

BIRIM SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Prepared Under

**AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL
2018-2021**

DECEMBER, 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	-	Crude Death Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning System
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DCDs	-	District Co-ordinating Directors
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDPs	-	District Medium-Term Development
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	-	Development Partners
EU	-	European Union
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organization
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GPRS I	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	-	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
MTDP	-	Medium-Term Development Plan
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization

PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
RCCs	-	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	-	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development

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May the Lord bless you all

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DMTDP

The District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP) – 2018-2021 was prepared under An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) in accordance with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

The preparation of the DMTDP involved various processes/stages and stakeholders. First was the collection and collation of data through the sub-structures on education, health and agriculture, social and economic infrastructure etc. Questionnaires were administered in various communities to solicit for community needs and aspirations. The needs identified were harmonized at three zonal workshops.

The harmonized community needs and aspirations identified above were related to the key gaps/problems identified in the performance review of the GSGDA II to establish the extent of link.

The District Assembly organized two zonal public hearings to afford the people the chance to make more inputs into the programmes and actions that have been drawn to address their needs and aspirations. The draft plan was adopted by the Development Planning Sub-committee, Executive Committee and finally by the General House Assembly.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

Review of the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 indicated that 56.5 percent of the projects were fully implemented while 10.8 percent were ongoing. The reasons for the non-achievement of targets included but not limited to inadequate funds for implementation of projects and activities, lack of political will to take some decisions, technical inadequacy of MDAs and low communal spirit among others.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Birim South District is located in the south-western of the Eastern Region of Ghana, is located approximately 60km from Accra. The District covers an estimated land area of 725.99 square kilometers. The District shares boundaries with Birim Central in the North-East, Assin North (West) and Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa and Agona to the South.

The climate is of the tropical type and the temperature ranges from 25.20C to 27.50C. Annual rainfall is between 130cm and 160cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May to June and September to October. This promotes intensive farming activities within these two periods, thus, May to June and September to October.

The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth endowed with economic trees. The District falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest region leading to high degree of rainfall for crop cultivation and human use.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The District has a population of 138,041 made up of 48.4 percent males and 51.6 percent females. In terms of the population distribution by the type of locality, 52.5percent of the district's population reside in rural areas with the remainder 47.5 percent residing in the urban areas

The proportion of the population within 0-19 age group forms the broad base of the pyramid which indicates that the population of the District is very young. This implies that enough resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care and employment opportunities for the youth. In all these age groups the male bars are longer than the female bars however age cohorts beyond 15-19 years indicates that the female bars are longer than the male bars. Among some of the possible reasons for this phenomenon is that mortality among female children is higher than males, while mortality among male adults is higher than females.

The district has a household population of 135,970 with a total number of 33,993 households. The average household size in the district is about four (4) persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.6 percent. Nuclear household form 30.6 percent. Heads form about 24.4 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) and children and head's relatives) constitute 19.0 percent of the total household population in the district.

The Birim South District exhibits a typical forest settlement topology. The settlement type is predominantly rural with nucleated pattern. There are few dispersed settlements but these are basically farm houses. The major settlements are located along the arterial roads and the railways and it appears the road hierarchies determine the settlement hierarchies, thus showing a typical structure. Houses are generally of the compound type except the developing ones which have

western type of houses with modern facilities. The rural settlements have local architecture and wall and roofing are generally made of swish/wattle and daub and thatch respectively

The Akan ethnic group is the highest in the district (88%). Figure 1.13 shows that majority of Ghanaians in the district are Akans, numbering 51 percent. The second most popular ethnic group in the district is Ewe with a population of 54.5 percent followed by Ga-Adangbe 2.9 percent then Guan (2.4%). Ethnic groups from the northern part of the country and others constitute less than 2.5 percent of the population.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Agriculture is by far the major economic activity undertaken in the District engaging about 57.9 percent of the economically active population. The second largest sector engaging people is whole sale and retail; repair of motorcycles and motor vehicles (12.7%) followed by manufacturing (7.6%). Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities and a host of others employ a very low proportion of the population.

Economically active populations constitute 73.6 percent of persons who are 15 years and older and 44.1 percent of the entire population 138,041. Persons who are economically inactive are fully engaged in household chores, full time education, disables and old people. About 18,952 persons are economically inactive, out of this, 55.2 percent (10,468) are females.

About 95 percent of the economically active population are employed in some kind of economic activity that earn them income while 5 percent are unemployed. The majority of females (95.2%) are engaged in the private informal sector compared to 86.6 percent of their male counterparts.

Major activities in Agricultural sector are crop farming and livestock production employing about 70 percent of the active working population. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (98.1%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.1%).

Out of the total enrolment figure of 26,646, 20883 constitute enrolment in public schools and the remaining 5,765 constitute enrolment in private schools. Total male enrolment of 13,761 constitutes 51.6 percent of total enrolment compared to 48.4 percent (12,885) are females.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The number of educational institutions in the district is 246 out of which 179 (77.8%) are public schools while 77 representing 27.2 percent are private schools. For all the levels of education, more than 65 percent are publicly owned, except for Technical and Vocational institutions which are 100 percent owned and managed by private individuals. The infrastructure situation for basic education is generally poor with most schools lacking safe toilets.

Health in the district is carried out by 23 government institutions, and One (1) mission institution. The district does not have a maternity home and hospital. Community based Health Planning Services Compounds (CHPS Compound) are 16 representing 80 percent of health facilities while health centers and clinics are three (3) and one (1) respectively.

Service provided in the district include HTC, PMTCT, Condom Distribution, Behavioral Change Communication, and care and support for persons living with HIV. The 2015 sentinel indicates the HIV prevalence for both the Birim Central Municipal and Birim South District is 1.4 percent.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Birim South District Assembly is the highest political administrative and legislative body in the District has 41 members. There are three (3) Zonal councils and 27 electoral areas.

SUMMARY KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES/GAPS IDENTIFIED

The key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the analysis of the current situation and stakeholder consultations with communities and civil society organizations are listed below:

- Low Internal Revenue Generation
- Poor entrepreneurial skills
- High cost of accessing credit
- Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets

- Poor development of tourism
- High level of Post-harvest lost
- High cost of production
- Low coverage of extension services
- Deforestation , degradation and Annual incidence of bush fires
- Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure
- Poor liquid and Solid waste management
- Low Electricity Coverage
- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor development control
- Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure
- Limited access to Health Infrastructure
- Inadequate support for vulnerable groups, ie. PLWHAs and Disables
- Increasing Unemployment among the youth
- Inadequate Infrastructure for Sub-districts
- Low participation of women in decision making
- Lack of office and residential accommodation for staff
- Chieftaincy disputes in many parts of the District

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS

The community needs and aspirations identified from sub-district workshops/hearings and prioritized are listed below:

- Improved and adequate Education infrastructure
- Improved Sanitation and Waste management
- Improved healthcare delivery
- Improved access to potable water
- Improved market infrastructure and trade activities
- Improved agricultural productivity and storage
- Extension of Electricity
- Rehabilitation and construction of roads and drainage systems

- Governance improved

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

- The development focus of the district for the planned period is to improve the living standards of the citizens through enhanced local economic development, improved human resource development and good governance in a safe environment.
- The basic goal of the Medium-Term Plan (2018-2021) is to address poverty and attain socially and economically empowered society
- Objectives and strategies have been developed under the various goals keeping in mind the national strategies and objectives.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Plan consist of the Programme of Action which is further developed into four Annual Action Plans each to be implemented every year in the medium term. The activities and projects in the plan are categorized into five main programmes including:

- General Administration
- Infrastructural Delivery and Management
- Social Services Delivery
- Economic Development
- Environmental and Sanitation Management

The plan also takes cognizance of the government's flagship programmes such as:

- One 1M USD one Constituency
- One district one factory
- One District one export product
- One constituency one warehouse
- Planting for Food and Jobs
- Free Senior High Education

The total cost of implementing programmes and projects in the Medium Term Development for 2018-2021 is GHC 65,404,681.70. This will be financed by GHC 31,808,800.70 which represents the District's expected revenue. About 8 million USD (GHC 36,000,000.00) under the one million dollar one constituency policy will be used to augment the Assembly's expected revenue.

CLIMATE RESILIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PLAN

The objectives, strategies and activities in the plan were subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment tools to ensure that the implementation of plan does not adversely affect the environment through recommended interventions such as landscaping and thorough evaluation of projects. Climate Change was also integrated into the plan to identify risks and proper adaptation measures and climate risk management strategies.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Indicators measuring achievement of goals and objectives have been identified and defined in the plan through the monitoring and evaluation matrix. This document also includes the monitoring and evaluation calendar with tentative dates for each of the plan implementation year. Dissemination and communication strategies publicize and document plan implementation and outcome of monitoring and evaluation such as quarterly and annual progress report, stakeholders' workshop, radio discussions, and town hall meetings were discussed.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 Introduction

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act, (Act 480) and the Local Governance Act, (Act 936) provides the basis for all local authorities to prepare Medium Term Development Plans (MTDP) to guide the process and content of change towards the desired state of the society. In 1996 the first District Medium Term Development Plan was prepared based on the “Vision 2020” document and this plan covered the period 1996-2000. Since then the Assemblies have been preparing MTDP based on guidelines issued periodically by the NDPC. This plan is the third for the district since its establishment in 2008. The plan covers the period 2018 to 2021 and it is based on the National Medium Term Development Framework Agenda for Jos: Creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all.

Chapter one is made up of the vision, mission and function of the Birim South District Assembly. The chapter also involves the performance review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan and the analysis of the current situation and profile of the district. It ends with key development issues as identified from the performance review and analysis of the current situation.

1.1 Vision, Mission and Functions of the District Assembly

1.1.1 Vision

A world class local government institution promoting well-being and total peace

1.1.2 Mission

The Birim South District exist to improve the living standards of its citizens through sustainable socio-economic development and effective institutions that are responsive to the needs of people

1.1.3 Functions

The Assembly performs function conferred on District Assemblies by Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and LI 1850 that establishes it. Accordingly the district:

- exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- promote local economic development; and provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- is responsible for the overall development of the district;
- formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;

- promotes and supports productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- initiates programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- takes the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to execute approved development plans for the district;
- guides, encourages and supports sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;
- initiates and encourages joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
- promotes or encourages other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and
- monitors the execution of projects under approved development plans and assesses and evaluates their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

1.1.4 Core Values

The following are the core values of the Birim South District Assembly:

- **Client-Oriented:** It is crucial for officials of Birim South District to treat members of the public as “customers” who are entitled to receive the highest standards of service.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** taking collective decisions with the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders in all matters or affairs of the Assembly and also giving account of the stewardship of the resources entrusted to the Assembly.
- **Creativity and Innovativeness:** Demonstrating requisite skills and competencies and also adapting to best practices in the delivery of services to the satisfaction of the client while adhering to ethical standards
- **Equity and Integrity:** just and fairness in the management and allocation of resources.
- **Diligence and Discipline:** Exhibiting good conduct in the performance of duties/functions in strict conformity to laid down regulations.
- **Timeliness:** Equipping the public with adequate and timely information regarding decisions taken by the Assembly

1.2 Performance Review of District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2014-2017 GSGDA II)

The 2014-2017 Birim South District Medium Term Plan was prepared as a national requirement to address economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained

accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Middle Income Status. The plan was prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) which is comprised of seven (7) main thematic areas. The Birim South District Medium Term Plan was however focused on Six (6) thematic areas namely:

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

The District received support from the Central Government, Donor Agencies and other Development Partners in the implementation of its programmes and projects contained in the plan. Having implemented the plan over the last four years (2014 -2017), there is the need to review the Assembly's performance under the GSGDA II as a basis for developing a new MTDP for the next four years (2018-2021).

1.2.1 Objectives of the Performance Review

The objectives of the performance review of the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan include are to:

- assess the achievement of the Assembly in the implementation of the plan by determining whether projects were fully implemented ongoing or abandoned;
- identify what accounted for the non-implementation of planned projects and programmes; and identify key issues and lessons which have implications for the current MTDP (2014 – 2017)

The status of implementation of the MTDP (GSGDA II: 2014-2017) is based on the six (6) thematic areas and the corresponding objectives is based is presented in table 1.1 in page next page.

Table 1.1 Performance of the BSDA under the Thematic Areas of GSGDA (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY				
	Policy Objective: To Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)		MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Organize Publicity programme on tax consciousness	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Update revenue data/register			100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organize town Hall Meeting	0	2	0%	Not Implemented
2014	Provide assistance to Departments of the Assembly			0%	Not implemented
2014	Conduct routine monitoring of revenue collection	12	12	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Involve key stakeholders in fee fixing resolution and other consultative activities	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Conduct Training for Revenue Collectors to enhance Revenue Mobilization	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Update Revenue Database	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize revenue improvement programmes	1	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize awards and incentive packages to staff	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Provide Revenue Collectors with rain coats, wellington boots and transport facilities	-		0%	Not implemented
2016	Organize refresher training programmes for revenue collectors	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Allocation of Ceded revenue for Sub District Councils	-	-	0%	Not implemented
2016	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors	-	-	0	Not implemented
2016	Develop and regularly update a database on dateable items of the Assembly	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Embark on Thorough tax education		10	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Update revenue data/register	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Monitor the mobilization of internally generated Fund		12	60%	Started but abandoned
2016	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	12	12	100%	Fully Implemented not in MTDP
2016	Internal auditing of District Assembly Accounts	12	12	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation		6	85%	Ongoing
2017	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers		1	75%	Ongoing
2017	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors		1	0%	Not implemented
2017	Update Assembly's revenue items database		1	80%	Ongoing
2017	Task the land value board to undertake valuation of new structures in the District	-	1	0%	Not implemented

2017	Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing		1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers		12	80%	Ongoing
2017	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance		12	80%	Ongoing
2017	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs					
2014	Redevelopment of two major markets	0	2	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Construction of market stalls at Aperade	0	1	75%	Ongoing
2016	Construction of Market Stalls Nyankomase	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Conduct public awareness for 6 palm oil producing communities in the district about benefits of group work and cooperatives		1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Select 6 palm oil producing groups and assess their training needs.	1	6	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Train 6 industrial co-operative societies		6	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Train 6 vegetable growers societies	0	6	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Provide Gari processing machine for towns	0	4	0%	Not implemented
2016	Provide micro credit facilities to petty traders through CBRDP, EU and MASLOC fund	0	100	0%	Not implemented
2016	Offer employable and sustainable skill training for the youth as well as identified economic groups	0	100	0%	Not implemented
2017	Conduct public awareness for 6 palm oil producing communities in the district about benefits of group work and cooperatives	6	6	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Provide micro credit facilities to petty traders through CBRDP, EU and MASLOC fund	0	100	0%	Not implemented
Period					
2014	Stakeholders meeting to identify tourism potentials in the District	0	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Harmonize stakeholders inputs and prepare draft tourism plan	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					
Objective: Improve agricultural productivity					
Period	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Organise capacity building for existing FBOs	5	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organise 10 demonstration on timely application of fertilizers for crops	10	10	55%	Fully Implemented
2014	Carry out 10 demonstration for 100 selected vegetable and fruits farmers	10	10	120%	Fully Implemented
2014	Educate and train 500 farm families on planting nutritionally adequate diets	150	500	40%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organise fora 100 farmers on Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	137	100	100%	Fully Implemented

2014	Organise RECL planning section	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2014	Train 300 farmers on adequate and effective prevention of bush fire	210	300	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Build the capacity of cash crop farmers (500) to improve quality and productivity		500	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Train 400 farmers on plantain paring and multiplication		400	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Organize 50 fora on behavioral change in collaboration with MOH to control HIV/AIDS, Malaria & child labour	10	50	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize capacity building programme for FBOs	5	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize 10 demonstration on timely application of fertilizers for crops	10	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Carry out 10 demonstration for 100 selected vegetable and fruits farmers	10	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize farm and home visit , monitoring and evaluation	150		100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize for 100 farmers on Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	137	100	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Determine Production Level through MRACLS (Crops and Livestock Census) SRID	-	-	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Organize RECL planning section	-	1	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Train 300 farmers on adequate and effective prevent ion of bush fire	210	300	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Build the capacity of cash crop farmers (500) to improve quality and productivity		500	73%	Started but suspended
2015	Train 400 farmers on plantain paring and multiplication	-	400	120%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize 50 fora on behavioral change in collaboration with MOH to control HIV/AIDS, Malaria & child labour	10	50	24%	Started but suspended
2016	Organize 2 demonstrations on timely application of fertilizer for crops for 100 farmers.	10	2	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Carryout 2 demonstration for 50 selected vegetables farmers (Garden eggs, pepper & okro) production.	10	2	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Sensitize 125 women on the importance of good health and nutrition.	150	125	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize 12 fora on behavioral changes in collaboration with MOH as a way to control HIV/AIDS		12	60%	Started but suspended
2016	Conduct annual farmers' training for a on cassava processing with groups of processors.		1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize 25 farmers in aquaculture technology.	-	25	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Educate and train 125 farm families on planning nutritionally adequate diet, based on the three main food groups.	150	125	100%	Suspended
2016	Provide regular market information (deficit / surplus) to improve distribution of foodstuffs.	12	12	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Facilitate and strengthening of FBOs from primary to tertiary level	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Organize RECL planning Sections annually.	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Procurement of Fertilizer and weedicide for Farmers		100	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Monitoring and evaluation of extension works		12	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Use FBOs to serve as input and service supply agents annually		100	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Procurement of Spraying Machines for Farmers	-	50	100%	Implemented but not MTDP
2016	Determine Production Level through MRACLS (Crops and Livestock Census) SRID	1	1	0%	Not Implemented

2016	Train 10 farmers annually in the operation and maintenance of small irrigation equipment and accessories.		10	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).	-	1	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Organize 2 demonstrations on timely application of fertilizer for crops for 100 farmers.	-	2	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Carryout 2 demonstration for 50 selected vegetables farmers (Garden eggs, pepper & okro) production.	-	2	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Sensitize 125 women on the importance of good health and nutrition.	100	125	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Organize 12 fora on behavioral changes in collaboration with MOH as a way to control HIV/AIDS	12	12	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Conduct annual farmers' training for a on cassava processing with groups of processors.	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Organize 25 farmers in aquaculture technology.	12	25	0%	Not implemented
2017	Educate and train 125 farm families on planning nutritionally adequate diet, based on the three main food groups.	100	125	78%	Started but abandoned
2017	Provide regular market information (deficit / surplus) to improve distribution of foodstuffs.	12	12	100%	Fully Implemented
Period	Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry				
2014	Train 12 technical staff on post-harvest Technologies	5	12	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Provide regular market information (deficit/surplus) to improve distribution of food stuffs	12	12	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organize two fora for 100 farmers on proper record keeping		100	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organise farm and home visit , monitoring and evaluation	45%	1000	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Determine Production Level through MRACLS (Crops and Livestock Census) SRID		1	0%	Not implemented
2014	Organise field days for 200 farmers	-	200	62.5%	Fully Implemented
2015	Provide regular market information (deficit/surplus) to improve distribution of food stuffs	12	12	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Train Technical Staff on Post-Harvest Technology	12	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize field days for 200 farmers	-	200	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Train 50 farmers on post-harvest Technologies	-	50	1000%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize two fora for 100 farmers on proper record keeping	-	100	400%	Fully implemented
2016	Train 12 farmers' processors and marketers on post-harvest technologies.	-	12	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize 2 fora for 125 cassava producers, processors and marketers on value addition.	-	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Train AEAs annually on the value chain concept for agricultural commodities	-	4	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Organize farm and home visit , monitoring and evaluation	45	2000	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize field days for 200 farmers annually to enhance the adoption of improved technologies	-	200	85%	Fully Implemented
	Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry				
2014	Train 50 Farmer groups on effective agro-chemical usage	55%	15	30%	Started but suspended
2014	Train 500 women on local food preparation	187	500	45%	Started but suspended

2014	Organize 2 fora for 500 cassava producers, processors and marketers on value addition	35%	500	27%	Started but suspended
2015	Train 50 Farmer groups on effective agro-chemical usage	55	50	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Train 500 women on local food preparation	187	500	200%	Fully Implemented
2015	Educate and train 500 farm families on planting nutritionally adequate diets			100%	Fully implemented
2015	Organize 2 fora for 500 cassava producers, processors and marketers on value addition	1	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize 2 fora for 125 cassava producers, processors and marketers on value addition.	1	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Train 12 farmer groups annually on effective agro-chemical usage.	6	12	100%	Fully implemented
	Promote the adoption of grading and standardization for all commodities annually for both domestic and export.	-	2	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Train 12 farmers' processors and marketers on post-harvest technologies.	12	11	85%	Ongoing
2017	Train AEAs annually on the value chain concept for agricultural commodities	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Train 25 annually AEAs on post-harvest technologies in cassava and maize production.	1	25	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Organize 2 fora for 125 cassava producers, processors and marketers on value addition.		125	170%	Fully implemented
2017	Organise farm and home visit , monitoring and evaluation				Fully implemented
2017	Monitoring and evaluation of MRACLS activities.				Not implemented
2017	Train 10 farmers annually in the operation and maintenance of small irrigation equipment and accessories.				Not implemented
2017	Train 12 farmer groups annually on effective agro-chemical usage.		12	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).			100%	Fully implemented
2017	Organize field days for 200 farmers annually to enhance the adoption of improved technologies		200	85%	Ongoing
2017	Organize RECL planning Sections annually.	-	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Organize national farmers' day celebration by Dec. 2017.		1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Monitoring and evaluation of extension works			100%	Fully implemented
2017	Use FBOs to serve as input and service supply agents annually		9	100%	Fully implemented
Period	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income				
2014	Organize educational campaign on animal health extension and disease surveillance	25%	4	6	Fully Implemented
2014	Conduct vaccination for 30,000 livestock against PPR, rabies and anthrax using 1-2 vaccines		30000	10000	Started but suspended
2014	Vaccinate 50,000 local poultry against Newcastle diseases using 1-2 vaccine by 2014		50,000	20000	Started but suspended
2015	Organize educational campaign on animal health extension and disease surveillance	25%	4	6	Fully implemented
2015	Conduct vaccination for 30,000 livestock against PPR, rabies and anthrax using 1-2 vaccines		30000	16245	Started but suspended
2016	Organize educational campaign on animal health extension and disease surveillance		1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Conduct Vaccinations for 7500 livestock against PPR, rabies and anthrax using 1-2 vaccine.		7500	52%	Started but suspended
2016	Vaccinate 12,500 local poultry against Newcastle disease using 1-2 vaccine.		12500	31%	Started but suspended

2016	Organize annual educational campaign on animal health extension		1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organise educational campaign on animal health extension and disease surveillance	25%	4	200%	Fully implemented
2017	Support Agric Extension Services			100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Conduct Vaccinations for 7500 livestock against PPR, rabies and anthrax using 1-2 vaccine.		7500	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Vaccinate 12,500 local poultry against Newcastle disease using 1-2 vaccine.		12500	0%	Not implemented
2017	Organize annual educational campaign on animal health extension	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
	Objective				
2016	Re-forestation of degraded forest	-	1000	20%	Fully implemented
2016	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	-	200	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Re-afforestation of degraded forest	10 Hectares	20 Hectares	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	-	200	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	-	1	0%	Not implementation
	Promote fisheries development for food security and income				
2014	Train 7 fish culture Farmers on adequate and effective fish farming Technologies	0	7	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Train 7 fish culture Farmers on adequate and effective fish farming Technologies	0	7	2	Started but stand still
2016	Train 12 fish culture farmers on adequate and effective		12	0%	Not implemented
2017	Train 12 fish culture farmers on adequate and effective fish farming technologies.		12	0%	Not Implemented
Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT				
2014	Objective: To Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Rehabilitation of selected roads and Construction of drainage facilities	-	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Rehabilitation / reshaping of selected feeder roads	-	25	75%	Ongoing
2016	Construction/Rehabilitation of town roads	-	3	45%	Ongoing
2016	Construction of Culverts	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Construction of bridge	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Rehabilitation/Reshaping of roads	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2017	Construction of Culverts	1	4	0%	Not implemented
	To Improve management of water resources				
2014	Train and retain WATSAN committee and pump caretakers	15	10	100	Full implemented

