa road project but has stalled due to the temporal embargo on all cocoa road projects in the country. However, the Nkawkaw to Abirem road was being reshaped due to its current bad state. Hon. PM raised concern over the non-inclusion of Abirem – Kade road in the priority projects. This the DCE explained that the construction of the road was commenced by Topps Construction under the instruction of the previous president but due to the change in government the project was being repackaged to be awarded on contract. He as well stated that Pankese town roads have also been awarded on contract by the feeder roads department. Hon. George Asante also added that Akoase town roads have been advertised in the dailies.</p> <p>Hon. Ivy Dokuah drew the attention of the house to a muddy area on a stretch of road between Nyafoman and Noyem and called for immediate remedy.</p> <p>Hon. Kese called for immediate attention to the Okaikrom to Abenase road which is in a terrible state.</p>	
5.1	<p>FINANCES: Hon. Offeh also registered his concern over the absence of any report on the finances of the Assembly in the address. He therefore enquired about the state of finances handed over to the DCE. The DCE explained that he took over a debt stock of an amount of GH¢4,311,871.51 which were outstanding balance due contractors and has settled GH¢ 346,221.15 following the receipt of the Common Fund. Thus, a current outstanding balance of GH¢ 3,965,221.36</p> <p>Hon. Gyimah stated that per his enquiries a quantum of money was handed over by the previous DCE hence his upbeat about the absence of funds in the account of the Assembly and called for an inquiry into the usage. His basis was however questioned by Hon. Members. The DCE also seconded such concern and advise the house to disabuse any hearsay and deal with facts.</p>	
5.2	<p>Hon. Boateng Sarpong also informed the house about the information received from the erstwhile DCE affirming a bank balance he left before his exit from office and suggested for inquiry to ascertain the veracity of the claim. The balance on the account at the time the previous DCE left office and how much the current DCE came to meet was subsequently referred to the F&A sub-committee to inquire and report to the house accordingly.</p>	
5.3	<p>EDUCATION: Hon. Nashiru wanted to know when the proposed Afosu Technical College would be commenced. The DCE explained that processes for the commencement of the school were being pursued in earnest. He also stated that the request for government to take over a community school at Amuana Praso has also been forwarded to the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>INFRASTRUCTURE: Hon. Rolanda decried the exclusion of Mamanso in the key priority projects submitted for the \$1 million per constituency. The DCE explained that several projects were submitted for the utilization of the fund which had the inclusion of Mamanso KVIP. He also indicated that the projects were selected based on the community needs that were put before him during his tour.</p> <p>Hon. Asante George enquired about the location of the palm oil factory. DCE indicated that the location was yet to be determined and that the Assembly was currently securing lands for the project.</p>	

<p>5.4</p> <p>5.5</p>	<p>Hon. Boachie lamented over the situation where a classroom block project for Akoase Experimental which was contained in the previous budgets of the Assembly was later expunged. He hence posited for its inclusion in the 2018 budget.</p> <p><u>ACCEPTANCE OF DCE's ADDRESS</u></p> <p>After a thorough deliberation on the address, the house unanimously accepted the address subsequent to a motion moved and seconded by Hon. George Asante and Hon. Boachie-Agyapong respectively.</p> <p><u>PRESENTATION ON THE DRAFT 2018 – 2021 MTDP</u></p> <p>The DPO walked the house through the draft MTDP of the Assembly to solicit for feedback from Hon. Members in order to fine tune the document.</p> <p>The presentation touched on the following key areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework of the Assembly • Overview of the district profile • Investment potentials of the district • Environmental challenges • Programme of action • Action Plans • Recommendation and way forward. <p><u>DISCUSSIONS ON THE DRAFT 2018 – 2021 MTDP</u></p> <p>Hon. George Asante registered his concern over the absence of roads in the plan but the TPO affirmed the inclusion of roads in the plan. DWE indicated that some roads have been awarded and others considered in the budget. The DCE assured the house on addressing the road network in the district.</p> <p>Hon. Puni Bediako and Hon. Isaac Acheampong raised concerns over the non-inclusion of Amuana Praso in the top 20 communities in the district. The DPO explained that it was erroneously omitted and would be corrected.</p> <p><u>ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFT 2018 – 2021 MTDP</u></p> <p>After several deliberations on the draft document, the house unanimously adopted the draft 2018 – 2021 MTDP after a motion moved and seconded by Hon. Puni Bediako and Hon. Rolanda Awopolimage respectively.</p> <p><u>PRESENTATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT</u></p> <p>The report from the Executive Committee was laid before the house for deliberation</p>	<p>DCE</p>
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5.6	<p><u>DISCUSSIONS ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT</u></p> <p><u>CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH CENTRE AT AKOASE:</u> Hon. George Asante was appreciative of EXECO's recommendation for the construction of a health centre at Akoase. He further suggested for a polyclinic due to the population growth of the area.</p> <p><u>SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION DIRECTORATE:</u> PM lauded the recommendation by EXEC O to support the directorate with fuel and repairing of their vehicle. This was also supported by Hon. Boachie who urged the directorate to deepen its supervision.</p> <p><u>PAYMENT OF ICT LEVIES:</u> Hon. Puni Bediako called for the scrapping of the levy and was seconded by Hon. Akornotey explaining that schools without ICT centres were being disadvantaged. PM indicated that the levy was approved at the last fee fixing and could only be considered during the preparation of the 2018 fee fixing. The issue was subsequently referred to the Social Services Sub-committee to deliberate and come up with recommendation for consideration of the house.</p>	F&A SUB-COMMITTEE
5.7	<p><u>RENOVATION OF NTRONANG GUEST HOUSE TO HOST OFFICIALS:</u> Hon. Gyimah proposed for the construction of a bigger facility at the area as the land was being encroached.</p> <p><u>AUCTIONING OF ASSEMBLY'S GRADER:</u> Hon. Puni Bediako enquired about the location of the Assembly's grader and was informed Akoase Police station. Auctioning of the grader was approved by the house and subsequently referred to the Board of Survey.</p>	DCE
6.0	<p><u>CONDUCT OF NURSES AT THE HOSPITAL:</u> Hon. Puni Bediako and Hon. Rolanda corroborated the disturbing situation and supported the removal of the TV set from the Hospital's OPD. The Health Director explained that the situation would be addressed and promised taking necessary action. DCE suggested that the television be maintained at a news channel. Hon. Offeh called for attitudinal change from the nurses. Hon. Rolanda urged the hospital administration to accord Hon. Members the necessary courtesies when they visit the hospital.</p> <p><u>CEDING OF REVENUE TO AREA COUNCILS:</u> Hon. Members underscored the need for the area councils to be ceded some revenue items to support the revenue mobilization drive of the Assembly and as well secure funds for their activities. The issue was subsequently referred to the F&A Sub-committee.</p> <p><u>APPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT</u></p> <p>After a thorough deliberation on the document, the house accepted the various recommendations contained in the committee's report. This was subsequent to a motion moved and seconded by Hon. Joseph Akornotey and Hon. S.K Addae respectively.</p> <p><u>OTHER MATTERS</u></p>	DBO