2014	Organize refresher training for DWST	1	1	100	Full implemented
2015	Train and retain WATSAN committee and pump caretakers	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize refresher training for DWST	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Train and retain WATSAN committee and pump caretakers	15	10	160%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize refresher training for DWST	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Carry out monthly monitoring activities in all WATSANS	9	12	30%	Started but suspended
2017	Train and retain WATSAN committee and pump caretakers	12	20	0%	Not implemented
2017	Maintain Borehole facilities	-	12	0%	Not implemented
2017	Rehabilitate/redevelop broken-down water facilities.	-	20	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Carry out quarterly monitoring activities in all WATSANS	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
To Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water					
2014	Maintenance of boreholes		10	0%	Not Implemented
2014	Construction of 10 no. Boreholes in needy communities	14	10	100%	Full implemented
2015	Maintenance of boreholes	-	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Construction of 15 mechanized boreholes for selected communities	14	10	0%	Not implemented
2016	Drilling of 12 mechanized bore holes for needy communities and new developed areas	14	12	100%	Fully Implemented
	Drilling of 2 mechanized bore holes for needy communities and new developed areas	14	2	100%	Implemented but not MTDP
2016	Drilling and Installation of 10no. Boreholes with Hand pump	14	10	150%	Fully Implemented
2016	Rehabilitate/redevelop broken-down water facilities.		7	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Construction of 10 No. Hand Dug Well with Pump		10	100	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize annual routine maintenance training programme for pump care takers and area mechanics	1	0	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Construction of 10 no. Mechanized Boreholes	14	10	10	Not implemented
2017	Construction of 10 No. Hand Dug Well with Pump		10	0	Not implemented
2017	Construction of 1 No. small town water systems` in the district	1	1	0	Not implemented
Period	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians				
2015	Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in Communities	1	27	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Extension of electricity to towns and newly developed areas		25	70%	Ongoing
Period	To Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities				
2014	Evacuate refuse dumps	-	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Supply and Mounting of Refuse Containers	-	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Conduct Public Health Education on Hygiene	4	5	110%	Fully Implemented
2014	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter Slabs	1	1	100	Fully Implemented
2014	Provision of improved sanitation and Fumigation services	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Const. of 1No public toilet	1	2	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Construction of 1 No. Slaughter Slab	1	1	0	Not Implemented

2015	Organize monthly Clean-up exercise		12	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Provide improved sanitation and Fumigation services in Populated areas	I	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Conduct Public Education on Personal Hygiene	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Maintenance of public toilets	-	5	0%	Not implemented
2015	Evacuation of refuse dumps at selected location	-	4	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Screening of Food Vendors	1500	2000	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize medical screening exercise for food vendors	1500	2000	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provision of Sanitary tools and disinfectants	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Effect arrest of stray animals	-	35	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provision of motor bikes to environmental health officers	-	2	0	Not Implemented
2016	In-service training or environmental health officers	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Evacuate refuse dumps	-	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Supply and Mounting of Refuse Containers	10	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provide sanitation and fumigation services in populated areas	2	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Maintenance of Selected Public Toilets	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Construction of 4 no. toilet facilities for densely populated areas	1	4	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Organization of monthly National Sanitation Day Celebration	12	12	80%	Started suspended
2016	Organize school health inspections	2	4	100	Fully implemented
2016	Update data on sanitation in the district	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2017	Acquisition of refuse containers		4	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Preparation of DESSAP for 2016-2021	1	1	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Arrest and detain stray animals	-	35	100%	Ongoing
2017	Organize Medical screening of food vendors	1500	2000	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Completion of Toilet 20 seater vault chamber	60	100%	60%	Started but abandoned
2017	Construction of 4 No. institutional Latrines in four selected basic schools	-	4	0%	Not implemented
2017	Construction of 2 No. KVIP Toilet in two communities	12	2	0%	Not implemented
2017	Rehabilitation of non-functional public Toilets	2	4	0%	Not implemented
2017	Conduct Regular School health inspections	4	4	75%	Ongoing
2017	Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	6	8	50%	Ongoing
2017	Evacuation of unauthorized refuse dumps		2	0%	Not implemented
Period	To mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability				
2014	Institute Disaster Management Fund				
2015	Re-forestation of degraded forest	-	-	0%	Not implemented
2015	Disaster Management Fund	-	20000	0%	Not implemented
2016	Zonal tour in monitoring disaster prone areas in the district annually		6	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Education on floods, Epidemics, Rain and windstorm and domestic and bushfires	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Environmental and Sanitation Education		6	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Distilling of choked gutters		4	100%	Fully implemented

2016	World Disaster Prevention Day Celebration		1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Formation of Disaster clubs in second cycle schools annually		3	0%	Not implemented
2016	Zonal tour in monitoring disaster prone areas in the district annually		6	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Education on floods, Epidemics, Rain and windstorm and domestic and bushfires		4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)		4	0%	Not implemented
2016	Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting		2	0%	Not implemented
2016	Observe World Disaster Prevention Day Celebration		1	0	Not implemented
2016	Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices		2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Distilling of choked gutters		3	100%	Fully Implemented
Period	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic development				
2014	Conduct regular inspection of physical development		48	18%	Started but suspended
2014	Organize 3no. Workshops on proper land use	1	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Update planning schemes and prepare base maps		2	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Resourcing the office of the DT&CP Officer	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organize statutory Planning Committee meetings	2	4	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Street Naming and Property Numbering	-	Swedru Township	25%	Implemented but not MTDP
2015	Street Naming and Property Address System	-	Aduasa	50%	Implemented but not MTDP
2015	Organize site inspections and supervision of Project sites	-	48	52%	Started but suspended
2015	Organize Statutory Planning Committee Meeting quarterly	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize 3no. Workshops on proper land use	-	3	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Preparation of 6 no. Local Plans for six communities	-	6	0%	Not implemented
2016	Update planning schemes and prepare base maps	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Preparation of Street Maps and Erection of Signage (Street Naming)	1	16	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Preparation of. Local plans for 6no.communities		6	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Conduct regular inspection of physical development		48	40	Started but suspended
2016	Procurement of Motorbike for Building Inspection		1	0%	Not implemented
2017	Prepare 2 Planning Schemes		2	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Retrace 2. No. Planning Schemes		2	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organize Public Education in 3 Communities on Physical Planning Issues		3	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organize Quarterly Statutory Planning and Planning Sub Committee meetings to discuss physical development and development applications		4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Conduct regular Site inspections		48	53%	Ongoing
2017	Digitize 2 no. Planning Schemes		2	50%	Ongoing
2017	Continue Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise		1	0%	Not implemented
To Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export					

2014	Rehab. Of Street lights in Communities		27 Electoral Areas	100%	Fully implemented
Period	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT				
	To increase access to and participation in education and training at all levels by December 2017				
	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Conduct mock exams for BECE candidates	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Rehabilitation of 4no 6unit classroom blocks		4	50%	Started but Abandoned
2014	Construct 3 no.3unit Teacher Quarters				Fully implemented
2014	Construction 2 No. 6 unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	-	2	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Construct 3no. No 3 Units Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities		3	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Provide feeding for selected primary schools	23	23	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Support S.T.M.E programmes in schools	10	12	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Completion of Administration block at Aperade SHS	-	1	100%	Fully implemented
2014	Establishment of District Education Fund	-	-	DACF allocation reserved	Fully implemented
2015	Provide one hot meal for selected primary schools	23	23	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Completion of 1no 3unit classroom block with ancillary facility at Aperade SDA	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Rehabilitation of selected Classroom blocks	-	3	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Support S.T.M.E programmes in schools	10	10	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Conduct District JHS Mock Exams	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Construct 1 no. of 6 unit classroom block Primary school at Anamase LA	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Construction of 2 no. Teacher Quarters Awisa Methodist LA and Swedru zongo	0	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Construction of 1 No 3 Units Classroom Block with ancillary Facilities at Akin Adiembra	0	1	78%	Ongoing
2016	Construct 1 No 3Units Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities at Achias RC Primary	0	1	100	Fully implemented
2016	Construction of institutional latrines for schools at Awisa -Apaaso	0	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Construct 2 No 3 Units Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities at Osorase RC	0	2	60%	Ongoing
2016	Rehabilitation of Classroom blocks in selected basic schools in the district	0	5	0%	Not implemented
2016	Procurement of 10 no. Laptop Computers for Schools	-	10	100%	Implemented but not MTDP
2016	Training of Pupils in ICT	0	60	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Provide feeding for selected primary schools	23	23	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provision of 1000 pieces of furniture to basic schools	1000	1000	0%	Not implemented
2016	Organize best teachers award for 20 teachers	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
2016	Organize training workshop for pupil teachers	1	1	0%	Not implemented

2016	Organize workshop on teaching numeracy at the KG	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2016	Support for STMIE	10	15	0%	Not implemented
2016	Organize capacity building for head teachers	0	0	0%	Not implemented
2016	Training of SMCs on school transparency and accountability in 100 school communities	0	0	0%	Not implemented
2016	Support for Sports	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Support for my First Day at School	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Support for Culture	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Recruit, train and employ 55 youth into environmental Protection	0	55	15%	Started but suspended
2016	Recruit, train and employ 38 youth to teach in basic schools	-	40	200%	Fully implemented
2016	Recruit and train 100 youth for employment	-	100	44%	Started but suspended
2016	Training of SMCs on school transparency and accountability in 50 school communities	0	50	0%	Fully implemented
2016	Build Capacity of Assembly Staffs	20	40	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provision of material support for community projects	-	50000	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Construction of 2 no. of 3 unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities at Akosombo and Duakon	0	2	40%	Ongoing
2017	Construction of 1 no. Teacher Quarters at Kwadwo Kumi	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Construction of 2 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Achiase Islamic and Nsuansa	0	2	0%	Not implemented
2017	Completion of Community Library at Awisa	0	1	60%	Ongoing
2017	Provision of furniture for classroom and offices for basic schools	1000	1000	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Provide one hot meal daily for basic schools	23	23	100%	Ongoing
2017	Organize capacity building for head teachers	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Support for Sports	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organise Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Support for my First Day at School	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Support STME	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Support for Culture	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Provide support for needy but brilliant students	25	50	20%	Ongoing
2017	Monitor Schools in the District	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
Period	To Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system				
2014	Const. of 2No. CHP centers	0	2	100	Fully Implemented
2014	Extension of electricity to 2no. Health facilities	0	2	100	Fully implemented
2014	Support immunization programmes	-	20000 children	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Const. of No. CHP center at Osoroase	0	1	80%	On going
2015	Completion of 1.no CHP center at Anyinam	0	1	80%	Ongoing

2015	Support Immunization Program	-	20000	100%	Fully implemented
2015	District Response Initiative on malaria, TB, STI etc	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Const. of 4No. CHP center at Teishieman, Atuntumirem/Prakrom andTakyi	0	4	0%	Not implemented
2017	Const. of 1No. CHP center at Nyankomase	0	1	10%	Ongoing
2017	Support immunisation programmes	-	25000	90%	Ongoing
2017	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	25	10	100	Ongoing
2017	Advocate for Ambulance Service to improve referral system in the District	0	1	100	Fully implemented
2017	Organize capacity building programme for health Staff	1	1	100	Fully implemented
Period	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups				
2014	Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS program	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS program	-	2000	2849 tested	Fully Implemented
2016	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes Malaria control programmes	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Recruitment of Community Health Volunteer for the District	5%	15	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS,STIs/TB transmission program				Ongoing
2017	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes Malaria control programmes	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
Period	To Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors				
2014	Identify, organize train and monitor the activities of women engaged in income generating activities	-	50	400%	Fully Implemented
2014	Form and train youth groups as cooperatives to access credit	-	5	100%	Fully implemented:
2014	Recruit and train Disaster Volunteer Groups(DVGs)	-	20	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organize a Seminar on the need to register as cooperatives for unregistered women economic groups	-	1	100	Fully Implemented:
2014	Train Selected Economic Groups on group dynamics and record keeping	-	5	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Work with Assembly members to create at least 10 groups		10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Work with Assembly Members to create at least 10 economic groups	1	10	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Visit and monitor economic groups quarterly	-	10	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Recruit and train Disaster Volunteer Groups(DVGs)	0	-	-	Not implemented
2015	Train selected economic groups in group dynamics and record keeping	0	5	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Organize seminar on financial Resource Acquisition for women	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Support Assembly and Stakeholders to provide Community Mobilization and Education		1	0%	Not Implemented

2016	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	0	20	0%	Not implemented
2016	Zonal tour in monitoring disaster prone areas in the district annually	0	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Institute District Management Fund	0	4	120%	Fully implemented
2016	Environmental and Sanitation Education	4	6	100%	Fully Implemented
Period	To ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues				
2014	Registration of persons living with disability	-	50	20%	Ongoing
2014	Provide Financial Support for PWDs	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Organize workshop relative to vulnerability and disability	-	0	0%	Not implemented
2015	Registration of persons living with disability	15	50	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Provide financial support for people with Disability	-	50	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Provide financial support to persons with disability	-	50		Fully Implemented
2017	Registration of persons living with disability	15	50	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Provide financial Support to persons with disability	-	50	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Carry out community sensitization to advocate for the involvement of youth and women in decision making and implementation	0	1	0%	Not implemented
2017	Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme	0	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organize and train women economic groups	0	10	0%	Not implemented
2017	Monitor the activities of women economic groups	0	4	100%	Fully Implemented
	To Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation				
2014	Support Eradication of worse forms of Child Labour in the District	0		100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
2014	Visiting and inspection of early Childhood Development Centers	0	10	10%	Started but suspended
2014	Organize workshop for selected vulnerable and disadvantaged to empower them economically	0	35		Not implemented
2014	Support for District sports and culture programmes	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Regular inspection and Monitoring of Day care centers	3	4	30%	Started but suspended
2015	Register all Early Childhood Development Centers	-	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Support Eradication of worse forms Child Labour in the District	0	10	0%	Not implemented
2015	Provide Support for needy students especially girls	0	8	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Carry out community sensitization to advocate for the involvement of youth and women in decision making and implementation	0	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Registration of persons living with disability		50	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Support Eradication of worse forms of Child Labour in the District	0	10	100%	Not implemented
2016	Quarterly monitoring of operations of early Childhood Development Centers	-	32	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Quarterly monitoring of operations of NGOs in the District	2	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize workshop on laws relative to vulnerability and disability	-	0	0%	Not implemented

2016	Render support for children in conflict with the law	1	10	0	Not implemented
2017	Render support for children in conflict with the law	1	10	0%	Not implemented
2017	Quarterly monitoring of early Childhood Development Centers	4	4	100%	Fully implemented
2017	Provide support for production centres in beneficiary communities under the ILO - CAYDNET Cocoa Communities Child labour project	10	10	0%	Not implemented
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANACE					
2014	To Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels				
2014	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
		Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Train 3 Sub-District Council Members	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented:
2014	Organize public Education /sensitization on Government Policies	20	35	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Construction of 2 no. Sub- District Offices	-	2	50%	Started but suspended
2014	Furnish 3 Sub-District Offices	0	3	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Organize refresher training programmes for District Assembly Staff	-	1	100%	Fully implemented
2015	Training of 3 Sub District Councils Members	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and assembly policies and programmes		25	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Train 3 Sub-District Council Members	1	1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Facilitate community / unit committee/ area council interactive meetings	3	9	0	Not implemented
2016	Provide support for projects in two constituencies	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificates of NGOs		4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Construction of 1 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff	1	1	0%	Not implemented
2017	Construction of Office Accommodation for Swedru Area Council	0	1	0%	Not Implemented
2017	Construction of washroom and fencing of both ICT center and the Fire Office	0	1	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
2017	Construction of 1 No. Garage for Jungle Warfare School	0	1	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
2017	Construction of 1No. 3 unit Offices and 1No. Appliance Bay for Fire Service at Achiase	0	1	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
2017	Provision of material support for community project	-	50000	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Facilitate community / unit committee/ area council interactive meetings	3	9	0%	Not implemented
2017	Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and assembly policies and programmes	20	25	75%	Fully Implemented
2017	Celebration of Independence (6th March)	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Support decentralized depts. with logistics			0%	Not implemented
2017	Establishment of Intercom Connectivity at the Central Administration of the Assembly	-	1	100%	Implemented but not in Plan

Period	To Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programme				
2014	Member of Parliament's developmental project support for 2 Constituencies	2	2	100%	Fully Implemented: t
2014	Organize refresher training programmes for District Assembly Staff	20	40	100%	Fully Implemented
2014	Construction of 1no.Res Accommodation facility for DCE	0	1	75%	Ongoing
2014	Construction of 1no. Res Accommodation facility for DCD	0	1	50	Started but abandoned:
2014	Construction of 1no. 2 unit semi-detached Bungalow for selected staff	0	1	65	Started but abandoned:
2014	Construct 3no. Staff Res accommodation	0	3	0%	Not Implemented
2014	Celebration of Independence (6th March)	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented :
2014	Registration of all births and death in the districts	-	200	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Celebration of Independence (6th March)	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented :
2015	Register all births and deaths in the District		200	20%	Ongoing
2015	Publication of Development Projects	0	1	0%	Not implemented
2015	Procurement of Office Machines	0	5	30%	Started but abandoned:
2015	Operation and maintenance Assembly's office equipment, movable and immovable properties	-	15	65%	Started but abandoned:
2015	Provide Material Support for Community Initiated Projects			100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize half yearly for a/ interface in the district on the BSDA Medium Term Development Plan and other developmental programmes/projects.		1	100%	Fully implemented
2016	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings and disseminate progress reports	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Preparation of 2017 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Celebration of Independence (6th March)	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Celebration of National Farmers' Day	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Support decentralized depts. with logistics		11	20%	Started but suspended
2017	Organise community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information		25	75%	Ongoing
2017	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organise quarterly DPCU meetings and disseminate progress reports	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Preparation of 2018 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Preparation of DMTDP 2018-2021	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Organize Public Forum to discuss the implementation of 2017 Action Plan and Budget		2	50%	Ongoing
2017	Provide Counterpart funding for Donor funded projects		20,000	0%	Not implemented
2017	Collect and analyze socio economic data for update of District profile			100%	Fully implemented
Period	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the district M&E system				
2014	Preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan, 2014 -2017	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented:
2014	Organize monitoring and evaluation of development projects	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented:
2014	Purchase of one pick-up	2	1	0%	Not Implemented
2014	Publication of development projects	0	1	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP

2014	Provide support for community initiated projects	-	50,000	100%	Fully Implemented :
2014	Operation and maintenance of Assembly's Equipment, movable and immovable properties	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Preparation of District M&E Plan, 2014-2017	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2015	Organize quarterly Monitoring of Development Projects	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Review existing Medium –Term Development plan, M&E plans, Annual Action plans and prepare the new plan.	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Carry out regular supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operations to generate implementation data.	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2016	Organize quarterly meetings of Statutory Planning Committee	4	4	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Review existing Medium –Term Development plan, M&E plans, Annual Action plans and prepare the new plan.	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Support the maintenance of Security Activities in the District.			100%	Fully Implemented
2017	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of 2017 Annual Action Plan	4	4	75%	Ongoing
Period	To Enhance Peace and Security				
2014	Manage Security Operations in the District	-	1	100%	Implemented But not MTDP:
2014	Formation of Community Watch-Dog Committees	0	10	0%	Not Implemented
2015	Manage Security Operations in the District	-	1	100%	Implemented But not MTDP:
2016	Intensification of Police Night Patrols	-	1	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
2016	Construction of Office Accommodation for Police Station	-	1	75%	Ongoing

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.2.2 Central Government Releases and Expenditure Pattern

Table 1.2 shows the total releases from the central government to the district and the pattern of spending during the plan period. With respect to personal emoluments which includes wages and salaries actual expenditure was highest in 2016. This explained by the release of second and third quarter common fund allocation for 2015 in 2016. In the same year two tranches of the District Development Facility were released. Capital expenditure of GHC 4,023,824.98 in 2016 is more than the expenditures for 2014 and 2015 combined. Expenditure on goods and services has been fluctuating from 2014 to 2017. It was highest in 2014 and least in 2017. Throughout the period much more expenditure was made on capital investment and assets than personnel emoluments and goods and services.

Table 1.2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,266,832.22	769,906.80	62,729.35	496,925.42	707,177.45	62,729.35	-
2015	1,430,122.15	1,339,442.15	89,523.44	90,680.00	1,249,918.71	149,015.40	-
2016	1,410,852.04	1,314,152.04	1,064,359.69	96,700.00	249,792.35	1,158,035.02	-
2017	1,390,836.00	1,306,073.00	1,159,750.95	84,763.00	146,322.10	15,813.10	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	1,970,840.32	1,955,865.32	1,372,354.16	14,975	583,511.16	755,478.68	616,875.48
2015	2,310,046.00	2,307,046.00	2,191,942.33	3,000	1,151,036.67	1,347,730.74	844,211.59
2016	4,509,489.77	4,080,466.41	3,490,966.90	429,023.36	589,499.5	4,023,824.98	(532,858.08)
2017	4,726,431.00	3,213,886.00	1,430,917.52	1,512,545	1,782,968.48	304,437.6	1,126,479.76
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,253,605.11	268,443.53	108,012.23	985,161.58	160,431.20	88,078.76	19,933.47
2015	1,561,924.00	69,787.75	20,816.32	1,492,25	48,971.43	20,816.32	-
2016	1,482,658.73	44,211.00	10,551.00	1,438,447.73	33,660.00	10,551	-
2017	1,693,804.63	68,846.63	22,892.05	1,624,958	45,954.56	22,892.05	-

- The main sources of revenue for the implementation of projects and programme during the period under review included the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Government of Ghana grants (GOG) which comes to support specific programmes/projects and funds provided by Development Partners to support projects such as DDF etc.
- From Table 1.3, it is clear that, for all the years the actual revenues received are less than the budgeted. The table also shows that total revenue increases by the year. Actual Revenue for 2016 (GHC 5,617,443.49) is the highest for the medium term while the revenue for 2014 (GHC 2,825,476.13) is the lowest. Common problems as far as government transfers and donor grants are concerned are the delay in the release of funds, and source deductions seriously affected the implementation of planned projects on time.
- The low IGF has partly contributed to the Assembly's inability to complete most of its capital investment projects that were initiated during the medium term. In addition, the central government transfers were overburdened with source deductions and other recurrent expenses which also affected the implementation of some capital projects during the period.

Table 1.3: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Birim South District

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,977,886.56	600,821.19	(1,377,065.37)	1,899,404.65	306,356.41	(1,593,048.24)	1,358,363.70	1,102,905.69	(255,458.01)	1,374,918.60	243,355.55	(1,131,563.05)
IGF	477,534.89	287,867.44	(189,667.45)	514,530.89	352,948.50	(161,582.39)	389,451.07	335,275.65	(54,175.42)	376,390.00	170,491.17	(205,898.83)
DACF	2,001,796.00	1,205,251.63	(796,544.37)	3,197,872.84	2,871,429.88	(326,442.96)	3,763,032.77	2,999,907.76	(763,125.01)	4,712,720.00	367,901.29	(4,344,818.71)
DDF	480,997.00	731,535.87	(250,538.87)	833,331.00	444,653.81	(388,677.19)	660,983.00	647,612.87	(13,370.13)	660,983.00		(660,983.00)
Other Donor	33,777.00		(33,777.00)	33,777.00		(33,777.00)	611,060.00	352,506.24	(258553.76)	686,060.00		(686,060.00)
Total	4,971,991.45	2,825,476.13	(2,146,515.32)	6,478,906.38	3,975,388.60	(2,503,517.78)	6,782,890.54	5,617,443.49	(1,344,682.33)	7,811,071.63	781,748.01	(7,029,323.55)

Source: BSDA Finance Department, 2017

1.1.4 Key Problems/Issues/Challenges Encountered During the Implementation Period

1. Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the DACF and GETFUND have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review. Apart from the short falls in the amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half yearly arrears. Funding was therefore generally inadequate and its release delayed.
2. Another related problem was the inability of the District Assembly to raise substantial amount from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects thus leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DACF for financing its development projects and programmes.
3. Deductions at source by the Ministry of Local Government/Common Fund Administrator affected the implementation of projects and programmes
4. Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of MTDP/GPRS II by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to MTDP.
5. Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly leading to overriding political considerations in implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the MTDP and Annual Action Plans.
6. Inadequate resourcing of the DPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance
7. The general perception that programmes and project in the plan were to be implemented solely with the Assembly's own funds. This was very clear from the way some departments administered the questionnaires.
8. Other issues identified include inadequate office equipment including computers and accessories which made it difficult to store value information at the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments.
9. Finally on HIV/AIDS, there are inadequate records on the PLWHAS making it difficult to assess their needs and provide the needed support due to poor collaboration among care givers and service providers

1.1.5 Lessons Learned which have Implications for the MTDP (2018-2021)

Based on the identified problems from the review of the GSGDA II, the lessons learned which are expected to impact new Medium Term Development Plan include:

- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to over reliance on central government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects. The Plan Document must be marketed and Project Proposals prepared to seek funding from other sources
- The GSGDA II tended to be seriously overloaded as it seeks to address most of the needs of the communities within the short span of four years. The poor prioritization of communities' needs and aspirations contributed to the poor performance in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore not financially prudent to take on board too many programmes and projects at a the same time hence the need for effective prioritization
- Non-involvement of the communities and CSOs in the plan implementation tends to affect the commitment of the communities in ensuring sustainability of the projects as they may continually regard and treat them as Assembly projects. Efforts should therefore be made to involve beneficiary communities and other key stakeholders in all aspects of the project cycle, especially during implementation. This will also ensure social accountability.
- Regular joint review sessions; quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhances re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation.
- Adequately strengthening and resourcing the DPCU for effective performance of its monitoring and evaluation functions enhances plan implementation.
- Effective political commitment and support is a critical condition for the successful implementation of approved projects/programmes in the MTDP, as well as the Annual Action Plans and Budgets of the Assembly.
- There is the need for strong collaboration among district stakeholders at all levels (planning, programming, implementation monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that projects are properly executed to meet the needs of the people.
- Selection of projects/programmes for inclusion in the development plan must not be based on intuition or emotions but a well-executed needs assessment and prioritization
- Evaluation of programmes/projects to assess their impact must be undertaken periodically
- The District Monitoring Team must be strengthened and resourced to perform its role.
- Monitoring of projects and programmes should be strictly adhered to from the beginning to the end of the programme.
- Subsequent development plans should be disseminated to all stakeholders especially sector departments for regular reference and implementation of programmes

- Quarterly reports from the departments should reflect the status of implementation of the MTDP.

1.1.6 Summary of Performance Review

The summary of the performance review is shown in table 1.4. Projects that were fully implemented during the medium term (2014-2017) are 266, constituting 56.5 percent of the total projects (471) in the GSGDA II while 110 projects (23.4%) were “Not implemented” (meaning that the district did not attempt these projects at all). Some projects were started but their respective targets were not achieved because they were either abandoned (0.6%) or suspended (5.3%) because of adequate funds. Projects that were implemented outside the DMTDP due to emergencies and directives from the central government are 16 representing 3.4 percent.

Table 1.4: Summary of Performance Review

Status	Number	Percentage
Fully Implemented	266	56.5
Suspended	25	5.3
started but Abandoned	3	0.6
On-going	51	10.8
Not Implemented	110	23.4
Implemented but not in the DMTDP	16	3.4
Total	471	100

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

Under the thematic Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management, almost 65 percent of the proposed activities were not implemented. With those that were fully implemented. Under Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management about 60 percent of the projects proposed were fully implemented. Also projects that were fully implemented under Human Resource Development, Productivity and Employment represented 57.90 percent proposed projects.

Fully implemented projects under thematic areas of Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability and Transparent and Accountable Governance constituted almost 55 percent each of their proposed projects. Projects under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development and

Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector recorded less than 50 percent full implementation status with the latter recording the lowest of 35.7 percent.

The main problems that hindered the implementation of all the projects were the inadequate financial resources for implementing these projects and the late release of the District Assembly Common Fund as well as restriction attached to the Disbursements of District Development Facility.

Table 1.5: Summary of Performance Review by Thematic Areas

No	Thematic Area	Status of Implementation					Total Number of Projects	Percentage fully Implemented
		Fully implemented	On-going	Suspended and abandoned	Not implemented	Implemented but Not in MTDP		
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	17	5	1	7	1	31	54.8
2	Enhancing Competiveness In Ghana's Private Sector	5	1		8		14	35.7
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	81	6	13	20	1	121	64.8
4	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	55	11	6	38	3	113	48.7
5	Human Resource Development, Productivity And Employment	69	19	5	26	2	121	57.0
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	39	9	3	11	9	71	54.9
	Total	266	51	28	110	16	71	

1.3 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

This section provides a brief description of the current state of affairs of Birim South District and development implications for the future using maps, tables, charts and other pictorial representations. The section also includes analysis of the nature of current development issues facing the district that needs to be rectified to achieve the district development goals and objectives. The analysis shows clearly the causes, effects and their implication for district and national development. This section also reflects the spatial context of the issues.

1.3.1 Institutional capacity needs

The mandate and the role of District Assembly in the preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan is enshrined in the constitution and several Acts of Parliament. The Local Governance Act, 2016, Acts 936 section 82 establishes the District Assembly as the Planning Authority for the purpose of national economic development while section 83 outlines the planning functions of the District Assembly. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District Assembly. All the departments and the units of the District report to the DCE through the District Coordinating Director (DCE).

The District has a total 108 staff including 79 males and 29 females. The ages of the staff ranges from 22 to 59 years while the educational qualifications of the staff are between Middle School Leaving Certificate (MSLC) and Postgraduate degree. More than 80 percent of the key staff are first degree holders while the remaining few are either post graduate candidates or post graduate degree holders.

1.3.2 Organizational Structure

The Birim South District Assembly has full composition of members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). The unit has been embarking on M&E of programmes/projects and also, holding its quarterly meetings.

According to Table 1.6, about 63 percent of members of the DPCU have received training in Plan Preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the District. However, DPCU members who have not received any M&E training should be trained to enable them perform the roles expected of them.

Even though some DPCU members and the entire management staff of the District have benefited from motivation packages in the form of training, allowances etc., a lot more need to be done to further enhance access to these packages to sustain interest and enthusiasm needed such as:

- Development planning
- Project planning and management
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Database management and other computer programmes
- Report writing
- Facilitation Skills
- Team and consensus building techniques
- Communication and co-ordination skills

Technical support would be required in the area of information, communication Technology (ICT) and development and management of database.

The DPCU capacity and management index is 6.6; this means Birim South District Assembly has an average capacity and management performance.

Equipment such as computers and accessories, photocopiers, projectors and scanners among others are not sufficient to support M & E activities in the district. The DPCU secretariat lacks photocopier, camera, laptop and scanner, among others and therefore relies on other offices/departments for equipment/services it lacks. The few computers, printers and related equipment available in other offices are not serviced regular which affects their efficiency. The computers are not networked, while internet connectivity is also lacking. Officers rely on their personal modems to access internet services. A documentation center is non-existent in the district.

The Assembly has inadequate Management Information System (MIS) to enable it effectively process data manage and disseminate information. This does not enable the DPCU secretariat to perform its functions to the optimum. There is there therefore the need to procure more computers and accessories and related equipment to improve the operations of the DPCU.

The district has no vehicle and motor bike for M & E activities. This situation negatively affects effective M & E activities in the district. It is therefore important to procure a suitable vehicle to support M & E programmes and projects in the district. The inadequate residential and office

accommodation for senior officers and other departments respectively is drain on the Assembly's scarce resources and a disincentive for good performance.

Even though the DPCU has been allocated funds for Planning, monitoring and evaluation activities, funds released are untimely and inadequate. This is as a result of erratic flow of the district Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). M & E activities are therefore embarked upon as and when funds become available.

Table 1.6: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

S/n	Indicators	Score										Average Score
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
1	Qualification of personnel	10	9	8	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	9.5
2	Staff compliment	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	9.8
3	M & E skills and knowledge	5	9	10	7	6	7	8	10	5	6	7.3
4	Available of founds	5	7	1	2	5	5	7	1	1	4	3.8
5	Utilization of founds	3	10	10	5	5	8	6	6	4	7	6.4
6	Timely access to funds	4	5	1	5	4	5	10	8	6	8	5.6
7	Leadership	5	5	10	10	5	9	10	5	8	6	7.3
8	Management	4	9	10	10	10	8	10	10	5	5	8.1
9	Workload	3	8	10	10	10	7	5	10	6	5	7.4
10	Motivation/incentives	4	1	1	5	5	4	6	1	1	1	2.9
11	Equipment/facilities	1	9	5	1	5	7	1	10	5	5	4.9
Total Individual Score		54	82	76	75	75	76	83	81	61	67	73
Average Total Score For The Indicators												
Average Individual Score (Index)												
6.64												

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.2.1 Decentralized and Non-Decentralized Departments

Table 1.7 shows the capacity of the functioning departments of the assembly to prepare and implement the Medium Term Development Plan highlighting challenges faced by these departments and existing equipment. The table also provides supplementary information on staffing as well as equipment requirements. Equipment gaps were identified for all the departments. The equipment gaps which vary from department to department include vehicles, furniture set, computers, and accessories. The provision of these equipment and other requirements would enhance operating capacities of these departments. The absence of departments such as Trade (Business Advisory Center) and Forestry Commission has adversely affected the smooth running of their respective sectors in the district. The Municipal Forestry Commission and Trade & Industry Department of the Birim Central Municipality take oversight responsibility of the respective sectors in the Birim South District.

Table 1.7: Decentralized and Non-Decentralized Departments of Birim South District Assembly

No	DEPARTMENT	EXISTING PERSONNEL	EXISTING EQUIPMENT	PROBLEMS	PERSONNEL REQUIRED	EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
1.	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE	48 Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff	Three Vehicles Six Motor bikes Two Printers Eleven Computers and Accessories	District Director's Accommodation. Funds to run the office. Furniture problems and infrastructure for KG	Thirteen Teaching and Non-teaching staff	Three Computers and Accessories Two Motor bikes Two Printers Two Comb Binding machine Two Big Staple Machine Two Perforator Machines
2.	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	Five (5) District Agric Officer Three (3) Agric Extension Agents (AEA) One Messenger One Secretary One Security man	Two laptops One Printer One vehicle Three motor bikes	Lack of permanent office accommodation uncompleted place for use as Office Insufficient office equipment Lack of logistics to facilitate filed activities	AEAs 10 DAO (Supervisors) 1 1-WIAD Officer (Female) Storekeeper 1 Accountant 1	4x4 Pickups 1 Motor-bikes 10 Ten Office tables and Twenty chairs Computer and Accessories 3 Photocopiers 1

		One Cleaner Two Labourers Five Youth in Extension		Unavailable transport and travel money for monitoring and supervision Lack of depot for fertilizers storage Abuse of protective wears or gears for field officers		Telephone (land line) 1 Floor carpet (set) 1 Ceiling fans 10 GPS and Programmable Calculator
3	BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRY	Registration Officer.	A table and Chair	Inadequate office furniture Lack of computer and accessories	Additional registration officer	Computer and accessories Stationery
4.	NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORG. (NADMO)	District Coordinator and 40 supporting staff	Three (3) Office tables Six (6) office chairs One computer	Some of the personnel sit outside due to inadequate office furniture Lack of Computer and accessories Lack of funding Limited office space	none	Two (2) additional tables and six (6) chairs Stationery, fire extinguishers Telephone facility Official vehicle Office Cabinets Computer and accessories Digital camrea
5.	YOUTH EMPLOMENT PROGRAMME	District Coordinator	A table and chair	Inadequate office furniture Lack of computer and accessories	Deputy Coordinator Accounts Officer (1) Secretary (1)	Computer and accessories
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT	Skilled (10) Unskilled (4)	Computer and accessories Cabinets Motor bikes (3)	Inadequate officer/labourers Inadequate sanitary tools and equipment Defective and unhygienic public latrine		Roll on (1) Tractor (1) Litter bins (15) Official vehicle
7	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	One Senior Social Development Officer One Assistant Social Development Officer Three Community Development Officer	Office furniture	Inadequate logistics Lack of inadequate office furniture Lack of computer and accessories Inadequate office accommodation	One Senior Social Development Officer One Assistant Social Development Officer Three (3) Community Development Officer	Computer and accessories Additional office furniture Vehicle File Cabinet Motor bike

		Three Asst. Community Development Officers One Mass Education Officer One Principal Asst. Social Development Officer One Snr. Technical Instructor One Mass Education Instructor			Three (3) Asst. Community Development Officers One (1) Mass Education Officer One (1) Asst. Mass Education Officer One (1) Principal Asst. Social Development Officer One (1) Snr. Technical Instructor One (1) Mass Education Instructor	
8.	DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVES	One	One Office Table Three Office Chairs One Ceiling Fun/light	Inadequate office logistic and furniture Lack of funds Inadequate staff personnel	Five officers	Cabinets 1 Office tables 3 Office chairs 6 Stapler 2 Motor bike 1 a/4 sheets and calculator Computer and accessories
9	DEPT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	District Director Draughtsman(4)	Table 1 Chairs 8 Drawing boards 2 GPS -2 Desktop Computers -2 Printers- 2	Inadequate office furniture and logistics Lack of computer and accessories	<u>Personnel needs</u> Draught men 2 Administrator 1 Cleaner 1 Secretary 1	Compass 2 Measuring tape 4 Drawing pen (set) 6 t. square 6 set squares 6 sets planning scale 3 drawing boards 4
10	NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION (NCCE)	District Director 1 Principal field officers 3	Table 1 Chair 1	Impress for operation is irregular Inadequate office furniture and logistics i.e. computer and accessories	Additional officers 1 Field officers 1 ACEO 1 Accounts officer 1	

11	NATIONAL SERVICE SECRETARIAT	District Co-ordinator Ass. Co-ordinator	Table and Chairs	Inadequate office furniture and logistics		Additional furniture and logistics e.g. computer and accessories
12	GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE	17 Personnel	Fire Tenders (FS 442)	Shortage of personnel Lack of fire hydrant Servicing of the pierce fire tender has been long overdue Fuel gauge are not serviceable Institutions refusing to comply with safety regulations.	37 Personnel	Computer Printer Photocopy Machine Pick-UP TRACK Road traffic coalition extrication tools Stationeries
13	BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRY	1 District Registrar and 5 Volunteers		1.Lack of cabinet to keep first and last life documents 2.Inadequate office space to keep machines		Furniture Office space Cabinet
14	DISTRICT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					

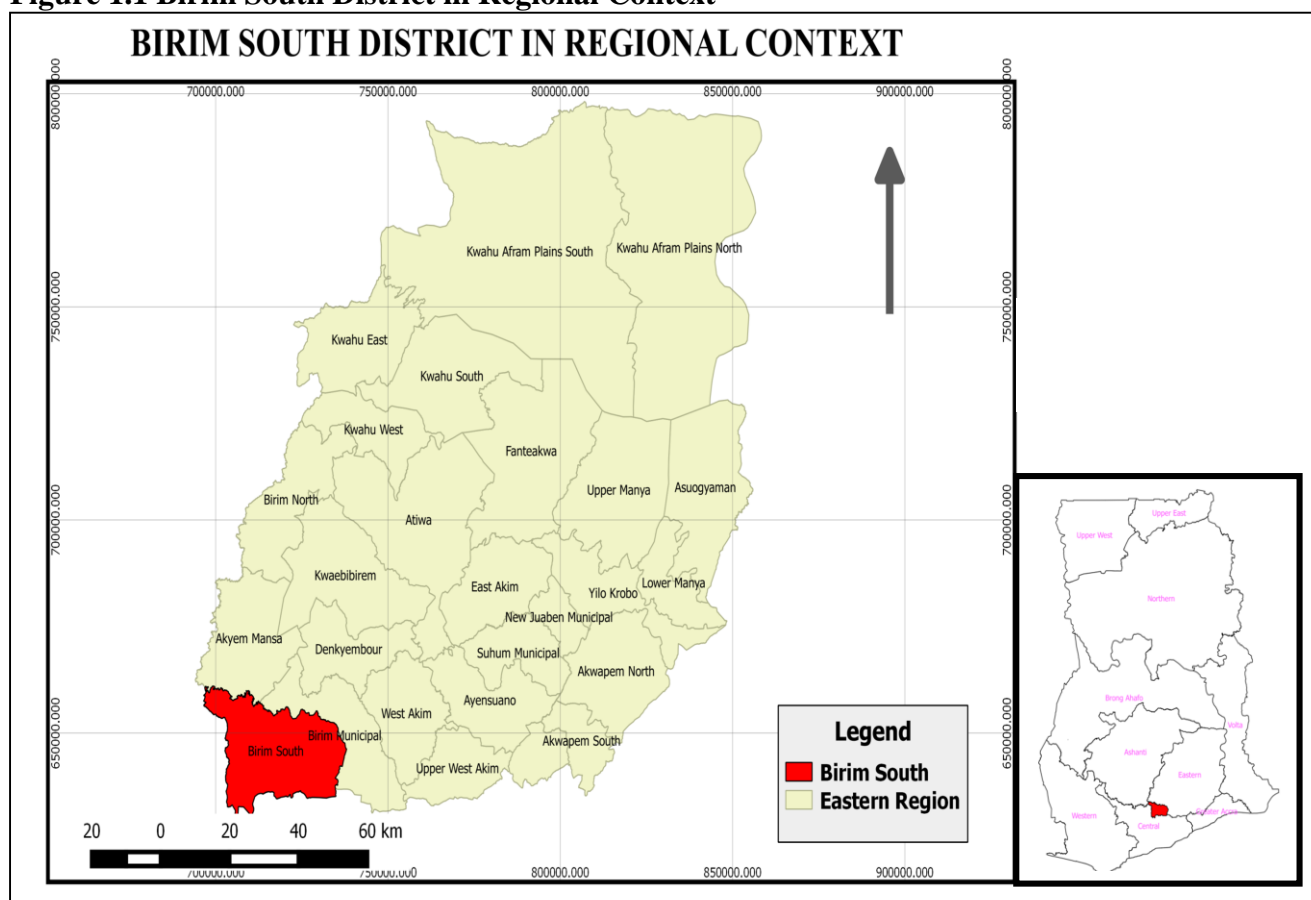
Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.3 Physical and Natural Environment

1.3.3.1 Location and Size of the District

The Birim South District was created in 2008 by L.I 1850. It was carved out of the former Birim South District now Birim Central Municipal as part of the government’s decentralization programme. Akim Swedru is the District capital. The District covers an estimated land area of 299.50sqkm. It shares boundaries with Birim Central in the North-east, Assin North (West) and Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa and Agona to the South.

Figure 1.1 Birim South District in Regional Context



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.3.2 Relief and Drainage

The district is mostly undulating and hilly and lies within the semi-deciduous forest zone. The underlying rock formation is mainly made up of the upper Birimian rocks. These rocks consist predominantly of volcanic lava, schist, hyalites and greywacke with; minor granite intrusions and normally gives rise to salty clay soil without course materials. The topography of Birim South District is hilly, consisting of lava flows and schist which in some cases rise to 61 meters above sea level. Hyalite (silica) and greywacke (hardened sandstone) areas have low relief and experience relatively low rainfall.

The district is drained by the Birim River. Its major tributaries include Funso, Apetesu, Asikasu, Ahonfra, Akwassua, Nsuta, Adim, Tropea and Kasawere. Even though greater part of the Birim River system in the district is permanent, it is not put to much use. It can be harnessed to serve as a source of pipe borne water supply to serve most of the communities near-by and for agricultural purposes especially in the dry season.

1.3.3.3 Vegetation

The vegetation is mostly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth endowed with economic trees. The District falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest region leading to high degree of rainfall for crop cultivation and human use. Human activities such as bad farming practices, lumbering (especially chain saw and firewood operations), illegal mining and construction works have had negative impact on the vegetation over the years resulting in scattered parcels of secondary forest.

1.3.4 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in General

The District falls within the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences substantial amount of precipitation/rainfall. Annually rainfall is between 130cm and 160cm reaching its maximum during the two peak periods of May to June and September-October. This promotes intensive farming activities within these two periods i.e. May to June and September to October. The relative humidity is about 56 percent in the dry season and 70 percent in the raining season. The temperature ranges from of 25.2°C and 27.5°C. The undulating nature of the topography occasionally results to flooding in some communities during the peak period of the rainy season. There is the need for the District to build capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization to enhance disaster response to disaster.