6.1	<p><u>HOSPITAL:</u> On the theft case that was recorded at Abirem Government hospital, the Health Director explained the matter was before the Abirem police and thus awaiting the completion of their investigations. He promised keeping the house up to speed with the case. He as well complained about the deplorable state of the health directorate and called for immediate action.</p>	
6.2	<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE AT AFOSU:</u> Hon. Katakylie and Hon. Nashiru solicited for fuel for the grader hired by the Afosu community to grade Afosu Technical College and the extension of electricity to the new Afosu Health Centre constructed by NAKDeF. On the clinic, the DCE reiterated the stance of the Assembly not to commit funds towards any NAKDeF project due to their persistent refusal to recognize the effort of the Assembly. Hence the resolve for NAKDeF to secure light to the facility. He as well indicated that fuel for the grader to clear the area was being pursued.</p>	
7.0	<p><u>INFRASTRUCTURE AT KYENKYENKU:</u> Hon. Amponsah appealed for the construction of a bridge on the stretch of road linking Abokyikrom to Kyenkyenku, extension of electricity to the newly constructed CHPS compound and remedies to a muddy area on the stretch of road from Akoase Market to St. Michael's SHS. DCE in addressing the issues stated that Akoase town roads would soon be awarded on contract. Also, Akoase to Kyenkyenku road has stalled due to the embargo on cocoa roads. He promised instructing the engineers to access the area for the bridge. On the extension of electricity to the CHPS compound, the DWE indicated that it was left with the meter and hence pressed upon the DCE to secure one from the ECG.</p>	
7.1	<p><u>KVIP FOR AMOA:</u> Hon. Sakina reminded the DCE of his promise to provide public latrine for the people of Amoa during his tour and finally supported the request for the bridge on the Abokyikrom to Kyenkyeku road.</p>	
7.2	<p><u>EDUCATION DIRECTOR'S BUNGALOW:</u> Hon. Gyimah admonished the Assembly to immediately renovate the education director's bungalow.</p>	DPO
7.3	<p><u>FINANCING OF ASSEMBLY MEETING:</u> Hon. Gyimah admonished the Assembly not to convene meeting when the Assembly is financially incapacitated. Hon. Boateng Sarpong also bemoaned the Assembly's failure to pay allowance to Hon. Members when they attend meetings. Hon. Nashiru proposed for 1% allocation from the DACF to finance all statutory meetings to forestall the challenges in securing funds to service meetings. Hon. Lionel also called for the prioritization of funds for the organization of statutory meetings.</p>	
7.4	<p><u>OPERATION VANGUARD:</u> Hon. Nana Ansah Sasraku registered his displeasure over the action of the Operation Vanguard Taskforce in setting ablaze some mining equipment that has been packed after the ban on small scale mining. DCE expressed his remorse over the unfortunate incidence and took the opportunity to enlighten members on the exercise undertaken by the taskforce. He hence admonish Hon. Members to inform the p</p>	

7.5	<p>opulace to refrain from any galmsey activities as the taskforce would soon relocate to the district to intensify their operations in the district. Hon. PM called for professionalism in the discharge of their duty.</p> <p>Hon. Boateng Sarpong sensitized the house on the effect of galmsey on the environment.</p>	
7.6	<p><u>SECURITY:</u> Hon. Nashiru called for security on the road from Akoase to Akrofonsu due to the spate of robbery cases on that stretch. DCE hinted on the quest to construct a police post and as well deploy security officers to the area.</p>	
7.6	<p><u>GRAVELS FROM NEWMONT:</u> Hon. Acheampong hinted of the quest of an official from Newmont to support the Assembly secure gravels from Newmont to address some unmotorable areas in the district.</p>	
7.7	<p><u>CHAIRS AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL:</u> Hon. Lionel Ashun requested for the replacement of damaged and weak chairs at the Assembly Hall and procurement of additional ones. Hon. George Asante also made mention of the need for the Assembly Hall to be properly furnished and kept clean.</p>	SOCIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE
7.7	<p><u>POSTING OF TEACHERS:</u> Hon. Akornotey requested for the posting of teachers to a community initiated school at Amanfokrom.</p>	
7.8	<p><u>LIFTING OF WASTE:</u> Hon. Konadu registered his concern over Zoomlion's refusal to lift the communal containers at Afosu which have been filled to the brim. The DCE explained that the issue has to do with the ten additional containers secured by Newmont for the ten affected areas which the Assembly cannot absorb the cost for lifting and has accordingly informed Newmont. PM thus proposed that the garbage be disposed for the containers to be packed at Newmont's site due to the health implication. Hon. Judith Asiedua suggested that the chiefs be informed of the Assembly's decision in order to address the issue with Newmont.</p>	BOARD OF SURVEY
7.8	<p><u>ROOFING SHEET FOR SMISS:</u> Hon. Asante George appealed to the Assembly to expedite action on the roofing sheets requested by St. Michael SHS for the block built by the PTA.</p>	
7.9	<p><u>ROADS:</u> Hon. S.K Addae requested for reshaping of the road from Nyafoman main junction to the town. The DCE mentioned that the said road was included in the list submitted to the feeder roads department for execution. Hon. Hakkem lamented over the bad nature of the Gambia road and he raised concern over the inconveniences of the trucks conveying garbage to the dump site on the school children in the area.</p>	HEALTH DIRECTOR
7.9	<p><u>BURIAL SUPPORT:</u> Hon. Boachie expressed his gratitude to the Assembly for the support for the burial of some citizens at Akoase who were involved in a motor accident.</p>	

8.0	<p><u>PWD:</u> Hon. Joe Okyere wanted an update on the names of peoples with disability in the district that were submitted. DCE explained that the names compiled have been sent to the DACF Secretariat. However it was realized that some of the names submitted were not PWDs hence a verification exercise would be undertaken.</p>	F&A SUB-COMMITTEE
8.1	<p><u>PROJECTS FOR AMUANA PRASO:</u> Hon. Isaac Acheampong registered his grave concern over the absence of any project at Amuana Praso in the list of projects captured in DCE's address.</p>	
8.2	<p><u>MEETINGS:</u> Hon. Puni Bediako lamented over the late start of meetings and admonished Hon. Member to be punctual at meetings</p> <p><u>SPECIAL T&T:</u> Hon. PM laid before the house the request by Hon. Asante George and Hon. Boateng Sarpong for a special T&T of GH¢200.00 and GH¢300.00 respectively. This he said was premised on the location of their work places which are outside the district. The matter was subsequently referred to the F&A Sub-committee. The said Hon. Members however expressed their grave displeasure over the referral of the matter to the Hon. house. Hon. Nashiru raised concern of conflict of interest but PM allayed his concern since the final decision would be taken by the general assembly</p>	
8.3	<p><u>RECONSTITUTION OF PRCC</u></p> <p>The three previous government appointees on the committee whose appointment were revoked were replaced with the following members</p> <p><i>Hon. Nana Nana Ansah Sasraku.</i> Accepted by the house subsequent to a nomination through Hon. Nana Osei Agyemang Prempeh II and seconded by Hon. S.K Addae.</p> <p><i>Hon. Ivy Grace Dokuah.</i> Accepted by the house upon a nomination through Hon. Katakayie Ebenezer and seconded by Hon. Donald Boadi.</p> <p><i>Hon. S.K Addae.</i> Accepted by the house subsequent to a nomination through Hon. Andrews Acquah and seconded by Hon. Seth Amponsah.</p>	HEALTH DIRECTOR
<p><u>ANNOUNCEMENTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye screening exercise at Akoase • Appointees to submit their pictures for the ID cards • Funeral announcement of the late mother of Nana Ansah Sasraku 		
<p><u>ADJOURNMENT</u></p> <p>The meeting was adjourned to a later date upon a motion moved and seconded by Hon. Minka Puni and Seth Amponsah respectively.</p> <p><u>CLOSING</u></p> <p>The meeting closed at 5:10pm with a prayer by Hon. Agyepong-Boachie.</p>		
<p>.....</p> <p>HON. ALIMOH ADDO DOUGLAS</p>		<p>.....</p> <p>MR. HABIB MOHAMMED</p>

	(PRESIDING MEMBER)	(SECRETARY)	
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BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Republic Of Ghana

In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted

Office of the District Administration
Post Office Box 1
New Abirem



Our Ref: AV. 17/30/01
Your Ref: _____

Date: 17-07-2017

INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING

You are kindly invited to participate in the public hearing on the District Medium Term Development Plan at the Akoase Presbyterian Church on the 24th July, 2017.

AGENDA

1. Presentation on the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021)
2. Projects and programmes in the plan
3. Questions and Answers

Time: 9:30 prompt.

Counting on your usual co-operation.

Thank you.