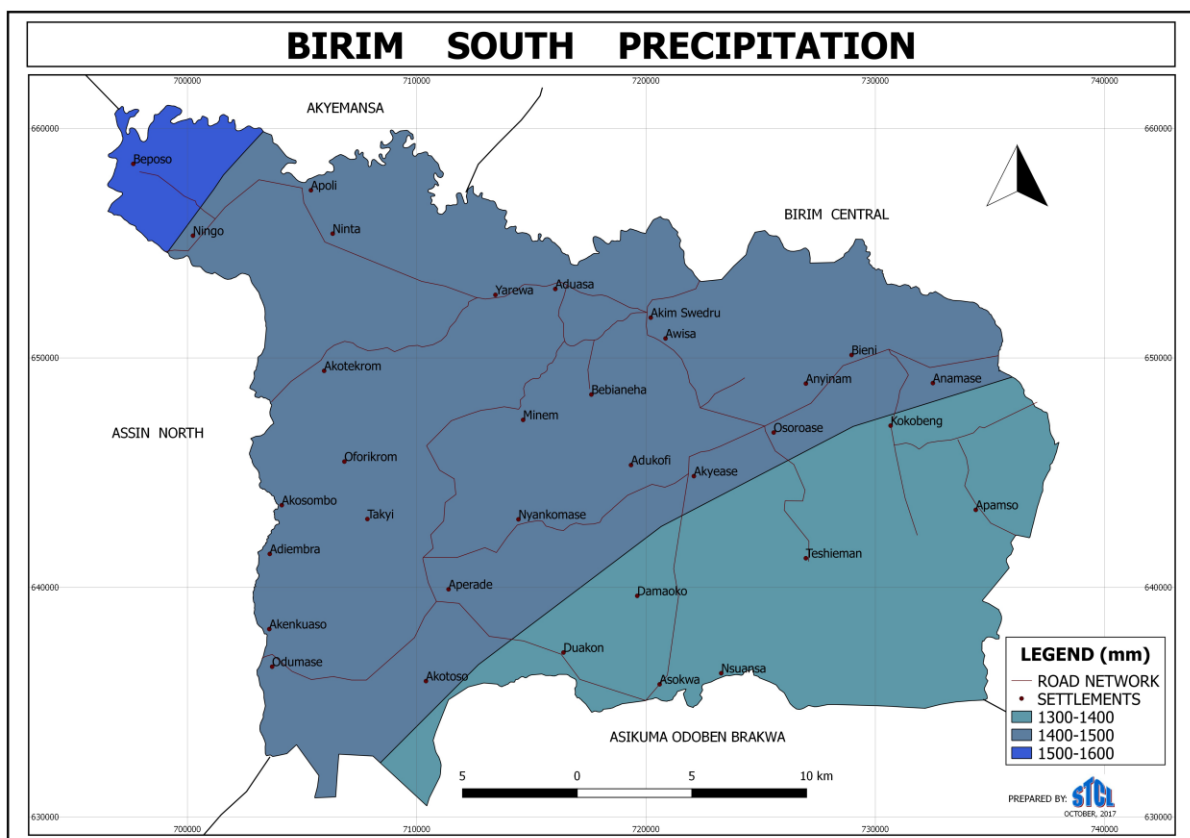
Recent changes in climate, such as warmer temperatures in certain part of the district, have already had significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. These have affected species distributions, population sizes, and the timing of reproduction or migration events, as well as the frequency of pest and disease outbreaks. Besides Climate change, order drivers of

biodiversity in the district and other parts of the region include land use change, invasive species, over exploitation and pollution. Other drivers are changes in human population and changes in incomes and life style.

Mining activities such as sand wining and galamsey activities for gold and diamond over the years have wrecked considerable havoc on farm lands by removing of the topsoil and also leaving gaping holes, which are most often filled with water and serving as death traps to unsuspecting people.

Some farming activities have also rendered some cultivated areas cleared instead of the usual forest cover. Practices such as inappropriate land preparation and irregular use of fertilizers to sustain growth of cultivated crops have led to a reduction of soil fertility. Figure 1.1 shows the precipitation of the District.

Figure 1.2: Precipitation of the Birim South District



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.4 Water Security, Sanitation and Waste Management

1.3.4.1 Water Security

The quality, accessibility and availability of potable water is very vital for the socioeconomic development of every society. There are about 9 main sources of water for households within the District. Out of this six (6) are potable sources whiles the remaining three (3) are considered

not potable sources. The potable sources include: In house tap, in yard tap, in yard well (covered), public well (covered), borehole and public taps whereas the non-potable sources include: in yard well (not covered), surface water (river/streams), and public well (not covered). Major sources of water supply in district include pipe borne water, boreholes, wells, streams and rivers. Pipe borne water is concentrated in urban areas such as Akim Swedru the District Capital and Achiase. Aperature operates small town water system which distributes water through 17 standpipes and connects about 120 households in Aperature. Manual boreholes, wells, and streams or rivers are dominant in the rural areas.

Boreholes and wells are also available in the urban areas as supplement due to inadequate and unreliable pipe borne water supply from the Ghana Water Company. This is attributed to poor capacities of equipment and the fact that some of the facilities are either very old or broken down. The situation is even aggravated by the high rate of expansion in the district capital and other urban centres. There is therefore the need to extend pipe borne water to growing communities with population above the threshold of borehole facilities. A typical example is Akim Achiase which is under Ghana Water Company but hardly enjoys the facility.

In recent times, donor organizations like the Christian Broadcasting Network, Japan Embassy and the Chinese Government have contributed to the improvement of water supply through the provision of mechanized/ manual boreholes and Hand Dug wells with pumps.

Table 1.8 shows water facility in the district by Area Council. The District has a total of 173 water facilities. Out of the 173 water facilities, 36 are not functioning while 56 are functioning but need maintenance. In terms of facility type, boreholes with pump (128) have the highest concentration, whereas solar panel (10) boreholes have the least concentration. Swedru Area Council has the highest number of facilities (81) followed by Achiase (48) and Aperature (41). Currently, the potable water coverage in district is 62.5 percent.

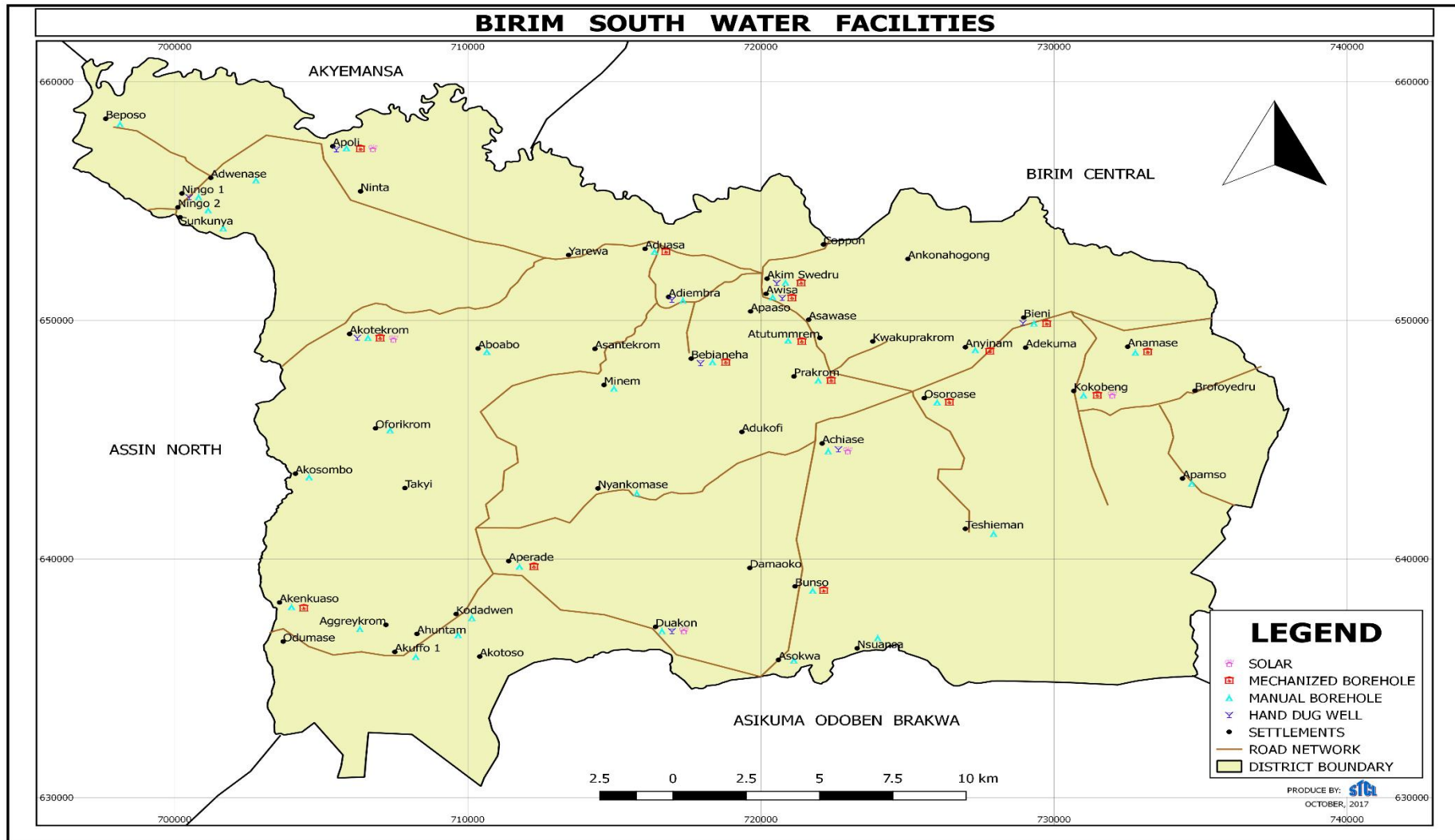
Poor management (operation and maintenance) of water facilities especially in the rural areas is one of the problems associated with water supply. This has resulted from the low capacity of the Water and Sanitation Teams to run the facilities. In most communities, these teams are non-existent or do not have the full composition.

Table 1.8: Type of Water Facility by Area Councils

TYPE OF FACILITY	SWEDRU	ACHIASE	APERADE	TOTAL
HDW	4	7	1	12
Borehole With Pumps	62	29	37	128
Mechanized Boreholes	12	8	4	23
Solar	3	4	3	10
Total	81	48	44	173

Source: BSDA DWST, 2017

Figure 1.3: Water facilities in the district

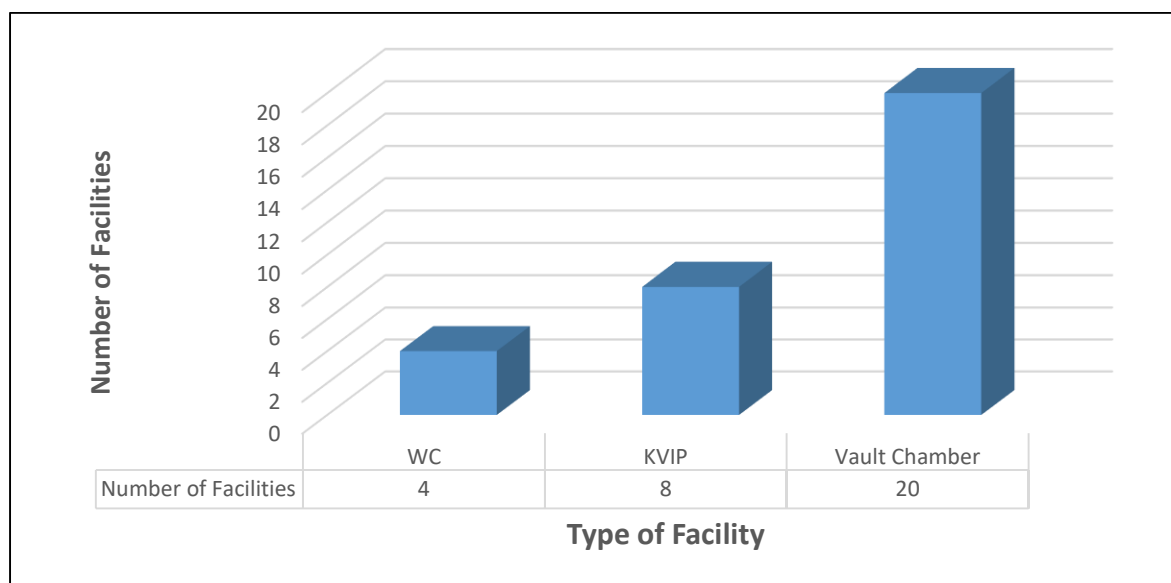


Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.4.2 Sanitation and Waste Management

There are 32 public toilets in the District. This is distributed between vault chamber (20), Water Closet (4) and KVIP (8). Evidently, vault chamber toilet is preferred over the water closet and KVIP

Table 1.4: Inventory of Public Toilets in Birim South District



Source: District Environmental Health Unit 2017

Solid Waste Management

The collection, transportation and disposal of solid and liquid waste are the sole responsibility of the District Assembly which operates through the Zoomlion Company limited. Solid waste is done in three ways: door to door, dumping at refuse site and communal container system. Door to door services is usually provided to middle class in communities such as Swedru, Awisa and Achiasie. District Assembly uses 15 refuse containers for the communal container. The District Environmental Health unit in collaboration with Zoomlion regularly administered refuse collection for onward disposal from markets, lorry parks and other public centres.

The District has two (2) land fill sites, one in Aduasua and other in Achaise. In an attempt to improve the general waste management, the district acquired six (6) acres of land at Aduasa which has been developed by the Zoomlion Ghana limited. Three (3) acres are being used for solid waste management and the rest for liquid waste management.

Notwithstanding this development, most of the refuse dumps have developed into severe eye-sore monuments partly due to the act of crude dumping. Frequent breakdown of the already ill-provided wheel barrow as well as lack of cesspit emptier are compounding the problem.

Figure 1.5: Sanitation of the Birim South District



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.4 Natural and man-made disasters

Climate change has brought about a dramatic change in the weather pattern in Birim South District resulting in unusual rainstorms, flash floods and bushfires which often leave in their trails destruction to livelihoods and vital socio economic infrastructure such as houses, schools, roads bridges and crops. The most common disasters in the district include:

1. Flooding
2. Ripping of roofs and collapse of building by rainstorm
3. Destruction of farms by rainstorm and bushfires, locust invasion
4. Epidemics. (I.e. cholera)

The district counts on scarce equipment and personnel to confront any sudden disaster. The fire department do not have adequate infrastructure such as fire hydrants. Measures set in place to prevent occurrence of the disaster in the district include:

- Embarking on massive tree planting to serve as windbreaks and improve the vegetative cover.
- Enforcing building regulation to reduce the occurrence of indiscriminate building in risky areas or in risky conditions
- Adhering to early warning systems:
 - ✓ January to March: Bush Fire Occurrence period
 - ✓ April to June: Diarrhea, Malaria peak period, flooding
 - ✓ July to September: Cholera peak period
 - ✓ October to March: Cerebral Spinal Meningitis (CSM)

1.3.5 Natural Resource Management

1.3.5.1 Forest Reserves

The forest reserve in the district covers areas around Apoli, Aduasa, Aperade, Osorase and its surroundings. The forest produces commercial wood species such as Odum, Wawa, Ofram, Asamfra, Mahogany, Okyenkyen etc. The vegetative cover is suitable for intensive agricultural and agro-based industrial activities including food processing, sawmill or wood processing. Unfortunately, human activities such as bad farming practices, lumbering (especially chain saw and firewood operations), illegal mining, construction works have had negative impact on the vegetation over the years resulting in scattered parcels of secondary forest. However pragmatic

measures should be adopted to protect the forest cover in terms of reforestation and checking of illegal chain saw operators.

1.3.5.2 Mineral Reserves

As shown in the geology map in figure 1.6, the under lying rock of the district is about 95 percent granite, about 4 percent alluvial and 1 percent birrimian. Areas where gold and diamond have been discovered are usually areas with alluvial deposits. The table 1.8 shows the distribution of mineral deposits in the district. Communities in Aduasa are endowed with diamond. Apoli communities, parts of Achiase, Biani, and Awisa are endowed. There are no formal mining activities in the district as far as gold and diamond are concerned. However, illegal mining activities were identified in Aduasa and Nkranfoum. Sand for construction are common in kokoben, Anyinam, Osorase and Aperade. Sand winning activities are being carried out in these communities by small scale sand winning operators.

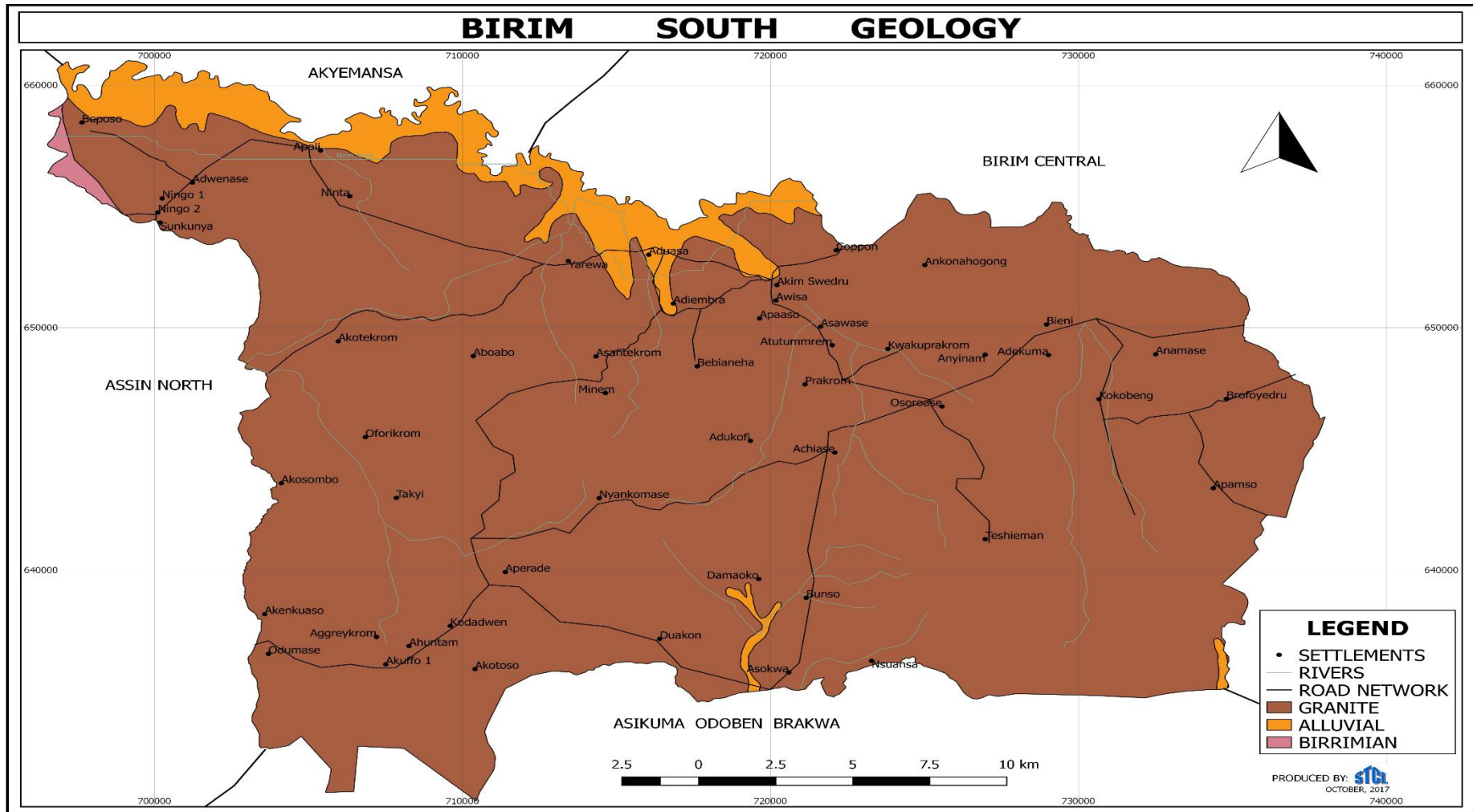
The illegal mining activities over the year has wrecked considerable havoc on farm lands by stripping the land of the topsoil and also leaving gaping holes most times filled with water and serving as death traps to unsuspecting people.

Table 1.9: Mineral reserves in the District

No	Name of the community	Area council	Mineral
1	Akyem Adenkyesu	Swedru	Diamond
2	Aduasa Apenkwa	Swedru	Diamond
3	Aduasa Odumase	Swedru	Diamond
4	Apoli Beposo	Swedru	Diamond
5	Apoli Ningo	Swedru	Sand
6	Apoli	Swedru	Gold and diamond
7	Apoli Nkranfuom	Swedru	Gold and diamond
8	Aperade L/A	Aperade	Sand
9	Aperade Salem	Aperade	Sand
10	Akyem Osorase	Achiase	Sand
11	Anyinam Kotoku	Achiase	Sand
12	Akyem Kokoben Electoral Area	Achiase	sand
13	Achiase		

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2017

Figure 1.6: Geology of the Birim South District



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.6 Population Distribution and Demography

Table 1.9 presents the distribution of population by locality of residence in the Birim South District. The total population of the district is 138,041 (projected from 2010 Population, 119,767) representing 4.5 percent of the population of the Eastern Region (3,050,124). Sex disaggregation of the population in the district follows both the national and regional trends where females outnumber males. Females represent 51.6 percent of the population against 48.4 percent males. The sex ratio in the district is 93.8 implying that to every 100 females there are 94 males. The urban sex ratio is 89 and rural is 98 to every 100 females respectively.

Table 1.10: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,041	100.0	65,569	100.0	72,472	100
Male	66,812	48.4	30883	47.1	35,941	49.6
Female	71,229	51.6	34686	52.9	36,531	50.4
Sex Ratio	93.8		89.1		98.4	
Percent of regional population	4.5		5.0		4.2	

Source: Computed from 2010 PHC Birim South District Analytical Report, GSS

1.3.6.1 Age and Sex Structure

In general, the Birim South district is youthful population with females in the majority. Table 1.11 presents the age structure of the population by sex and age group in 2017. Persons under 15 years (children) has the highest population of 55,354 occupying 40.1 percent of the population followed by persons aged 30-59 years (adults) with a population of 36,581 (26.5%). The number of persons aged 15-24 years (youth) is 25,676 representing less than a fifth (18.6%) of the district's population is the third highest contributor to the district's population, this followed by persons aged 60+ (60 years and older) who are represented by 8.5 percent. The age group with the least contribution to the district's population is 25-29 years (young adults) occupying a percentage of 6.3, it must however be noted that it is the only age group that is made up of only one 5 year group.

For children and youths, the number of males outnumbers the number of females, on the other hand as age advances from young adults to the aged, the number of females forms the majority.

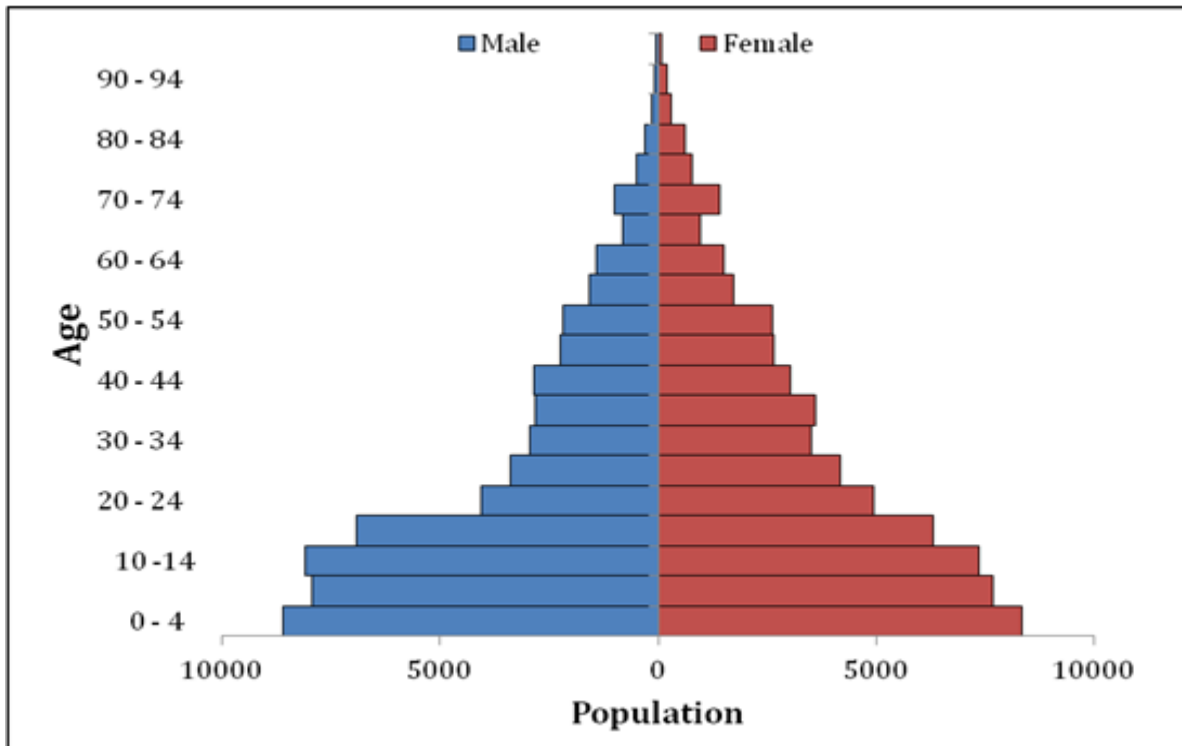
Table 1.11: Age Structure by sex and age group

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	138,041	100	66,812	100	71,229	100
Under 15	55,354	40.1	28,395	42.5	26,959	37.8
15 - 24	25,676	18.6	12,694	19	12,981	18.2
25 - 29	8,697	6.3	3,875	5.8	4,821	6.8
30 - 59	36,581	26.5	16,837	25.2	19,744	27.8
60+	11,733	8.5	5,011	7.5	6,723	9.4

Source: Computed from 2010 PHC Birim South District Analytical Report, GSS

Age sex structure is graphically displayed by the population pyramid in Figure 1.7 The population pyramid graphically displays population's age and sex composition. The horizontal bars express the number of males and females in each age group. As the population in each age group age, they inevitably loose members because of death or migration. The bars in the pyramid show the population within the various age groups in the district as at the 2010 PHC. Figure 2.1 shows a broad base pyramid which narrows as population ages. The proportion of the population within 0-19 age group forms the broad base of the pyramid which indicates that the population of the district is very young. This implies that enough resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care and employment opportunities for the youth.