FREDERICK ANTWI
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

Distribution list

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| All DPCU Members | Market women | Artisans |
| Assembly members | PWDs | Heads of Departments |
| Traditional authorities | Small Scale Miners | NGOs |
| GPRTU | Local Council of Churches | Regional Economic Planning Unit |
| Political parties | Youth groups | MP |

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2018-2021)

Name of District: Birim North District Assembly

Region: Eastern

Name of Area Council: Akoasi

Venue: Presbyterian Church- Akoasi

Date: 24/07/2017

- a. Medium of invitations: Letters, and Announcement by Information Centre,
- b. Invitees: Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Association of Artisans, Representative of Market Women, PWDs, Political Parties, Small Scale Miners, Zongo Community, Chief Imam, Local Council of Churches, NGOs, Heads of Departments/Agencies and Regional Economic Planning Unit
- c. Identifiable Representations at hearing: Assembly Members, Representative of Birim North MP, Constituency Chairmen of NPP and NDC, Local Chairman and Secretary of Ghana Federation of Disables, Representatives of NGOs, Chairman and Secretary of GPRTU-Akoasi, Chief of Akoasi, Association of Artisans, Akoasi Market Queen, Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units, Executives of Akoasi Youth in Development and the Eastern Regional Chief Economic Development Planning Officer.
- d. Total Number of Persons at hearing: 80 (Attendance attached)
- e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males: 71(88%), Females: 9(12%)
- f. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi
- g. Major Issues at Public Hearing:
 - Performance of the Assembly in the implementation of MTDP(2014-2017)
 - Update on Municipal Profile
 - Results of data collection on Needs Assessment
 - Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the District
- h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:
 - Status of uncompleted projects in the communities
 - Poor state of markets and roads
 - Rapid environmental degradation as a result of illegal mining (galamsey) and its effect on agriculture

BIRIM NORTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



Republic Of Ghana

In case of reply the number and date of this letter should be quoted

Office of the District Administration
Post Office Box 1
New Abirem



Our Ref: AV. 17/30/17
Your Ref: _____

Date: 20-09-2017

INVITATION TO PUBLIC HEARING

You are kindly invited to participate in the public hearing on the District Medium Term Development Plan at the New Abirem durbar grounds on the 27th September, 2017

AGENDA

1. Presentation on the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021)
2. Projects and programmes in the plan
3. Questions and Answers

Time: 9:30 prompt.

Counting on your usual co-operation.

Thank you.

FREDERICK ANTWI
DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

Distribution list

All DPCU Members	Market women	Artisans
Assembly members	PWDs	Heads of Departments
Traditional authorities	Small Scale Miners	NGOs
GPRTU	Local Council of Churches	Regional Economic Planning Unit
Political parties	Youth groups	MP

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON DMTDP (2018-2021)

Name of District: Birim North Assembly **Region: Eastern**

Name of Area Council: New Abirem/Afosu

Venue: District Assembly Hall **Date: 27/09/2017**

- a. Medium of invitations: Letters, and Announcement by Information Centre,
- b. Invitees: Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities, GPRTU, Association of Artisans, Representative of Market Women, PWDs, Political Parties, Small Scale Miners, Zongo Community, Chief Imam, Local Council of Churches, NGOs, Heads of Departments/Agencies and Regional Economic Planning Unit
- c. Identifiable Representations at hearing: Assembly Members, Representative of Birim North MP, Constituency Chairmen of NPP and NDC, Local Chairman and Secretary of Ghana Federation of Disables, Representatives of NGOs, Chairman and Secretary of GPRTU-New Abirem, Representation, Zongo Chief of New Abirem , Representative of Chief Imam-New Abirem , Association of Artisans, New Abirem Market Queen, Heads of Departments, Agencies and Units, Executives of New Abirem Youth in Development, Representative of Birim North Association of Chiefs and the Eastern Regional Chief Economic Development Planning Officer.
- d. Total Number of Persons at hearing: 120 (Attendance attached)
- e. Gender Ratio/Percentage represented: Males: 86(72%), Females: 34(28%)
- f. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi
- g. Major Issues at Public Hearing:
 - Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the District
 - Highlight of National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
 - Development programmes and projects for 2018-2021
 - Spatial Distribution of development Programmes and Projects
 - Estimated cost of development programmes and projects, sources of funding, funding gaps and measures to address the gaps
 - Role of stakeholders in implementing the programmes and projects in terms of funding
 - Modalities for implementing community-led self-help projects
 - Role of stakeholders in project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
- h. Main controversies and major areas of complaints:
 - Rapid environmental degradation as a result of illegal mining (galamsey) and its resultant blame-game
 - The role of foreigners in the illegal mining menace and how to address it in the face of ECOWAS Protocols
 - Apparent unbalanced distribution of projects which seemed skewed in favour of ten major communities affected by Newmont Company activities,

- Lack of start-up kits for skill training beneficiaries
 - Poor development controls leading to springing up of illegal buildings and temporal structures in major communities including New Abirem , Afosu, Akoasi, Pankese, Amuana Praso Mamanso, Old Abirem, Hweakwae and Ntronang
- i. Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:
- Assembly was to ride on the back of the national ban on small scale mining to enforce a total ban on galamsey and strengthen the Environmental and Mining Committee to monitor compliance in collaboration with the Traditional Authorities, EPA, Forestry Commission, Minerals Commission and the Security Agencies. Olivers, an environmental NGO, proposed a number of interventions in alternative livelihood programmes to absorb “ex-galamsey youth and support in reclamation of mined sites.
 - All foreigners in mining were to be stopped within the dictates of the ban on small scale mining. DISEC was to collaborate with the Ghana Immigration Service to ensure all foreigners in the District are legal residents.
 - Regarding the alleged unbalanced project distribution, the proponents were informed that all project and programmes were extracted from the priority areas identified in the Local Development Plans and that certain communities have been identified as growth poles by virtue of centrality of their locations for the benefit of all surrounding communities. However, the next MTDP 2018-2021 will focus more on other communities outside the ten affected communities.
 - The Association of Artisans were advised to form cooperatives and register with the BAC/NBSSI and Cooperatives Unit in order to benefit from EDAIF and BUSAC loans and start-up kits at subsidised rates.
 - Market Queens were admonished to welcome non-indigenes to sell on the markets unconditionally. Area Councils were to collaborate with their environmental Health Officers to evacuate all traders on road sides into the markets. Assembly had prioritised the rehabilitation of all major market centres to provide conducive environment for trading.
 - The Inspectorate Unit of the Physical Planning Department and Works Department was to be resourced with Motorbikes and logistics to embark on regular monitoring. The Area Councils and Unit Committees were to be trained and strengthened to play the gate-keeper role effectively in collaboration with the Traditional Authorities. The Assembly was to strictly sanction any Officer caught in compromising on the enforcement of development controls in the District.
- j. Unresolved questions or queries: All questions were duly addressed
- k. At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: No outstanding issue
- l. A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation: All invitees actively participated in the deliberations and were fully cooperative and satisfied with the PPs in the Plan.

Minutes of Third Quarter District Planning Coordinating Unit meeting held on the

26th of September, 2017 at the District Assembly Conference Hall, New Abirem.

Members present

No.	Names	Department
1	Daniel Nkrumah	DCD (Chairman)
2	Frederick Antwi	D.P.O – (Secretary)
3	Owusu Bremang Shadrack	NAkDeF
4	Patrick Opoku	Programme manager (OLIVES)
5	Gloria Mensah	NAkDeF
6	Gbeku Noah	Assembly member
7	Johnny Wordui	DEHO
8	Moses Aboagye	Area Council chair
9	Daniel Yamoah Gyasi	Agric
10	Bernard Owusu Boateng	Area Council chair
11	Kingsley Antwi	Forestry Commission – Kade
12	Kwasi A. Temeng	NCCE
13	Anastasia Boadiwaah	Social development
14	Dasana Yussi	Cooperatives
15	Very Rev. Faithful C. K. Andam	Local Council of Churches
16	Christian Tetteh	DTPO
17	Matthias K. S. Eduah	DWE
18	Akoto D. Attafuah	DBO
19	Eric Agyemang-Badu	Ecobank (Manager)
20	Robert Agbobli	BAC
21	Isaac Debrah	GES
22	Benjamin Nkansah Wallis	ADII ^A
23	Emmanuel Amoah	Police
24	Mensah Abokyi	Barclays
25	Ebenezer Danso	DFO
26	Thomas Azurago	DDHS
27	Ashun Lionel Wulff	Development Planning Subcom chair
28	Edmund Osei-Gyamfi	ADI
29	Enock Marfoh	HRM
30	Suweba Alhassan	ADPO
31	Braimah Saaka	ABA
32	J. A. Donkor	Regional Budget Analyst - RCC
33	Benjamin Quarcoo	Development Planning Officer – RCC