Figure 1.7: Population Pyramid of the Birim South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

1.3.6.2 Fertility and Mortality

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. This rate is sometimes stated as the number of children women are having today. General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a given year.

Fertility refers to the number of live births per 1000 women. The Total Fertility Rate for the district is 3.9. The General Fertility Rate is 116.1 births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 27.3 per 1000 population. The crude death rate for the district is 11.3 per 1000. More female deaths are observed than males for all ages.

Table.1.12 shows the TFR, GFR and CBR by Districts in the Eastern Region. The District has a total population of 119,767 of which women between the ages 15-49 are 35,212. The TFR in 2010 for the District for women between the ages 15-49 is about 3.9 births per 1,000 women which is higher than the Regional figure of 3.5. The GFR on the other hand for women between the ages 15-49 is 114.3 live births per 1,000 women, which is higher than the regional average of 103.9 births per 1,000 women in the age range 15-49 years whilst the CBR is 27.2 live births per 1,000 population in the Birim South District.

Table1.12: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district

Districts	Population	Number of women (15-49 years)	Number of Births in the last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
Eastern Region	2,633,154	643,534	66,840	3.50	103.90	25.40
Birim South	119,767	28,227	3,227	3.90	114.30	26.90

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 population and Housing Census

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. The death rate (crude death rate) is the number of deaths per thousand populations in that population in a given year.

Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is the number of deaths in a specific age group per 1,000 population of that age group. Because mortality varies greatly by age and sex, age-specific death rates are often given separately for males and females in a population.

1.3.6.3 Household size, composition and structure

The district has a household population of 117,940 with a total number of 28,800 households. The average household size in the district is about 4 persons. Children constitute the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 42.6 percent. Nuclear household form 30.6 percent. Heads form about 24.4 percent. Extended households (head, spouse(s) and children and head's relatives) constitute 19.0 percent of the total household population in the district.

1.3.6.4 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

As at 2010 the total population of migrants in the district were 28,238 (GSS, 2010). Migrants in the district are made of persons from p the eastern region and other regions and persons from outside Ghana. The proportion of migrants from the Brong-Ahafo (22.7%) and migrants outside Ghana (19.5%) are the highest for migrants who stayed in the District for 5-9 years. The Upper West recorded the lowest (8.9%) proportion of migrants in the same time period.

The movement of persons into the district could be attributed to both push factors the place of origin and pull factors from the district. The pull factors in the Birim South district could be

favourable economic, social, political, environmental, and cultural conditions. The pattern of movement shows that in less than 9 years 58 percent of all migrants entered the District. This suggests that the influx of persons into the district has been increasing in recent times.

1.3.6.4 Implications for development

Giving the demographic characteristics of the district gender dimensions of policies and planning must not be underestimated. Investment in the education of young people must be emphasized as a key policy as is already being done but with a long-term plan that ensures their employment as well. These are necessary for the young female population whose age for child bearing is reduced to even below 15 years. Reproductive health programmes should therefore be incorporated as components of the educational programmes. The 2000 Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy will have to be implemented as a component of the educational curricula.

1.3.7 Gender

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

In spite of the pivotal role women play within the family, community and the District at large, very few occupy key decision-making positions in any of the sectors of economic, political and social life. They are relegated to the background as far as public decision-making is concerned. Out of 39 Assembly members, only three (3) are females including one elected member. This

is because no concrete policy measures are in place to ensure that the structured inequalities between women and men are taken into account in promoting participation in policy decisions.

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

- Provision of regular budgetary allocations for building the capacity of Assembly women
- Ensuring equal access to resources, opportunities and funds for development.
- Collaborate with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) and NCCE to sensitize the general public in order to understand and support gender equality policies
- Advocate that 50% of government appointments to District Assemblies are women
- Strict enforcement of existing legislation and sanctions against perpetrators of any cultural or religious practices that negatively affect the welfare, health, dignity and rights of women in the District.
- Provision of protection and support for abused women and children
- Institute informal entrepreneurial skill training for women groups

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

1.3.8 Settlement Systems

The Birim South District exhibits a typical forest settlement typology. The settlement type is predominantly rural with nucleated pattern. There are few dispersed settlements but these are basically farm houses. The major settlements are located along the arterial roads and the railways and it appears the road hierarchies determine the settlement hierarchies, thus showing a typical structure. Houses are generally of the compound type except the developing ones which have western type of houses with modern facilities. The rural settlements have local architecture and wall and roofing are generally made of swish/wattle and daub and thatch

respectively. The major land uses are agriculture (food cash crops) settlements, infrastructure networks, utility installations, forest and midlands and open spaces. The urban centres have land uses like commerce, industry, recreation and public amenities. The rural settlements have a few public structures which are basically schools and Cocoa sheds.

The location of the Achiase is strategic and contributes to its growth. It is averagely accessible to three districts from the central region namely Assin North, Asikuma Odoben-Brakwa and Agona. This explains the vibrant economic atmosphere in Achiase. Unfortunately, the proximity of Akyem Swedru to Akyem Oda adversely affects economic activities in the District Capital. Residents in Swedru, mostly carry out their commercial activities in Oda, the capital of Birim Central. The physical accessibility in the District could be more efficient if the road surfaces are improved.

1.3.8.1 Population Distribution by Settlements

The definition of rural and urban areas differs from country to country. The general perception is that urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population to refer to those living in villages or the country side.

The Ghana Statistical Service (2010) classifies urban areas as communities with population of 5,000 or more and rural areas have populations below 5,000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activities. Urban areas on the other hand have the features of high utility services like electricity, water waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce over agriculture.

Based on these definitions, only four (4) communities were found to be urban in the Birim South District as of 2017. The remaining settlements are considered rural. This implies that the urban communities take 47.5 percent of the district's population as against 52.5 percent in the rural areas. The district is rural in terms of population distribution. The distribution of the population is indicated in Table 1.13.

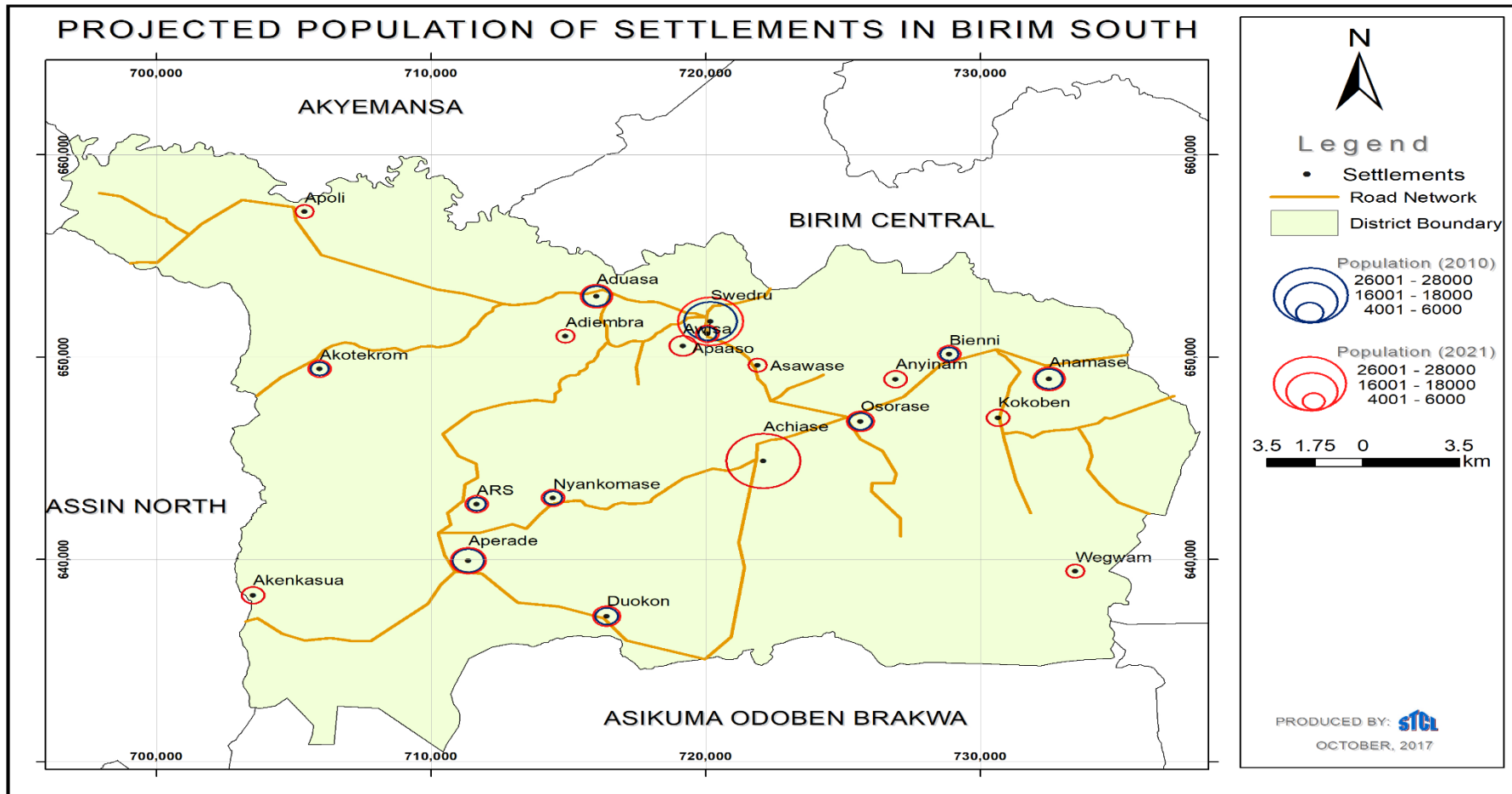
Table 1.13: Rural and Urban Population in District

Settlement	2010 Population	Percentage of District Population
Achiase	31,611	22.9
Swedru	21,534	15.6
Aperade	8,421	6.1
Aduasa	6,626	4.8
Total Urban Population (A)	65,569	47.5
Total Rural Population	72,472	52.5
Total Population	138,041	100

Source: Computed from 2010 PHC Birim South District Analytical Report, GSS

1.3.8.2 Spatial Distribution of Services

Figure 1.8: Projected Population of settlements

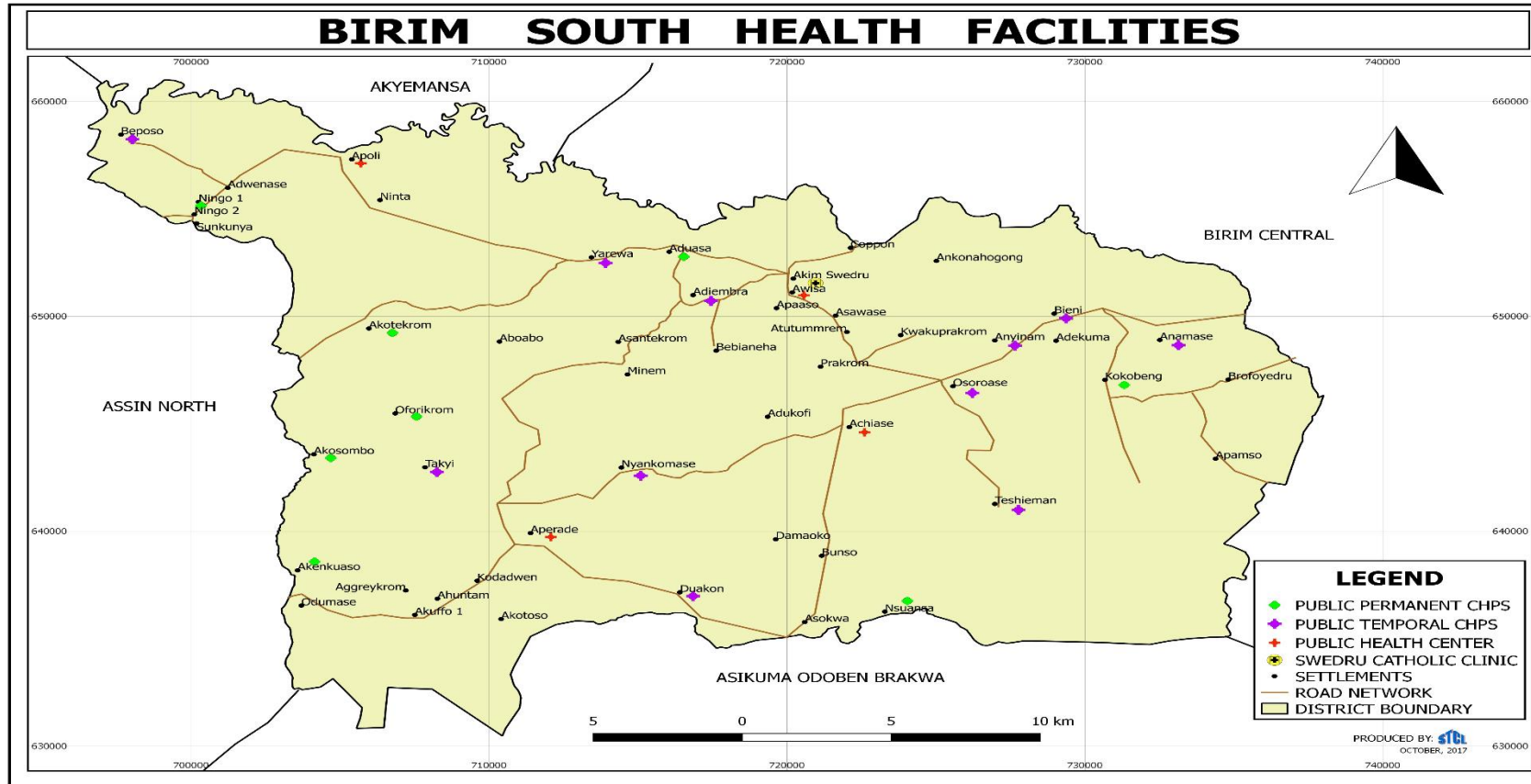


Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

Health

The Distribution of health personnel and facilities is skewed towards Akim Swedru while the facilities are clustered in terms of levels and numbers.

Figure 1.9: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities in the District



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

Education

The educational institutions are concentrated in the urban areas especially the private basic schools and the senior high schools at Akim Swedru, Apirede and Akim Achiase. Few schools are found at other centres like Awisa, Apoli, Anamase, Aduasa and Akenkansu

Figure 1.10: Spatial Distribution of Educational facilities in the District



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.9 Trade, Commerce and Industry

The major activities with respect to commerce, trade and industry include trading services, agriculture, small-scale processing and manufacturing. Trading is mainly concentrated in general goods, provisions and textiles. The common scene is the large number of hawkers on the streets, erection of kiosk and numerous “table top” activities. Achiase is the main commercial centre of the District. These activities are predominant in urban centers in Achiase, Swedru and Aperade and in fact the environment in which they operate leaves much to be desired.

The major marketing centers are located in Akim Swedru, Achiase, Akenkansu, Aperade and Anamase are basically periodic except the Achiase market which serves both periodic and daily purposes. Commodities traded are principally foodstuffs and general goods including manufactured goods. The influence of the major markets transcends the District to as far as Accra but have very poor infrastructure. The urban-based activities are scattered throughout town not conforming to any proper land use. This practice has serious environmental implications in terms of pollution and aesthetics.

1.3.10 Financial Sector

The Financial sector is mainly operated by three banks namely South Birim rural bank, Akyem Bosome rural bank and Group Ndoum. These banks and their branches totalling six (8) in the District in six (6) (communities) as shown in Table 1.14. There are other micro finance institutions in the district which operates on a small scale.

Table 1.14: Financial Institutions

No.	Financial Institution	Location	Type
1	Bosome Rural Bank	Swedru	Rural Bank
2	South Birim Rural Bank	Achiase	Rural Bank
3	GN Bank	Achiase	Commercial Bank
4	GN Bank	Swedru	Commercial Bank
5	GN Bank	Aduasa	Micro- Finannce
6	South Birim Rural Bank	Aperade	Rural Bank
7	Epicenter Bank	Kokobeng	Credit Union
8	Epicenter Bank	Akortekrom	Credit Union

Source: BSDA DPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.3.11 Postal Telecommunication

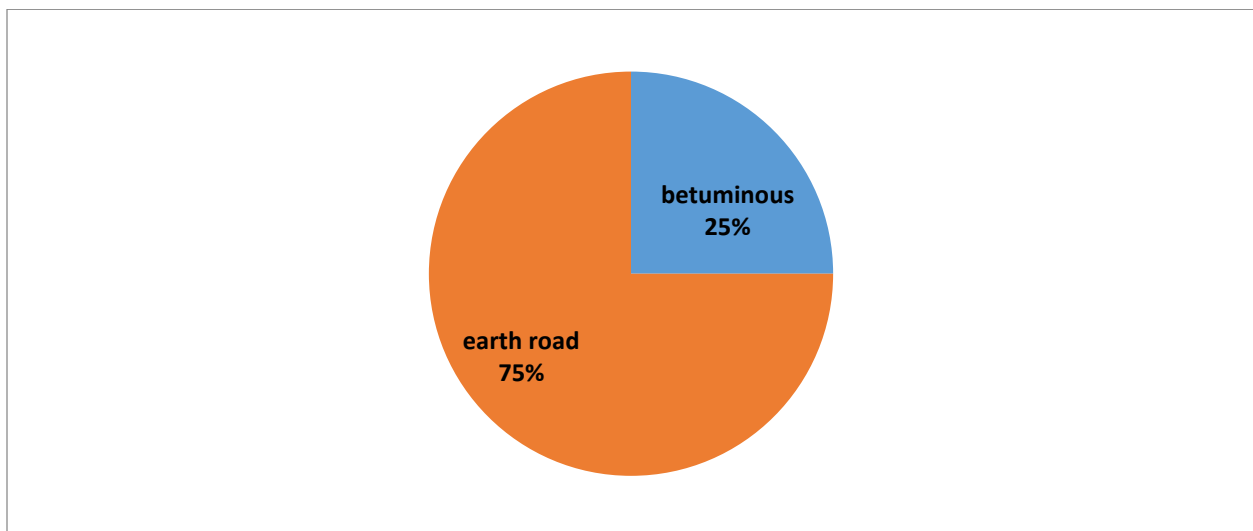
Postal and Telecommunication facilities though not adequate have seen some improvement in recent times. The Postal Services in the District are located at Akim Swedru and Akim Achiase. The facilities are supported by postal agencies distributed in Swedru, Aperade, Anamase and Achiase.

1.3.12 Road and transport

Road which links the District Capital to Central Region through Assin Fosu, and Greater Accra region through Birim Central Municipality are the major modes of transport in the District. The road sector is regarded as the only reliable mode of transport in the District.

A network of major, minor and feeder roads as well as tracks which serve the District to facilitate and promote commercial activities among various communities and with other parts of the country. Figure shows that Total length of road in the district is 225.97km, bituminous surface roads constitute 25 percent (56.6 km) and while gravel earth surface roads constitute 75 percent (169.37km). The table shows the various classes of roads and their conditions. Access roads are the commonest with mostly earthed surfaces.

Figure 1.15: Road Surface in the Birim South District



Source: BSDA DPCU Field Survey, 2017

The road sector is regarded as the only reliable mode of transport in the District. In the table below, A network of major, minor and feeder roads as well as tracks which serve the District facilitate and promote commercial activities among various communities and also with other parts of the country. The conditions of the main roads linking the major settlements in the District are deteriorating. Few feeder roads have been resurfaced. These notwithstanding there are some major access roads in Swedru Township which are still in deplorable state.

Table 1.16: Conditions of road in the Birim South District

ROADS	DISTANCE (KM)	CLASS	CONDITION	TYPE OF ROAD SURFACE
Oda – Swedru- Achiase	13	Inter-district	Fair	Bituminous
Achiase – Aperade	4.6	Inter-district	Good	Bituminous
Aperade - Amanfopon	11.7	Inter-district	Fair	Earth road
Aperade – Bommoden	4.6	Connector	Good	Earth road
Aperade – Akenkansu	10	Inter-district	Bad	Earth road
Achiase – Kynan Jn.	18	Inter-district	Bad	Bituminous
Anamase – Kokoben - Asanteman	11	Inter-district	Good	Bituminous
Kokoben - Edenso	4.5	Access	Fair	Earth road
Osorase - Teshiman	8.3	Access	Bad	Earth road
Otopa – Otopa Jn.	1.3	Access	Fair	Earth road
Akim Swedru- Apoli Ningo	25.2	Inter-district	Fair	Bituminous / Earth Road
Beposo Jn. - Beposo	4.1	Access	Fair	Earth road
Bebianha Jn. - Bebianha	2	Access	Fair	Earth road
Akim Swedru- Adiembra – Aduase	5.9	Connector	Fair	Earth road
Nyamina-Nsuasa – Kwame Adjei	3.4	Connector	Fair	Earth road
Apoli Ningo - Sunkwenya	3.8	Inter-district	Good	Earth road
Nkranfum Jn. - Nkranfum	5.5	Access	Fair	Earth road
Ayensu Jn - Ayensu	0.6	Access	Fair	Earth road
Ofosukrom Jn. - Ofosukrom	2.4	Access	Fair	Earth road
Kroboase Jn. – Yaw Sawuru	4.1	Connector	Bad	Earth road
Oboba – Anyinabrim	5.1	Connector	Good	Earth road
Aggraykrom Jn. - Aggraykrom	2	Access	Fair	Earth road
Akinkansu - Akomase	3.2	Access	Fair	Earth road
Bommoden – Aboabo Parkso	7	Connector	Good	Earth road
Anyinabrom – Sinakrom Jn.	4.8	Connector	Good	Earth road
Nyamebkyere Jn. - Adabo	3.5	Access	Fair	Earth road
Ayigbefomu Jn. - Ayigefomu	1	Access	Fair	Earth road
Adabo - Motto	1	Access	Fair	Earth road
Akosombo - Akenkansu	5.6	Connector	Fair	Earth road
Akortekrom – Achiasehene akora	5	Access	Bad	Earth road
Asikaso Jn. - Asikaso	4.3	Access	Fair	Earth road
Nsonyameye Jn. - Nsonyameye	1.2	Access	Bad	Earth road
Mufam – Apamso Jn	7.1	Inter district	Fair	Earth road
Aperade - Oforikrom	8.7	Connector	Good	Earth road
Atuntumbrim Jn. - Atuntumbrim	1.7	Access	Fair	Earth road
Prakrom Jn. - Prakrom	1.25	Connector	Fair	Earth road

Beposo Jn - Odomase	17.12	Inter district	Fair	Earth road
Aforo Jn - Aforo	0.5	Access	Fair	Earth road
Anyinam -Adekuma	1.9	Access	Bad	Earth road
Total Length	225.97km			

Source: Works Department, Birim Central Municipal, 2017

1.3.13 Energy

Electricity, LPG and fuel wood are the main sources of energy in the District. LPG and fuel wood are used for cooking and small scale industrial and commercial activities while electricity is used for lightning. The district has three (3) LPG supply points in Swedru, Asawase and Achiase. The two fuel feeling stations are located in Achiase and two more are under construction in Akyem Swedru.