Agenda

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Second public hearing of the MTDP**
- 3. Brief presentation of third quarter report by Heads of Departments**
- 4. Any Other Business**
- 5. Closing remarks**

No.	Discussions	Action by
1.0	<p><u>Opening prayer</u></p> <p>A member gave the opening prayer for the commencement of the meeting at exactly 10:16am.</p>	
2.0	<p><u>Introduction</u></p> <p>The District Development Planning Officer, Mr. Frederick Antwi introduced the District Coordinating Director and representatives from the regional office to members. The chairman, Mr. Daniel Nkrumah gave his opening remarks. In his opening remarks, he expressed his profound gratitude to members for the prompt response to the meeting. He explained further that members are all stakeholders hence partners in development. He reiterated that the meeting is a very important one as the DPCU serves as the technical eye of the Assembly. He called on the Development Planning officer to lead in the hearing.</p>	
3.0	<p><u>Second public hearing of the 2018 - 2021 MTDP</u></p> <p>The District Development Planning Officer, Mr. Frederick Antwi assured members that work on the plan is ongoing. He explained that the plan has about 16 steps and processes which feed into 6 chapters.</p>	
3.1	<p><i>Outline of the presentation</i></p>	

<p>3.2</p> <p>3.3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Overall performance of 2014 – 2017 MTDP</i> • <i>Presentation on District Profile</i> • <i>Presentation on the Composite Programme of Action</i> • <i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i> • <i>Communication Strategy</i> <p>The chairman after the presentation thanked members for their cooperation.</p> <p><i>Concerns raised</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The chairman recommended for a sizeable projects and programmes in the plan.</i> • <i>Development issues should be carried out under the various thematic areas.</i> • <i>Mineral royalties from second quarter of 2013 to 2016 as envisaged and budgeted would not be disbursed to the various assemblies.</i> • <i>Police commander recommended for the construction of new police stations and renovation of existing ones as they are in deplorable states.</i> <p><i>Response to concerns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mr. Antwi explained that NDPC has given limits to the number of projects and programmes to be entailed in the plan</i> • <i>With regards to development issues, Mr. Antwi explained that the presentation was a brief of the entire documents hence some details were not presented</i> • <i>Mr. J. A. Donkor, the regional budget analyst advised the assembly to review their budget in respect to the mineral royalties</i> • <i>Mr. Benjamin Quarcoo said the presentation entails only the spatial plans and not the structure plan of the assembly. Mr. Tetteh in response explained that the region is yet to prepare its structure plans out of which the various Districts can prepare theirs. Mr. Tetteh pleaded for the region to come out with its structure plan in order to help the various MDAs come out with theirs.</i> 	
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4.0	<p><i>Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS)</i></p> <p>Mr. Akoto, the district budget analyst gave a brief on the GIFMIS system. He explained that the system was launched in September, 2009 as part of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Reforms in Ghana. The Controller and Accountant General’s Department (CAGD) under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) is responsible for the reforms. GIFMIS basically involves the use of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) to improve on public financial management in Ghana.</p>	
5.0	<p><i>Checklist to be filled by members led by rep from RCC</i></p> <p>Mr. Donkor led in the filling of the checklist. He explained that the presentation has made answers to the checklist easier and simple.</p> <p>General comment is good.</p>	
6.0	<p><u>Brief presentation of third quarter report by Heads of Departments</u></p> <p>The chairman called on the departmental heads to submit their report to the secretary for the compilation of the third quarter progress report to be submitted to RCC and NDPC.</p> <p><u>Presentation of third quarter reports by HODs</u></p> <p><u>Agric</u></p>	
6.1 6.1.1	<p>The presentation was done by Mr. Gyasi Daniel Yamoah. During the quarter under review, that is the minor season, the department of agric selected another sets of farmers (157) to plant 250 acres of higher yielding Maize under the planting for food and jobs. The unit received a total of 47bags of Maize seeds which could cater for 235 acres of farm land size. However, only 11.8bags of the Maize seeds were distributed to 37 farmers and covered a total land size of 59 acres. With regards to extension officers, a total of four hundred and twelve (412) farmers were visited during the quarter. The</p>	