1.3.14 Hierarchy of Settlement

The distribution of services in the district was analysed by employing the scalogram technique. Functional matrix (scalogram) was carried out to determine the nature and spatial equity in the distribution of economic and social facilities in the District. It is also used to show the sphere of influence of selected facilities or services and the relative functionality of each settlement within the district

In all, 20 settlements, with a projected population of above 1300 in the year 2017 were considered. A total number of 32 services were also considered in the scalogram. The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, four (4) hierarchies were derived. Swedru, the district capital with a population and of 21,085 and Achiase with a population of 31,591 were found to be the level one (1st) settlement, having 26 and 25 services respectively. These were followed by Aperade, Awisa and Aperade Railway Station (ARS) as the level two (2nd) settlements with services between 10 and 11. Aduasa, Duakon, Osorase, Akenkansu, Anyiman Apaaso and Akotekrom were identified under level three (3rd) settlement providing services between 8 and 10. The third hierarchy settlement also include Anamase, Apoli and Asawase. The fourth hierarchy settlements scored less than 100 total centrality index which provide between 3 and 7 service. These include Nyankomase, Adiembra and Wegyam

The important issue to consider here is the distribution (that is the equality / inequality) of the services among the settlements. It could be realized that, with few exceptions settlements with a population above 3000, have more services and, therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with populations below 3000 have fewer services. This to a reasonable extent demonstrates that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility i.e. boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc. The cause of these inequalities or unequal distribution of services can therefore be attributed, to a great extent, to the populations of these settlements

This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others. The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two major factors namely the population and location of the settlement. However, there is the need to adopt appropriate strategies to curb spatial inequality by providing development projects to towns, which qualify for urban development projects and services to enable them play key functions and thereby bridging the infrastructural gap. To achieve a balanced development, emphasis should be on the growth of second order and third order settlements, as rural centres, to provide services like storage facilities, electricity, boreholes and markets, as well as improvement local economic development.

Table 1.17: Birim South District scalogram (Functional Matrix)

SERVICES SETTLEMENTS & POPULATION	POPULATION (*2017)	PRIMARY SCHOOL		J.S.S	SSS/VOC/TECH INSTITUTION	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	AGRIC EXTENSION OPERATIONAL AREAS	PIPE-BORNE	BOREHOLE	HAND DUG WELL	WATER CLOSET TOILET	KVIP	PIT LATRINE	ELECTRICITY	MARKET	ICT-CENTER	COMMERCIAL BANK	RURAL BANK	POST OFFICE	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	DISTRICT POLICE HQRS	POLICE STATION	POLICE POST	FIRE SERVICE	CIRCUIT COURT	HOTEL/GUESTHOUSE	GAS/FUEL STATION	TELEPHONE	CELLPHONE SERVICE	LORRY PARK	MORTUARY	LIBRARY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS	PERCENTAGE OF FUNCTIONALITY	TOTAL CENTRALITY INDEX	HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT			
		2	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3							
Weight																																									
Achiase	31,591	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			25	78.1	1549	1ST	
Swedru	21,085	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									X	26	81.3	2981				
Aperade	8,743	X	X	X	X			X	X						X	X				X				X											11	34.4	531	2ND			
Aduasa	6,876	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X		X																	10	31.3	216				
Anamase	5,989	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X																			9	28.1	117	3RD			
Awisa	5,004	X	X		X		X	X				X		X	X	X																		10	31.3	234	2ND				
Duokon	3,984	X	X				X	X			X	X			X	X	X																	10	313	150					
Osorase	3,982	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X																		9	28.1	103					
Akenkansu	3,372	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X								X										10	31.3	116					
Kokoben	2,780	X	X				X	X		X	X				X	X												X						10	31.3	150	3RD				
Anyinam	2,742	X	X				X	X		X					X	X																		8	25.0	116					
Apaaso	2,365	X	X	X			X	X		X			X		X	X																		9	28.0	108					
Akotek'm	2,350	X	X				X	X		X					X	X																		8	25.0	108					
N'Komase	2,346	X	X				X	X		X			X		X	X																		6	18.8	92	4TH				
Bienne	2,303	X	X				X	X		X	X		X		X	X																		6	18.1	116	3RD				
ARS	2,269	X	X				X	X		X			X		X	X	X																	9	28.1	189	2ND				
Asawase	1,501	X	X				X	X		X	X				X													X						8	25.0	103	3RD				
Wegwam	1,492	X	X																															3	9.4	41	4TH				
Adiembra	1,489	X	X				X	X		X					X	X																		7	21.9	91					
Apoli	1,481	X	X				X	X		X	X				X																			8	25.0	103	3RD				
Total no. of settlements with service		20	20	4	3	1	13	19	3	17	12	2	7	3	19	15	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	2	18	1	1	1							
Weighted Score		10	15	100	100	40	5.4	10.5	100	11.8	8.3	150	287	33.3	15.8	136.3	6.7	100	100	150	400	300	50	100	100	100	100	300	33.3	33.3	100	16.7	300	300	300						
Centrality index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

'x' when service is available

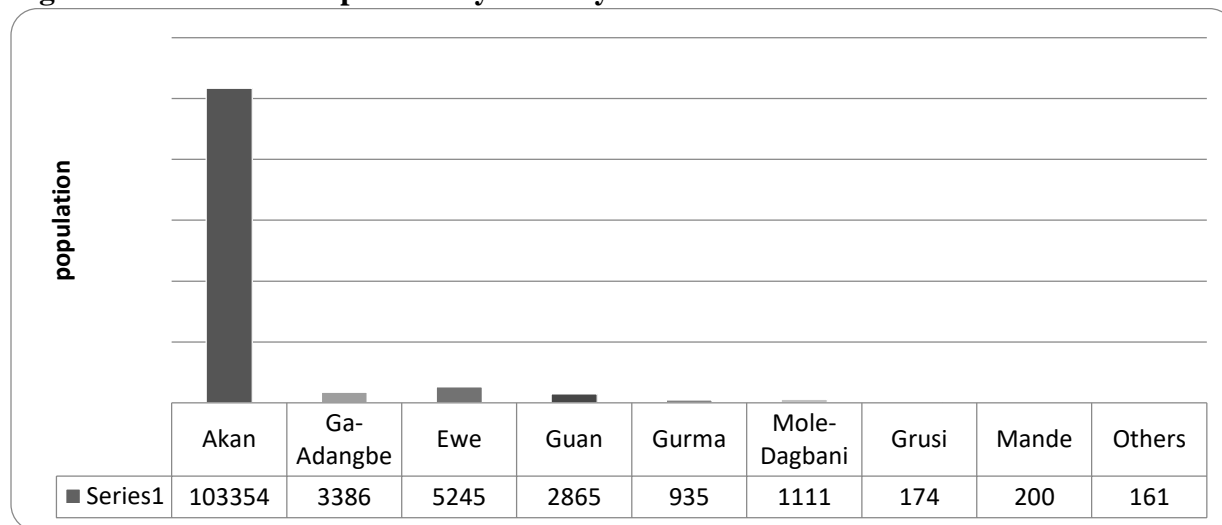
1.3.15 Culture and Ethnicity

The Akan ethnic group is the highest in the district (88%). Figure 1.13 shows that majority of Ghanaians in the district are Akans, numbering 103,354 (51%). The second most popular ethnic group in the district is Ewe with a population of 5,245(4.5%) followed by Ga-Adangbe 3386 (2.9%) then Guan (2.4%). Ethnic groups from the northern part of the country and others constitute less than 2.5 percent of the population. The District is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity and the greater proportion of the migrants tribes have lived in a peaceful co-existence, a pre-requisite for development.

There are three Traditional Councils in the District namely Bosome, Abuakwa and Kotoku. All of these councils celebrate different festivals each year at different times. The people of Achiase which is under the Abuakwa traditional council celebrate Ahintan and Norma festival while Odwira is celebrated by the Bosome traditional council.

The major religion of the inhabitants is the Christian religion; Islamic and Traditional religions constitute the minority in the District. These structures could be used effectively in the dissemination of information in the District.

Figure1.12: Ethnic Composition by Locality



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

1.3.16 Governance

Birim South District Assembly (BSDA) is the highest political, administrative and policy making body of the District representing the entire political and administrative machinery of the Central

Government at the local level. The Assembly has a political head who is a District Chief Executive, thirty nine Assembly members of which two-thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and one-third appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the District. The two members of parliament in the District, as well as District heads of decentralized departments are ex-officio members. A presiding member, elected from among their rank, chairs the Assembly.

The Local Government system mandates decentralized departments to perform functions that were previously performed by the Central Government. They are responsible to the Assembly and provide technical advice to facilitate the deliberations of the District Assembly, through the District Coordinating Director, who is the administrative head of the office of the District Assembly. To ensure grass root participation in governance, the District has been divided into three Area Councils namely Aperede, Achiase and Swedru zonal councils. These area councils are however not active because of low capacity in terms office space and equipment. The district assembly is yet to cede revenue items to the councils.

1.3.17 Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations

The District Assembly collaborates with a number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations in undertaking its development activities. These organizations include local or community based groups and organizations that operate beyond the boundaries of the district and even to the international level. The District Assembly has also managed to strike partnership with multi-lateral institutions such as the Japan Embassy, the USAID and the Christian Broadcasting Network.

The activities of the some of the NGOs have resulted in the formation of community based groups or committees that are charged with specific functions relative to their area of operation. There are identifiable interest groups in the district such as youth groups, faith based groups, trade Associations, women's groups, Parent-Teacher Associations and Farmer Based Organizations. The existence of these groups offer the district the opportunity for partnership and improvement in participation in the implementation of policies and programs. Table 1.18 shows the list of Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations and their area of operation in the district.

Table 1.18: List of Non-Governmental Organizations in the District

No.	Name	Type of Organization	Area of Operation/ Interest	Contribution to District Development
1.	USAID	Multi-National	Good Governance, Education, Health etc	Provision of Educational Infrastructure: District Education Office and KG Complex for Prakrom
2	Japan Embassy	Bi-National	Good Governance and Social Infrastructure	Provision of water and Education facilities. 12 mechanized boreholes and 6-unit classroom block for Edinkrom
3	Christian Broadcasting Network	Multi-National	Provision of Social Infrastructure	Provision of water facilities
4	Send Ghana	NGO (External)	Good Governance and Health	Implementation of People for Health Project
5	The Hunger Project	NGO (External)	Education, Agriculture and Health	Establishment of Epicenter at Akortekrom and Kokobeng
6	ISODEC & CLGA	NGO (External)	Good Governance	Implementation of the Ghana's Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms
7	The Herald Foundation	NGO (Local)	Health, HIV&AIDS, Education, Skills training	Care and Support for PLHIV, HIV anti stigma activities, Provision of Infrastructure etc.
8	Child Aid and Youth Development Network	NGO (Local)	Health, HIV&AIDS, Education, Skills training, Child Welfare	Care and Support for PLHIV, HIV anti stigma activities, Provision of Infrastructure etc.
9	Akortekrom Epicenter Committee	Community Based	Health, Agriculture, Skills Training, Education, and Micro Finance	Provided HIV and AIDS peer education, provision of micro finance solution to farmers, provision of affordable farm inputs etc.
10	Kokobeng Epicenter	Community Based	Health, Agriculture, Skills Training, Education,	Provided HIV and AIDS peer education,
11	District Child Protection Committee	Community Based	Child Welfare	Contributed to the ILO-IPEC project against Child Labour
12	Community Child Protection Committee	Community Based	Child welfare	Eradication of hazardous forms of child labour
13	District Management Committee	Community based	Health, water and Sanitation, HIV and AIDS	Implementing People for Health Project

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

1.3.18 Security Situation in the District

The District Assembly has District Security committee (DISEC) which is made up of all the security institutions in the district namely the Police Service, the Military, the Fire Service and the Immigration Service. The main role of this committee is to ensure that at every point in time there is adequate security in the district to ensure peace and development. The Security committees at times invite potential conflict groups to meet and resolve issues through dialogue. These notwithstanding there are increasing incidence of chieftaincy disputes in the major communities in the district such as Akyem Swedru and Achiase. These disputes have negative implication for development. The DISEC has put measures in place to resolve these conflicts amicably to ensure that conflicts do not hinder the development efforts of the district.

1.3.18.1 District Police Service

There are three police stations in the district. These are located at Akyem Swedru being the District Command, Achiase and Aperade. The collaboration between the three offices enhances efficient control of crime in the district. Currently, the police-citizen ratio is 1:3286. The number of personnel required to attain a police-citizen ratio of of 1: 500 (CDD-UNICEF security indicator) is 272. The shortage of staff makes mobility to promote law and maintaining order in the district very difficult.

The district does not have Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) in the district and therefore collaborate with the WAJU in the Birim Central Municipal on related issues. The district does not have neighbourhood “watchdog” groups. The absence of these departments implies a high degree of vulnerability for women and children as well as general insecurity.

The Police Service faces several challenges and these include:

- Inadequate office logistics and infrastructure
- Inadequate personnel and
- Lack of accommodation for personnel

1.3.18.2 District Fire Service

The District has one Fire office serving the whole district. The number of offices however required for the efficient provision of services by the Department is two (2). The district fire service

collaborates with the NADMO to prevent disaster. The required number of personnel for the district is 37, however, only five (5) are currently at post.

In terms of logistics, the Fire Service has one (1) Fire Tender (FS 442) and other firefighting tools. The service however requires the following logistics to enhance its operation in the district:

- Computer and Accessories (i.e. printer and photocopier machine)
- Road traffic Coalition extrication tools
- Stationary

The District Fire Service faces the following challenges

- Harassment of firemen during fire outbreaks by inhabitants of communities
- Lack of maintenance culture
- Non-compliance of fire safety regulations by institutions
- Inhabitants do not pay heed to fire preventive measures advocated for by the service
- Absence of firefighting equipment and logistics
- Inadequate staff
- Lack of fire hydrants

Figure 1.12: Security installation in the District



Source: BDSA DPCU, 2017

1.3.19 Local Economic Development (LED)

The purpose of Local Economic development is to build up the economic capacity of the district to improve its economic future and quality of life for all. It is a process that ensures that public, private and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation (World Bank Urban Development Unit, 2004:4)

The Birim South District engages in several local economic activities. Apart from farming which is mostly carried on in its rural areas, there are other several micro and a few medium scale activities which also go on in the district notably the capital, Akyem Swedru, Achiase and Aperade. Carpentry, fitting, mason, automobile/electronic repairs, restaurants/chop bars, painting, cobblers are some of the micro scale activities engaged in by people in the district. Other few medium scale enterprises include the Coppon Wood Processing Company, Ayipa Wood processing Company, the Nyankomase cassava processing factory, Mineral/Pure water producing companies among and a lot more.

These areas or sectors enumerated above provide employment to majority of the people in the District. However, the Local Economic Development in the District is bedeviled with three categories challenges namely the district level, the Central government and the private sector. The table 1.19 throws more light on the problems of LED in the District.

Table 1.19: Categories of LED Challenges in the District

District Level	Central Government	Private Sector
1.Lack local level capacity and lack of commitment to show leaders in policy decision making 2.Lack of capacity to administer policies and projects 3.uncoordinated LED activities 4.Weak private sector to engage the District for LED 5. lack of practical commitment and effort to promote LED	1. Lack of Sector Coordination on LED 2. Inadequate enabling environment	1. Inadequate Managerial Skills 2. Poor entrepreneurial orientation 3. Obsolete Technology 4. Informal nature of businesses 5. Limited Training 6. Low access to post production infrastructure

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

There is the need to formulate policies and strategies to create an enabling environment for local businesses to operate smoothly in order to expand production and incomes for development as LED has a great potential to enhance economic growth.

1.3.20 Economy of the District

1.3.20.1 District Financial Management

The fiscal management of the district comprises revenue mobilization and expenditure administration / transactions. This mainly depend generally on the revenue generated either local or external sources for the district development. The current decentralization process calls on District Assemblies to be responsible for their financial management. This however, has challenged the district to generate much of its revenue within the district. The district has three major sources of funds: Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Inter-governmental Fiscal Transfers, and other Financial Arrangements.

1.3.20.2 Revenue and Expenditure Pattern from 2014-2017

Performance in revenue generation is generally measured by the gap between the estimated and the actual revenue collected. Revenue performance can also be termed as the rate of achievement in collection. The revenue performance of the District is shown in 1.20 below.

IGF has consistently been the least contributor to the District overall revenue. Since 2014 to 2017, the Assembly has not been able to generate up to 25 percent of total revenue from its internal sources of revenue. The percentage contribution of IGF to total revenue fluctuated from 2005-2009.

Table 1.20: Revenue Pattern

Sources	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Actual (GHC)	Percent	Actual (GHC)	Percent	Actual (GHC)	Percent	Actual (GHC)	Percent
GoG	600,821.19	21.3	306,356.41	7.7	1,102,905.69	21.7	243,355.55	31.1
IGF	287,867.44	10.2	352,948.50	8.9	335,275.65	6.6	170,491.17	21.8
DACF	1,205,251.63	42.7	2,871,429.88	72.2	2,999,907.76	59	367,901.29	47.1
DDF	731,535.87	25.8	444,653.81	11.2	647,612.87	12.7		0
Total	2,825,476.13	100	3,975,388.60	100	5,085,701.97	100	781,748.01	100

Source: Computed from Birim South District Trial Balance, 2017

1.3.20.3 Reasons for Low Revenue Generation

The following were identified as reasons accounting for the low level of the IGF:

- Unwillingness on the part of the people to pay.
- Poor reporting and accounting system was also identified as another reason.

- The Assembly lacks the machinery to ensure proper accounting from revenue collectors.
- The high illiteracy level of the revenue collectors also came to the fore as another factor accounting for the low IGF in the District. It was revealed that some of the revenue collectors could not even write properly on the revenue tickets.
- Lack of reliable revenue database
- Finally, it was identified that the relatively low level of economic activities in the District serves as a barrier to any effort aimed at increasing revenue mobilization in the District.
- Lack of vibrant market and lorry park

The low IGF implies that the District is over dependent on unreliable and inadequate external sources for the financing of most its development projects. The situation has resulted in the inability of the district to complete most of its projects.

Strategies implemented by the District for improving Fiscal Management/Revenue Generation

- Quarterly Review of targeted revenue to check whether targets are being met or not.
- Conduction training for revenue collectors to enhance revenue collection
- Formation of Task Force to help revenue collectors
- The Valuation Board at Birim Central Municipal should be tasked to undertake valuation of the properties in the district. This will help determine the appropriate property rate to charge property owners.
- Regular change in operational areas of revenue collectors

1.3.20.4 Expenditure Pattern

The main expenditure items are personal emoluments, Goods and Services and capital expenditures. The various components of expenditure which are financed district's revenue are tabulated in the table below:

Table 1.21: Expenditure Pattern

Sources	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Actual (GHC)	%	Actual (GHC)	%	Actual (GHC)	%	Actual (GHC)	%
Personnel Emoluments	62,729.35	2.3	149,015.40	5.7	1,158,035.02	18.7	15,813.10	11.8
Capital Expenditures/Assets	1,286,414.00	47	1,418,504.04	54.5	3,724,139.85	60.1	47,000.00	35.0
Goods And Services	1,391,455.27	50.8	1,037,695.30	39.8	1,316,013.34	21.2	71,422.26	53.2
Total	2,740,598.62	100	2,605,214.74	100	6,198,188.21	100	134,235.36	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (Birim South District Analytical Report)

1.3.21 Economic Activities

Agriculture is by far the major economic activity undertaken in the District. According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, intimately 57.9 percent of the economically active population is directly involved in agricultural production. The second largest sector engaging people is whole sale and retail; repair of motorcycles and motor vehicles (12.7%) followed by manufacturing (7.6%). Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, financial and insurance activities and a host of others employ a very low proportion of the population.

The 2010 population and Housing Census defined economically active population as persons who are 15 years old and older. As of 2010, the total population of persons 15 years and older is 71750 (including 33326 males and 38424 females).

Economically active populations constitute 73.6 percent (52,798) of persons who are 15 years and older and 44.1 percent of the entire population (119,767). Females constitute 52.9 percent of the economically active population compared to men who constitute 47.1 percent. Persons who are economically inactive are fully engaged in household chores, full time education, disables and old people. According to table 1.18, 18,952 persons are economically inactive, out of this, 55.2 percent (10,468) are females.

According to the census report, 95 percent (50,149) of the economically active population are employed in some kind of economic activity that earn them income while 5 percent (2651) are unemployed. The sex differentials indicate that proportionately more females are unemployed than males. The employment figures may be misleading as the census report does not indicate whether income levels of persons employed are enough to pay for their basic needs. The report is also silent on the sustainability of these jobs. There district must advance policies to encourage descent jobs by creating friendly environment for the private sector.

Table1.22: Economic Activities in the Birim South District

Sex	Economically Active			Percentage	Economically Inactive	Percentage	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total				
Male	23,605	1237	24842	47.1	8484	44.8	33326
Female	26,544	1414	27956	52.9	10468	55.2	38424
Total	50149	2651	52,789	100	18952	100.00	71750

Source:Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (Birim South District Analytical Report)

1.3.21 Employment Sector

The common knowledge that the private sector is the engine of growth; an economy with a large proportion of the private informal sector is clearly impediment to achieving an accelerated economic growth and development. This is because it is very difficult if not impossible to tax the self-employed (with or without employees) who are mostly in the private informal (market women and street vendors). It follows therefore that with such a low tax revenue base, the District may not receive substantial revenue from Internally Generated Fund. From the table 1.23, the majority of females (95.2%) is engaged in the private informal sector compared to 86.6 percent of their male counterparts. This confirms the facts that women should be the focal point when developing policy for the private informal sector; e.g. revenue collection and construction of markets. On the other hand, there are more males in the private formal (5.6%) and public (government) 7.5 percent sectors than females 1.9 and 2.8 percent respectively.

Table 1.23: Employment sector by sex

Employment Sector	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,149	100.0	23,605	100.0	26,544	100.0
Public (Government)	2,515	5.0	1,771	7.5	744	2.8
Private Formal	1,821	3.6	1,316	5.6	505	1.9
Private Informal	45,705	91.1	20,440	86.6	25,265	95.2
Semi-Public/Parastatal NGOs (Local and International)	28	0.1	22	0.1	6	0.0
Other International Organizations	78	0.2	56	0.2	22	0.1
	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (Birim South District Analytical Report)

1.3.22 Agriculture

Major activities in Agricultural sector are crop farming and livestock production employing about 70% of the active working population. Four types of agricultural activities were defined namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming. The highest proportion of farming households are engaged in crop farming (98.1%), while the least proportion of households are into fish farming (0.1%). More than 9 in 10 rural households are engaged in crop farming (98.4%) compared to a slightly lower proportion of urban households (97.7%).

1.3.22.1 Crop Farming

Majority of the farmers in the district are involved in crop farming and the main crops cultivated are:

- Starchy staples like cassava, cocoyam, and plantain,
- Legumes like beans; vegetables like tomatoes, okro, garden eggs, pepper, cabbage.
- Tree crops like oil palm, cocoa, citrus, bamboo;
- Cereals like maize and rice. Maize is planted twice during the year, i.e during the major and minor seasons.

The predominant farm practice is mixed cropping. The crops grow in mixed stands normally inter-cropped with vegetable and cultivated for both home consumption and/or sale.

1.3.22.2 Types of Livestock and other Animals Reared

Animal rearing is the second most important agricultural activity after crop farming. Most of the farmers engaged in crop farming also keep livestock. According to Table 1.23b, the number of animal species kept in the District is 161,770. Out of this number, there are 10,770 keepers and an average of 15 animals per keeper. The average animal per keeper for goat and sheep are 9 and 10 respectively.

Table 1.23b: Distribution of livestock, other animals and keepers

Livestock/other animals/Keepers	Number of Livestock/ other Animals	Percent	Number of keepers	Percent	Average Livestock/other Animals per Keeper
Beehives	25	0.0	2	0.0	13
Cattle	885	0.5	48	0.4	18
Chicken	112,293	69.4	5,842	54.2	19
Dove	180	0.1	11	0.1	16
Duck	1,166	0.7	128	1.2	9
Goat	32,541	20.1	3,614	33.6	9
Grass-cutter	461	0.3	42	0.4	11
Guinea fowl	674	0.4	40	0.4	17
Ostrich	258	0.2	11	0.1	23
Pig	2,387	1.5	139	1.3	17
Rabbit	285	0.2	31	0.3	9
Sheep	7,319	4.5	748	6.9	10
Silk worm	153	0.1	12	0.1	13
Snail	1,237	0.8	13	0.1	95
Turkey	99	0.1	14	0.1	7
Fish farming	1,441	0.9	15	0.1	96
Other	366	0.2	60	0.6	6
All livestock/other animals	161,770	100.0	10,770	100.0	15

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The types of animals reared are sheep, goats, pigs cattle and poultry. These are reared as supplementary activities to meet part of the protein requirements and to earn additional income. The animals reared are kept in styles pens and hencoops. The goats, sheep and pigs are fed through the free grazing method that is grazing on the open vegetation, while the others especially poultry are

There are only a few known viable fishponds in the District. The main difficulty lies with the cost of construction of ponds.

1.3.22.3 Land Tenure System

In the District land is acquired in several ways. These include the following:

- Individual ownership or inheritance from family
- Rent or hiring from landowners and
- Mortgage

The land tenure arrangements include: Owner occupancy- the farmer is the owner of the land on which he/she works and provides all the necessary inputs for production. Share tenancy – This is the “abunu” or the “abusa” share cropping system, where the owners lease the land to the farmer, and the farm produce shared equally (abunu) or a third goes to the landlord, while two-thirds goes to the tenant (abusa).

1.3.22.4 Marketing System

Urban-based middlemen within and outside the district undertake marketing of farm produce. Most of the farmers sell their produce at the nearest local market to these middlemen, usually at unfavourable selling price to the farmers. Prices of farm produce are very low during harvest time when there is a glut and serve as disincentive to the farmers. The poor roads to farming areas have also resulted in limited access to the bigger markets, which can offer better price for their crops. The district has 15 daily markets, however most of these markets are inactive and dormant due to poor infrastructure, lack of lorry station and attraction from major markets from nearby districts. Greater volume of trade in the District takes place at the Akim Swedru, Aperade railways and Akim Achiase markets. The biggest of these markets is the Akim Achiase market that has Mondays and Thursdays as its market days. The area of influence of the market includes the Eastern, Brong

Ahafo, Ashanti, and Greater Accra Regions. The main items of trade are agricultural and industrial produce.

1.3.22.5 Effect of human activity on farmlands and production

Mining activities over the year has wrecked considerable havoc on farmlands by stripping the land of the topsoil and also leaving gaping holes most times filled with water and serving as death traps to unsuspecting people. Agriculture production by itself has also rendered some cultivated areas grassland instead of the usual forest cover. Practices such as inappropriate land preparation; excessive use of agro chemicals and poor fertilizers application have led to a reduction of soil fertility

1.3.22.6 Irrigation Schemes

The District Agriculture Department has made efforts to promote the system in the District through various projects. Small-scale farmers on their own ways have been resorting to the use of pumping machines for irrigating their farms especially for dry season farming. The system is also further promoted by MOFA under FABS project to support farmer groups and individuals to acquire small pumping machines which has resulted in improved productivity among the beneficiaries.

1.3.22.7 Agriculture Mechanization

Agriculture mechanization is very low in the District. Farming is generally rear subsistence level as majority of the farmers do not have access to machinery for farming. Available mechanization equipment are used for rice milling, oil palm processing, cassava processing and corn milling.

Cutlasses, hoes, axes/mattock, spray machines and pruners are farm implements mostly used in the District. Traditional practices such as bush fallowing, slash and burn etc. are still widespread. These have limited the farmer's ability to increase their farm size and for that matter adopt new modern agriculture technologies.

The use of improved seedlings/hybrids with respect to maize, cocoa, oil palm, citrus is widespread in the District. However, due to issues relating to cost and availability of improve materials, some farmers are forced to use uncertified seed and sometimes local varieties of crops for planting. Agrochemical dealers of Oda and other towns provide sources for the purchase of seeds, while seedlings are purchased from nurseries ran by private individuals who also source materials from

outfits such as in Kusi (oil palm) and Okumaning Agriculture station (citrus). The limited improved seeds is therefore one of the major causes of low agricultural output in the district.

1.3.22.7 Value Addition and Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)

Value addition of farm inputs in the district is mostly pursued by Farmer Based Organizations who are engaged in widespread processing of oil palm, kernel oil and Cassava. Other FBOs are also engaged in marketing and production of food and cash crops like rice and cocoa respectively. Development partners working in the district such as the Hunger Project, Child Aid and Youth Development Network augment the efforts of the District Agriculture Development Unit by building the capacity of women and Farmer Based Groups in Gari processing, and palm oil processing and soap making. The table 1.24 below shows the 17 recognized Farmer Based Groups in the District, their location and area of operation. The capacities of the FBOs can be built to enhance value chain of the various food crops and also serve as input suppliers to farmers. The FBOs can be linked to financial institutions by registering them into cooperatives.

Table 1.24: FBOs in the District

Type of FBO	Number	Location
Oil Processing and marketers	7	Osorase RC, Osorase DA, LAB Aperade, Swedru, Achiase
Cassava and Cocoa producers	1	Aperade railways
Maize and Cocoa Producers	2	Oforikrom, Aperade
Gari processors	2	Kokobeng, Aduasa
Crop producers	2	Kokobeng Achiase
Citrus farmers Association	1	Aperade
Rice Producer	2	Kogyina, Nyankomase

Source: Department of Agriculture, BSDA 2017

Extension Services

The main aim of the Extension Service in the district is to address the felt needs of the farmers and also to assist them to increase agricultural production through the transfer of improved production and post-production technologies that would support better living standards. This is normally done through seminars and demonstrations. Less than 50 percent of farmers have access to extension services.

Each sub-district is manned by a District Development Officer (DDO). The sub-districts are also divided into operational areas, which are also manned by Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs).

Under this scheme, the AEA farmer ratio is 1: 2000 compared to the Ministry of Agriculture standard of 1: 500 There are other private establishments and non-governmental organizations (Shown in table 1.25) in the district that provide some form of extension services to farmers through technical support and provision of credit facilities, seedlings supplies and agricultural inputs.

Table 1.25: Private Extension Service

NO.	Name of Organization/ Institution	Communities	Type(s) Of Extension Service(s) Delivered
1.0	Hunger Project	Akortekrom	Agricultural Extension and Credit
2.0	Adom Farms	Abadjan	Agricultural Extension
3.0	RUFICAP	Akortekrom zone & Kokobeng	Credit Facility
4.0	Cocoa Health & Extension Division - COCOBOD	Entire District	Agricultural Extension
5.0	Hon. Robert Amoah Ventures	Entire District	Seedlings supplies
6.0	K. Boadu Enterprise	Entire District	Agric. Input Supplies
7.0	Eastern Region Rubber out growers Plantation Project	Achiase	Credit and Farm input supplies
8.0	Cocoa Abrabopa	Nyasemhwe	Farm input & Extension
9.0	Usman Ali Agro – chemical Shop	Swedru	Agric input supplies

Source: Department of Agriculture, BSDA 2017

The sector is beset with a myriad of developmental challenges that require strategic planning and concerted efforts to address them. These challenges include but not limited to the following:

- Low agricultural production
- Low level of technology
- Inadequate use of agricultural extension services
- Aged farmers
- Shortage and high cost of labour
- High cost of farm inputs and untimely delivery
- Limited credit facilities
- Frequent land disputes
- Poor marketing network and facilities
- Low prices of farm produce
- Unpredictable nature of the rainfall pattern
- Lack of warehouse for block farm inputs

1.3.23 Trade and Commerce

Commerce in the District is centered mainly on buying and selling. This involves wholesalers and retailers in primary commodities. The commercial activities are undertaken at the markets and serve as income generating avenues of the District Assembly. These markets are trading outlets for agricultural produce and inputs. The district has 15 daily markets and 8 periodic markets that are geographically distributed in the district. Greater volume of trade takes place at the Akim Swedru, Akim Aperade and Akim Achiase markets.

The biggest of these markets is the Akim Achiase market. It covers an area of 1.3 hectares. It has about 60% of permanent structures and 40 percent of temporary structures. This market is used as a daily and weekly market. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays. The estimated number of traders on market days is 751 but the market can accommodate only 500 traders. The estimated number of traders on non-market days is 320. The market is therefore, congested to the extent that traders have encroached on the only vehicular access to the market. There is also a spill over onto the adjoining lorry park. The extension of sheds into the walkways by some traders has also compounded the problem. Facilities available in the market include 2 sheds, 398 lockable stores, 353 open stalls, 1 butchers' shop and a 16 seated tipping bucket toilet and urinal 20 meters away. The area of influence of the market includes the Eastern, Brong-Ahafo, Ashanti, and Greater Accra Regions. The main items of trade are agricultural and industrial produce.

1.3.24 Industry and Services

The major aim of the industrial sector is to transform raw materials into processed goods in order to add value to the produce, expand employment and promote private sector competitiveness in the district. The main types of industries in the district are manufacturing, Agro-based industries and wood processing. The agro-based industry comprises of cassava processing, oil palm production; corn mill among others. Manufacturing industries also include carpentry; bakery; pottery; distilling and dressmaking.

The service sector has witnessed expansion for the past few years particularly in the areas of trading, telecommunication and food and beverages retail. Only a few communities in the hinterland do not have access to electricity supplies from the national grid. Telecommunication services have also improved in most parts of the district from service providers such as MTN,

Tigo, Vodafone, Airtel and Glo. The presence of these facilities has greatly enhanced commerce, research, education and interpersonal communication. Postal services are also available in the district capital. Other important services include dressmaking, beauty and cosmetic service and transportation.

1.3.25 Potential Tourist Sites in the District

The only developed tourist site in the district is the only jungle warfare school in West Africa, the Set Anthony Jungle Warfare school under the management of the Ghana Armed Force at Achiase. The school was established to train officers in the army (both National and International) in counter insurgency warfare in a jungle environment. The school is opened to the public annually to the general public on the 7th of March giving civilians the opportunity to witness military drills in the jungle.

The district also has some sites of historic and aesthetic importance; these are potentials for Tourism development, but also as a way to improve the quality of life of the local people when they are developed. According to Table 1.26, Five (5) potential tourist sites have been identified in the district. Four of which are located in the Swedru Area Council. This includes the Aboye confluence at Awisa, the Birim Tropical forest and wild Animals in Apoli and Aduasa and the estuary at Apoli Beposo.

It would be important to ensure access, services and basic infrastructure in these locations to make them profitable. As well this could serve as a starting point of local and external tourism within the district.

Table 1.26 Table Potential Tourist Sites in the District

No	Name of the community	Area council	Tourist potential sites
1	Akyem Awisa	Swedru	Aboye confluence (a place where two rivers meet with one darker than the other one)
2	Aduasa	Swedru	Birim forest range
3	Apoli - Beposo	Swedru	Birim and Pra river meeting point
4	Apoli - Ningo	Swedru	Tropical forest with wild animals
5	Aperade Salem	Aperade	1. Stone coffin 2. Kube - nta 3. Bo - Yensom

Source: BSDA DPCU 2017

1.3.25 Food security

The abundance of arable land, the agriculture population and the existence of the District Agriculture Development Unit are examples of opportunities and strength to achieving food security.

The District enjoys both comparative and competitive advantages in production of varieties of crops ranging from food crops, vegetables and tree. Livestock of various types like sheep, and goats are kept. Poultry production is also on a high scale ranging from exotic to local. One of the major indicators of an area access to sufficient food is measured in terms of number of food outlets that a locality have. Apart from the major markets in Swedru, Achiase and Aperade which are daily markets. Almost every community in the district has one or more access to food outlets.

Food commodities especially vegetables, cereals, cassava, plantain and cocoyam are usually fresh and of high quality because they are often transported directly from the farm gate to the consumer. The availability of almost all the relevant classes of food nutrients in the district guarantees the nutritional aspect of food intake of the people in the district. The pursuit of food security in the district could however suffer a setback due to the high incidence of post-harvest lost, poor agricultural practices and emerging land use such as sand wining and illegal mining. Other storage and preservative structures need to be put in place to offset the impact of the seasonal gap of these wide ranges of commodities. In addition, there is the need to curtail illegal mining activities in the district.

1.3.26 Nutrition

Table 1.27, shows the trends of the malnutrition of children between 0-59 months from 2013 and 2016. The current trend for severe malnutrition has comparatively reduced in relation to the past years. Suggesting a prevalence of about 3.4 percent.

Table 1.27: Nutritional status of the children (0-59) months

Status	2013	2014	2015	2016
Moderate	275	175	239	382
Severe	89	70	74	30

Source: DHA BSD, 2017

The district's response to malnutrition improved in 2016 compared to 2015 and 2014. The number of SAM cases recorded decreased from 70 in 2014 to 39 in 2016. The trend continues in the number of death of discharged persons, there was a decrease from two (2) in 2015 to One (1) in 2016.

Table 1.28: Community Management of Acute Malnutrition

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Total number of SAM Admissions	70	43	39
Total number of children discharged	54	38	34
No. discharged Cured (Cured Rate)	50	36	32
No. discharged Defaulted (Defaulter Rate)	4	0	1
No. discharged Died (Death Rate)	0	2	1
No. discharged Non-Recovered	0	0	0

Source: DHA BSD, 2017

In order to address malnutrition, the district should intensify its effort in the following:

- Promotion of breastfeeding and child health
- Supportive visit to children with low birth weight.
- Food demonstration
- Organization of mother to mother support group
- Growth monitoring and promotion
- Food demonstration
- Monitoring and supervision to child welfare clinic's and school feeding program
- Active surveillance for severely malnourished children
- Deworming exercise
- Celebrate child health promotion week
- Vitamin A supplementation

1.3.27 Social Services

1.3.26.1 Education Facilities in the District

Table 1. 29 shows the ownership and various levels of educational institutions in the district. The number of educational institutions in the district is 246 out of which 179 (77.8%) are public schools while 77 representing 27.2 percent are private schools. For all the levels of education, more than 65 percent are publicly owned, except for Technical and Vocational institutions which are 100 percent owned and managed by private individuals. Primary level is the highest with 93 facilities, followed by preschool with 83 facilities.

Table 1.29: Numbers of school in the district

Level	Public School		Private School		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre- School	56	67.5	27	34.5	83	33.74
Primary School	65	69.9	28	30.1	93	37.83
JHS	55	85.9	19	14.1	64	261
SHS	3	75	1	25	4	1.61
Tec/Voc	-	0	2	100	2	0.81
Total	179	72.8	77	27.2	246	100

Source: BSD GES EMIS, 2017

1.3.26.2 School Enrolment

Table 1.30 shows that a total enrolment for 2016/2017 academic year is 26,646. The level with the highest enrolment is Primary constituting 48.9 percent and the level with the least enrolment is Technical/Vocation is 0.3 percent. Enrolment in primary school is twice as much as enrolment in JHS. In general, enrolment decreases with higher education level. If this trend continues, the quantity of indigenous skilled labour will dwindle.

Out of the total enrolment figure of 26,646, 20883 constitute enrolment in public schools and the remaining 5,765 constitute enrolment in private schools. Total male enrolment of 13,761 constitutes 51.6 percent of total enrolment compared to 48.4 percent (12,885) are females.

There is a need for all stakeholders to improve and maintain enrolment in JHS and Senior High Schools. Technical/Vocational school should be developed and made attractive in order to absorb the pupils who do not have interest in senior high schools.

Table 1.30: School enrolments in the district

LEVEL	ENROLMENT (2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR)									
	PUBLIC			PRIVATE			GRAND TOTAL			%
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Pre-School	1721	1642	3363	660	690	1352	2381	2332	4713	17.7
Primary	5152	4676	9828	1618	1573	3191	6770	6249	13019	48.9
JHS	2248	2040	4288	570	475	1045	2818	2515	5333	20.0
SHS	1715	1689	3404	48	56	104	1763	1745	3508	13.2
TEC/VOC	N/A	N/A	N/A	29	44	73	29	44	73	0.3
Total	10836	10047	20883	2925	2838	5,765	13761	12885	26646	100

Source: BSD GES EMIS 2017

1.3.26.3 Staffing of Teachers in the District

Table 1.31, shows that staffing position in the various categories of public schools in the District. The table indicates that there are a total of 1,019 teaching staff in public schools, out of this number, 354 are females. The table also shows that there are 810 trained teachers and 207 untrained teachers.

Table 1.31: Staffing position in Public schools

Level	Staff at Post		No. of Trained Teachers	No. of Untrained Teachers	Total
	Male	Female			
KG	40	116	101	55	156
Primary	213	133	262	84	346
JHS	246	74	274	44	320
SHS	166	31	173	24	197
TVET	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	665	354	810	207	1,019

Source: EMIS GES BSD, 2017

The staffing situation in public schools is quite the opposite of the private schools in terms of gender and skills. Table 1.32, is shows the staffing position in the various levels of private schools in the District. Out of the total of 385 teachers in private schools, 153 are females. The table also indicates that there are more untrained teachers (351) than trained teachers (34). The implication is that the quality teaching and learning private schools will be affected.

Table 1.32: Staffing Position in Private Schools

Level	Staff at Post		No. of Trained Teachers	No. of Untrained Teachers	Total
	Male	Female			
KG	9	72	0	81	81
Primary	109	59	4	164	168
JHS	87	10	6	91	97

SHS	21	2	22	1	23
TVET	6	10	2	14	16
Special School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	232	153	34	351	386

Source: EMIS GES BSD, 2017

1.3.26.4 Access and Participation to Education

The indicators used to measure participation and accesses to education in the district are Gross Enrolment Ratio, Net Enrolment Ratio and Gender Parity Index. The table shows that the GER decreases as the level of education increases. The GER which is less than 100 percent at all levels indicate that district is not able to accommodate all the school age population for all the levels. The NER gives a more precise measurement of the extent of participation in the KG, Primary, JHS and SHS of children belonging to the official ages of these levels of education. The table shows that 58.1 percent of the population of persons of official primary school age enrolled and only 29.2 percent persons of official SHS age are enrolled. The NER at all the levels shows that more than 40 percent of persons of official school age are out of school. There is the need to improve enrolment at all levels in the district.

Except for the KG, where the number of girls enrolled are more than boys, the Gender parity index indicates that the number of boys enrolled in are more than girls in all the levels even though the margin is less than 10 percent.

Table 1.33: Access and Participation to Education

Indicators Level of Education	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gender Parity Index	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
KG	90.5	51.1	1.11	38.1
Primary	79	58	0.9	25:1
JHS	58	29.2	0.97	15:1
SHS	30		1.04	15:1

Source: EMIS GES BSD, 2017

1.3.26.5 Health

The Birim South District Health Directorate has the primary mandate to ensure that the people living in the district are healthy by providing quality healthcare services to all people living everywhere in district. This is a priority achieved through a continuous access to health service from community level to the district level.

Health delivery in the district include disease control activities such as EPI, Disease Surveillance, TB control, Malaria control and HIV control. Other services provided are Family planning, antenatal care and child immunization. The directorate also provide support services such as Health Information and Human resource.

Health delivery in the District is also generally skewed towards the urban centers with few facilities in the rural areas. To increase geographical access to health services more CHPS compounds with accommodation facilities should be provided to rural areas.

There is the urgent need for stakeholders including religious organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote and rejuvenate functional literacy among adults since illiteracy is high among persons who are 25 years and older. Children who form about 41 percent of the District's population must be considered for provision of adequate school infrastructural buildings

1.3.26.6 Health Facilities

According to Table 1. 34 presents the distribution of health facilities in the district. Health delivery in the District is carried out by 23 government institutions, and One (1) mission institution. The district does not have a maternity home and hospital. Community based Health Planning Services Compounds (CHPS Compound) are 16 representing 80 percent of health facilities while health centers and clinics are three (3) and one (1) respectively. In order to increase geographical access to healthcare, the Birim South District was able to construct two more CHPS compounds in Apoli Ningo and Akosombo respectfully. Three CHPS compounds are under construction in Anamase, Anyinam and Osorase. In 2016, Four (4) CHPS zones were made functional during the course of the year. These include Yarewa CHPS, Akosombo CHPS and Beposo CHPS and Nyankomase CHPS.

Table 1.34: Distribution of Health Facilities by Sub-Districts

Sub-District	Population	Type			Total
		CHP	Health Center	Clinic	
Achiase	32388	2	1		3
Aduasa	15979	3			3
Akenkausu	7456	2			2
Aperade	22348	3	1		4
Apoli	11186	2	1		3
Swedru	25188	1	1	1	3
Osorase	9023	3			3
Anamase	12105	3			3
Total		19	4	1	24

Source: BSD DHA, 2017

1.3.26.7 Health Personnel

The District Administration has staff strength of 165 health officers with different skills set; however, additional 57 health officers are required for efficient health service delivery in the district. Table 1.35 presents the distribution of health professionals in the District. Community health nurses recruited under the Youth Employment Programme represents 43.6 percent of health personnel in the district. Community health nurses is the second largest number of health workers constituting 30.1 percent, followed by enrolled nurses (8.5%), midwives(4.2%) and disease control officers. Clearly, the district does not have a medical doctor, this could be explained by the fact the district does not have a hospital. In addition to these orthodox institutions, the district has trained Traditional Birth Attendances (TBAs) who provide maternal service in various communities. There are also traditional herbal practitioners (THPs) who also contribute towards the health needs of the people in one way or the other.

Table 1.35: Number of health personnel in the district

Category	Number	Percentage
Medical Doctor	0	0
Technical Officers (Dip. Disease Control)	3	1.8
Field Technicians (Cert. Disease Control)	4	2.4
Midwives	7	4.2
Community Health Nurses	51	30.1
Enroll Nurses (Cert. Nurses In Green)	14	8.5
Registered Community Health Nurses (Diploma)	3	1.8
Community Health Workers (Youth Employment)	72	43.6
Psychiatric Nurses	3	1.8
Nutrition Officer	1	0.6
Orderlies	7	4.2
Total	165	100

Source: DHA BSDA, 2016.