<p>6.1.2</p> <p>6.1.3</p> <p>6.1.4</p>	<p>Fall Army Worm was still causing harm to maize fields in the minor season. The unit received 105litres of chemicals to spray 210 acres of farm land. However, a total of 126 acres of farm land was sprayed for 32 farmers.</p> <p><u>Business Advisory Centre</u></p> <p>During the third quarter of the year, the main activities that took place were pig farming and soap & detergent production.</p> <p>Fourteen (14) people were trained in Pig farming at Mpintimpi and Bedanagya communities whiles nineteen (19) people were trained in soap and detergent production at Abenaso.</p> <p>Due to the mobility challenge of the unit, clients were not monitored and counseled during the quarter under review however, seventeen (17) clients visited the office for diverse information relating to their business.</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <p>During the quarter under review, the unit in collaboration with the District Assembly observed ‘My First Day at School’ at selected schools at Ahausena, Hweakwae and Mamanso and also continued with school inspections exercise in the district.</p> <p><u>Cooperatives</u></p> <p>During the quarter under review, the department of cooperative in collaboration with Kuapa Cocoa cooperative project sensitised six communities and further trained four cooperative societies about principles (byelaws) of cooperative. The unit also organized stakeholders meeting in five communities.</p> <p><u>Town and Country Planning Unit</u></p> <p>The District in the third quarter made improvement in the implementation of SNPA exercise. The TCP department during the quarter generated property numbers for New Abirem which is still ongoing. The main challenge facing</p>	
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6.1.5	<p>the implementation of the project is the lack of funds and also lack of vehicle to conduct field/site monitoring.</p> <p>Nyafoman local plan sector one was digitized whiles spatial plans for the 2018 – 2021 MTDP were also developed.</p> <p><u>District Environmental Health Unit</u></p> <p>The unit continued with their hygiene education and inspections at private homes, institutions, work places, restaurants, eating places and shops. The unit during the quarter also supervises and monitors sanitary labourers, desilt</p>	
6.1.6	<p>drains and clear growth of weeds. The unit also supervises and inspects meat at the slaughter house before being sent to the market. In addition, the unit supervises and monitors Zoomlion activities in the district.</p> <p>A member raised a question about the construction of final disposal site for liquid waste. Mr. Bernard Owusu Boateng – Area council chair advised management to have a management plan for the project in order not to have challenges as the current final disposal site for solid waste has.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p><i>1. Members unanimously agreed for Assembly to sensitise the citizenry about the work of the Assembly to help them appreciate the cause of development in their various communities.</i></p> <p><u>Closing prayer</u></p>	
7.0	<p>In the absence of further deliberations, the meeting was moved to an end by Mr. Christian Tetteh and seconded by Mr. Akoto D. Attafuah.</p> <p>Mr. Moses Aboagye gave the closing prayer and the meeting came to a close at exactly 1:13pm.</p>	
8.0	<p><i>Recorded by</i></p> <p>..... <i>Frederick Antwi</i> <i>(Secretary)</i></p>	<p><i>Approved by</i></p> <p>..... <i>Daniel Nkrumah</i> <i>(Chairman)</i></p>

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

DCE: 

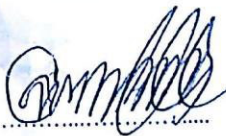
NAME: HON. REMOND NANA DAMPTEY

DCD: 

NAME: HABIB MOHAMMED

Presiding Member of DAs: 

NAME: HON. DOUGLAS ALIMO ADDO

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee 

NAME: HON. ASHUN LIONEL WULFF

Signature of Planning Officer: 

NAME: FREDERICK ANTWI