Despite the Assembly effort in providing adequate health facilities in the district, the district health administration still battle with the problems of limited number of health personnel to man these facilities.

1.3.26.8 Top Ten Diseases

Malaria continues to top the ten (10) diseases and causes of OPD attendance in the District followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, Rheumatism and Diarrhoea over the past two years

(2015-2016) as shown in the table below. This situation calls for pragmatic steps to be taken by all stakeholders to control mosquitoes and improve the sanitation situation in order to reduce the incidence of the disease to the barest minimum. Apart from malaria, Non-communicable diseases such as CVA, Hypertension, anaemia, diabetes mellitus and HIV/AIDS are the leading causes of death among adults.

Table 1.36: Top 10 causes of OPD attendance in 2015-2016

NUMBER	CONDITION	2015	2016
1	Malaria	29,706	30,551
2	URTI	14,283	12,881
3	Diarrhoea	5,062	6,850
4	Rheumatism	6,380	6,385
5	Skin Diseases	3,589	3,807
6	Intestinal Worms	4,011	3,611
7	Anaemia	3,316	3,236
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,281	1,386
9	Hypertension	725	874
10	Typhoid Fever	859	525

Source: DHA BSDA, 2016.

1.3.26.8 HIV and AIDS

The District AIDS Committee (DAC) and District Response Management Team (DRMT) are the Multi sectoral and technical response bodies respectively mandated for the management of HIV response programme in the District. Service provided in the district include HTC, PMTCT, Condom Distribution, Behavioral Change Communication, and care and support for persons living with HIV. The 2015 sentinel indicates the HIV prevalence for both the Birim Central Municipal and Birim South District is 1.4 percent. Services

1.3.26.9 HIV Testing and Counseling

Available statistics from the District Directorate of Health indicates that 340 (including 224 females) persons were counseled and tested for HIV. Seventeen (17) females and Six (6) males tested positive.

Table1.37 Trend of HIV Testing and counselling

Indicators	SEX	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
# Pretest Counseled	M	100	38	98	116	
	F	184	86	180	224	
# Tested	M	100	38	98	116	
	F	184	86	180	224	
# Receiving Positive Test Results	M	5	3	1	6	
	F	12	1	7	17	
# Receiving Posttest Counseling	M	100	38	98	116	
	F	184	86	180	224	

Source: DHA BSDA, 2016.

1.3.26.10 Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) is a service provided at antenatal care clinics to all pregnant women to know their HIV status. Every pregnant woman is to be tested for HIV and if positive, given the right treatment to prevent the mother from infecting the baby. The target for this service are pregnant women. All health facilities in the district provide PMTCT services

According to Table 1.38, out of the 2673 ANC registrant that were counseled and tested eight (8) tested positive. Proportionately, the 2016 figures are improvement over 2015 and 2014.

Table 1.38: Trend of PMTCT performance in Birim South

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
# of ANC Registrants	2538	2689	2759	
# Tested	2163	2689	2673	
# Receiving Posttest Counseling	2163	2689	2673	
# Positive	18(0.8%)	11(0.4%)	8(0.29)	
Number on Treatment	14	11	6	

Source: DHA BSDA, 2016.

1.3.26.11 Determinants of HIV and AIDS in the District

The key determinants in the district include mining, transport, unemployment and underemployment and social functions. Mining plays a key role in the economic life of the people as well as the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic in two major ways. Migrant labour especially the youth travels in and outside the district to engage in mining activities either in the few mining companies or engage in small scale (galamsey) mining activities in search of “quick” money. Other also travels outside the district to the nearby district such as nearby mining communities. These men frequently move to and from the district sometimes as often as weekly.

The strategic location of the District is another key determinant point for many long haulage drivers especially those carrying timber for processing at sawmill located in the district. Nearly all such drivers pass at least one night in the district and often having just receive their wages engages in high risk behaviors such as alcohol consumption and casual sex.

Other determinants include social functions such as funerals, festivals and other social gathering which are on weekly and annual basis. Many people who patronize these functions meet sexual partners and engage in casual sex promoting the spread of the virus. Additionally, unemployment and underdevelopment cannot be left out as a determinant. While the district attracts those working for skilled and semi-skilled job in the mines and sawmills. It similarly attract on increasing number of low or unskilled laborers seeking employment. However jobs in these areas are few and this growing number of young people are often forced to adopt survival strategies to meet their basic needs. Such strategies increase their vulnerability and frequently promoting high rise behaviors.

The key vulnerable and high risk groups therefore are as follows.

Table 1.39: Key Vulnerable and high risk groups in the District

Vulnerable Groups	High Risk Groups
Apprentices	Miners
Students	Drivers
Street Children	Commercial sex workers
Domestic aid	Business executives, porters

Source: DHA BSDA, 2016.

Issues

- Periodic Shortage and inadequate supply of vaccines, RDT kits for malaria ,Syphilis and HIV and AIDS
- Inadequate trained counselors for PMTCT services

- Frequent breakdown of motor bikes and vehicles resulting in high cost and frequency of maintenance
- Poor data capture at facility level (e.g. EPI, PMTCT, HTC, malaria, etc.)
- Lack of vaccine refrigerator in some facilities (10 facilities work without major cold chain equipment)
- Inadequate vehicles and motor bikes
- Late reporting of pregnant women to health facilities for ANC services
- Use of chemoprophylaxis by some chemical sellers in treating malaria patients
- Inadequate CHPS infrastructure

1.3.27 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

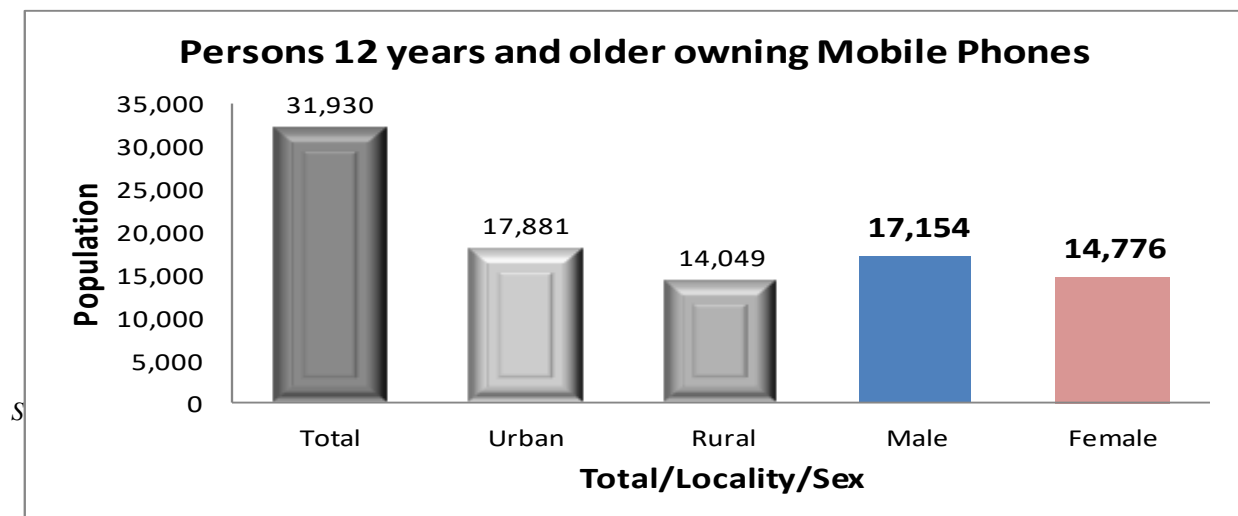
The speed with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. Both Akyem Swedru and Achiase have ICT centers that provide training services and internet access to the community members. All the departments of the district rely heavily on ICT in the discharge of their duties.

1.3.27.1 ICT Indicators

This session presents indicators on Information and Communication Technology, notably ownership of mobile phone, usage of internet, households with fixed telephone and desktop/laptop computers.

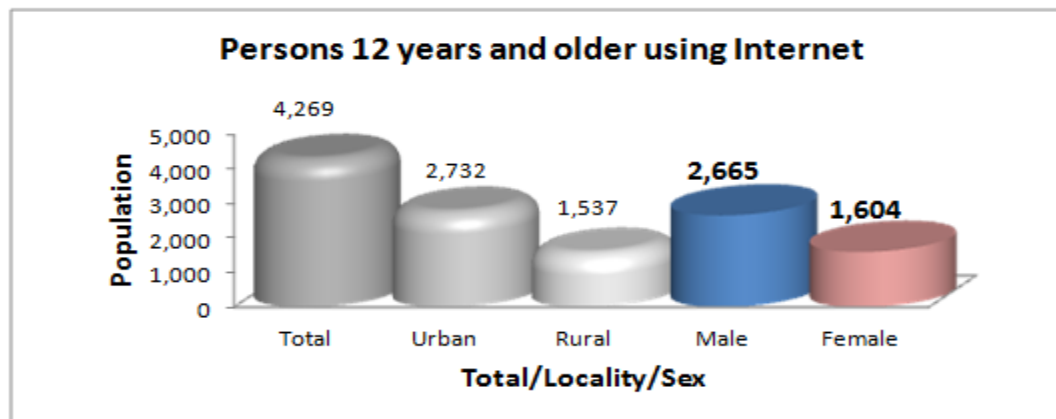
The population of persons 12 years and older is 80,904, of which 39.5 percent have mobile phones. This means less than half of the population 12 years and older in the District, have mobile phones. Considering sex disaggregation, more males have mobile phones (45.0%) than females (34.5%) in the District.

Figure 1.14: Mobile Phones ownership



Out of a population of 80,904 consisting of persons of 12 years and older, only 4,269 have access to internet facility in the District, constituting only 5.3 percent. Considering the sex disaggregation, out of those using internet in the District, 7 percent are males and 3.7 percent are females.

Figure 1.15: Internet Usage



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (Birim South District Analytical Report)

According to table 1.38, Out of the total households in the District, 996 have computers in their homes, forming 3.5 percent of households. Out of those having laptops in their homes, 4.3 percent are male heads and only 2 percent are female heads of households

Table 1.40: Households having desktop/laptop computers and sex of head

Sex	Number of Households		Households having desktop/ laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,800	100.0	996	3.5
Male	17,710	100.0	770	4.3
Female	11,090	100.0	226	2.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (Birim South District Analytical Report)

1.3.28 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Analysis of the social, economic, political and spatial conditions predisposing people into poverty, inequalities and weak social protection should be conducted in relation to the extent to which they affect the development of the sector and the MDA. It should take into account adverse policy impacts, weak early warning systems, low priority given to semi subsistence food farmers and allied occupations, Children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in

disaster prone areas e.g. flooding and fire, PLHIV, persons with disabilities, The analysis should provide the underlying issues to be addressed in the future etc.

1.3.29 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI):

The analysis relating to Science, Technology and Innovation should indicate the extent to which STI affects the development of the District.

1.4 Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of the themes of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017). The identified development issues were also harmonized with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programme that will arise from the development issues will meet community's aspirations and interests.

The table that follows is a summary of Development issues identified in profile and the review of 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan

Table 1.41: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

No	Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. Low Internal Revenue Generation
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	1. Poor entrepreneurial skills 2. High cost of accessing credit 3. Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets 4. Poor development of tourism
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1. High level of Post-harvest lost 2. High cost of production 3. Low coverage of extension services 4. Deforestation , degradation and Annual incidence of bush fires
4	Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1. Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure 2. Poor liquid and Solid waste management 3. Low Electricity Coverage 4. Inadequate supply of potable water 5. Poor development control
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1. Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure 2. Limited access to Heath Infrastructure 3. Inadequate support for vulnerable groups, ie. PLWHAs and Disables 4. Increasing Unemployment among the youth
6	Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	1. Inadequate Infrastructure for Sub-districts 2. Low participation of women in decision making 3. Lack of office and residential accommodation for staff 4. Chieftaincy disputes in many parts of the District

1.5 Community needs and Aspiration

The community needs and aspirations were collected from questionnaires that were administered in communities in the 27 electoral areas and three (3) area council meetings. In addition to these, stakeholders' meetings which were organized in both Swedru and Achiase constituencies also provided information to validate and augment the data collected. Table 1.42, below shows the prioritized area council Aspiration.

Table1. 42: Prioritize Aspirations by Area Councils

Area Council	Prioritized Community Aspiration
Aperade	Construction/rehabilitation of school blocks Good governance (area council office/police) Extension of electricity Provision of potable water Provision of market Provision of improved sanitation Provision of health facilities Rehabilitation of roads Provision of affordable farm inputs
Achiase	Construction/rehabilitation of educational infrastructure Improve agricultural productivity Provision of improved health care Provision of market Provision of potable water Extension of electricity Provision of improved sanitation Rehabilitation of feeder road Good governance
Swedru	Good governance Provision of improved sanitation Provision of potable water Extension of electricity (Energy) Provision of improved healthcare Provision of market (Trade) Improved Agricultural productivity Construction/rehabilitation of educational infrastructure Roads

Source: BSDA DPCU 2017

From the above table, the summarized community aspiration in the District are:

1. Improved and adequate Education infrastructure
2. Improved Sanitation and Waste management
3. Improved healthcare delivery
4. Improved access to potable water
5. Improved market infrastructure and trade activities
6. Improved agricultural productivity and storage
7. Extension of Electricity
8. Rehabilitation and construction of roads and drainage systems
9. Governance improved

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two highlights the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified development gaps in the performance review of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The output therefore, would be harmonized development gaps or issues of the Birim South District Assembly.

2.1 Harmonization of Key Development Issues with Community Needs and Aspiration

The need to harmonize the development gaps with the current needs and aspirations of the communities to ascertain feasibility of needs and aspirations is very important in the planning process. The table below indicates the scoring scale for the harmonization with respect to the current situation of the district in the six (6) thematic areas of the GSGDA II.

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: Draft Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP, 2017

These scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score of two (2) indicates that there is a strong relationship between community needs and aspirations and the identified key development gaps/problems/issues, score one (1) indicates weak harmony while a zero (0) score calls for review of the community needs and aspirations, if possible, to identify real problem to be addressed because there is no relationship. According to Table 2.1 improved governance with a score of 1.7 has the strongest relationship with key development issues while extension of electricity has the weakest relationship scoring 0.9

Table 2.1: Results of Harmonization

GAPS COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	Low Internal Revenue Generation	Poor entrepreneurial skills	High cost of accessing credit	Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets	Poor development of tourism	High level of Post-harvest loss	High cost of farm inputs	Low coverage of extension services	Deforestation , degradation and bush fires	Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure	Poor liquid and Solid waste management	Low Electricity Coverage	Inadequate supply of potable water	Poor development control	Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure	Limited access to Health Infrastructure	Inadequate support for vulnerable groups	Increasing Unemployment among the youth	Inadequate Infrastructure for Sub-districts	Low participation of women in decision making	Lack of office and residential accommodation	Chieftaincy disputes in	TOTAL	AVERAGE SCORE
Improved and adequate Education infrastructure	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	27	1.2
Improved Sanitation and Waste management	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	27	1.2
Improved healthcare delivery	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	1.4
Improved access to potable water	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	26	1.2
Improved market infrastructure and trade activities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	32	1.5
Improved agricultural productivity and storage	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	33	1.5
Extension of Electricity	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	19	0.9
Rehabilitation and construction of roads and culverts	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	34	1.5
Governance improved	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	38	1.7

2.2 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 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 issues of the Agenda for Job 2018-2021. The table below shows marching of issues for both the GSGDA II and that of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) as indicated in the table below.

Table 2.2: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Internal Revenue Generation 	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor entrepreneurial skills • Poor market infrastructure and inactive markets • Lack of lorry station at Swedru and Achiase • Poor development of tourism 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Limited local participation in economic development • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of Post-harvest lost • High cost of production • Low coverage of extension services • Deforestation , degradation and Annual incidence of bush fires 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Limited application of science and technology

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Lack of credit for agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices, • Loss of forest cover • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road and Drainage infrastructure • Poor liquid and Solid waste management • Low Electricity Coverage • Inadequate supply of potable water • Poor development control 	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate basic school infrastructure • Limited access to Health Infrastructure • Inadequate support for vulnerable groups, ie. PLWHAs and Disables • Increasing Unemployment among the youth 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) • Infant and adult malnutrition • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Limited community level sports and recreational activities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Infrastructure for Sub-districts • Low participation of women in decision making • Lack of permanent office and residential accommodation for staff including decentralized departments • Chieftaincy disputes in most parts of the District 	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate and poor quality security equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development • Insufficient funding of development communication • Weak capacity of development communication institutions

The set of issues under the GSGDAII and the Angeda for Jobs (2018-2021) were marched to determine their relationship in terms of similarity for adoption. Table 2.3 shows the adopted goals and issues of NMDTDP.

Table 2.3: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ADOPTED ISSUES
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities and Religious Bodies in national development • Insufficient funding of development communication
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Limited local participation in economic development • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service • Poor marketing systems • High cost of production inputs • Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure • Lack of database on farmers • Limited application of science and technology • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Lack of credit for agriculture • Low level of husbandry practices,

<p>Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities • Recurrent incidence of flooding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
<p>Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and schools’ operations • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the • Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV’s, Test Kits, Condoms) • Infant and adult malnutrition • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth • Increasing demand for household water supply • Poor collection, treatment and discharge of municipal and industrial wastewater. • Poor sanitation and waste management • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas • Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure • Limited community level sports and recreational activities

2.3 Prioritization of development issues

Development issues adopted were prioritized by the DPCU through objective processes and supported by evidence of records. Among the tools used is the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) analysis. This will facilitate in identifying issues with potentials and opportunities to be addressed as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. The POCC analysis is shown in Table 2.4

Table 2.4: POCC Analysis

KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS (advantages and Resources)	OPPORTUNITIES (External factors that positively influence devt)	CONSTRAINTS (Internal Disadvantages that act against development)	CHALLENGES (External factors beyond the district that hampers devt)
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped Revenue Sources • Fee fixing consultation • Revenue Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the law (Act 936) which empowers the Assembly to collect revenue • NGOS and CSOs engaging citizens on civil rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High leakages in revenue collection • Citizens. Reluctance towards the payment of rates, fees etc. • Non valuation of properties • Existence of Un-assessed properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in national legislation and policies. • Lukewarm attitude towards the implementation of the National Decentralization Policy. • Street naming and property addressing system not implemented to the latter
Conclusion: The issue of low revenue mobilization can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening of the town and area council, and build up the capacity of staff				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area council Executives • Trained Area Council members • Availability of supporting staff • Revenues to be ceded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Fund, NALAG, Local Government Service • Common Fund, Donor Funding, Civil Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Area Council Offices for Swedru and Achiase • Area Council Members yet to be selected • Inadequate resources for area council • Lack of sub-district plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DACF • Lack of enforcement to ensure operationalization of Sub-districts
Conclusion: The issue of low revenue mobilization can be addressed through the implementation of the revenue action plan, strengthening of the town and area council, and build up the capacity of staff				
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCC monitoring Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for training • Lack of Logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postings of Officers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralized departments • Human Resources Unit • Assembly Unit committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Head of Local Government Service • Training from Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of vehicle for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of DDF capacity grant
Conclusion: the issue of weak capacity of local governance practitioners can be addressed through training of Assembly Staff through local and external funding. The provision of the necessary and required logistics to staff.				
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU • Monitoring Team • Decentralized Depts • Qualified Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC & ERCC • Plan Preparation guidelines • M&E Guidelines • LI 2232 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of Logistics and vehicle for monitoring • Unbudgeted expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of guidelines • Source deduction of Common Fund • Delay in the release of Funds • Directives from Sector Ministries
Conclusion: Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development Plans through strengthening of the DPCU and Monitoring System and provision of adequate funds and logistics				
Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU • DCACT • Department of Agriculture • FBOs • YEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National LED Policy • NBSSI • Regional LED Platform • IPEP • One District one Factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity& commitment • Uncoordinated LED activities • Absence of BAC and Cooperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support and monitoring of LED from Regional and National
Conclusion: issue of inadequate exploitation can of LED can be addressed through harnessing the District Keys Potentials and Opportunities and advocating the establishment of Business Advisory Center				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular Participation Strategy • DPCU • Assembly Members& PM • Local NGOs • Traditional Authorities, Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC • LI233 • Development Partners • Regional and National Monitoring Teams • IMCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds and Logistics • Limited capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chieftaincy Disputes • Delay in release of Funds
Conclusion: implementation of Popular Participation Strategy, strengthening of DPCU, Engagement of Assembly Members, Local NGOs and Traditional Authorities in addition to available opportunities can address the issues of weak citizen involvement and participation in planning and				
Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU • Decentralized Depts. • National Service Personnel • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Service • Sector Ministries and Department • Donor Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds and Logistics for data collection • Limited capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to access data from some ministries and Department

Conclusion: Heads of Departments, National Service Personnel, Assembly Members can be engaged to collect and develop a comprehensive database while utilizing the available opportunities				
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU • Monitoring Team • Decentralized Depts • Qualified Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDPC & ERCC • Plan Preparation guidelines • M&E Guidelines • LI 2232 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of Logistics and vehicle for monitoring • Unbudgeted expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of guidelines • Delay in the release of Funds
Conclusion: Building the capacity of the DPCU and the Monitoring Team can enhance monitoring and evaluation of the District.				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	MPCF DACF DDF Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Police Service • Donor Partners • IPEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Large Number of Capital Investment Projects' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of Funds • Government Directives
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities and Religious Bodies in District development				
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities and Religious Bodies in District development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCCE • General Assembly • Cordial relationship • Organize Religious Groups • DPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional House of Chiefs • Christian Council • Moslem Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Chieftaincy Disputes 	
Conclusion: The forestry department, Traditional Authorities and the Security Services can work together to control the exploitation of the forestry resources.				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of tourism potentials • Guest houses and Hotels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Tourist Board • External Funds • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road networks • Lack of skills 	Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.
Conclusion: The existing tourism potentials can be developed through the available opportunities and development of infrastructure like roads.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for construction • Dept. of Agriculture • Cocobod ware houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack storage facilities • Lack of office accommodation • Lack of warehouse 	Delay in Release of Funds
Conclusion: The Special project Initiative under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme could be harnessed to construct ware houses and renovate existing Cocobod warehouses that have been handed over to the District Assembly				
Inadequate managerial and technical skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Business and managerial expects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for the private sector through MASLOC, BAC, NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of BAC, BNSSI Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managerial training and education for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Trained Human Resource to organize training for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to requisite Managerial Skills
Conclusion: Lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills can be addressed through the establishment of Business Advisory Center and National Board of Small Scale Industry Offices in the District.				
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of AEA Agents • Demonstration Farms • Farmer Based Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Funds from CIDA, Danida etc • WAPP 	Limited AEA coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Inadequate demonstration farms • Non Posting of AEA officers
Conclusions: Increased presence of Agricultural Extension Officers as well as strong and dynamic Farmer Based Organizations will improve access to new and improved production technology.				
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Financial Institutions • Private processors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agriculture • One-district One Factory Policy • One Constituency one 1M USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Inadequate skills • Lack of BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funds
Conclusion: the District's potentials and opportunities could be harnessed to enhance to improve investment in processing and value addition while advocating for the establishment of District BAC				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job • Existence of the Hunger Project • Akortekrom Epicenter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	1. Delay in posting of AEAs
Conclusion: The increase in the number of demonstration farms, and the use of AEAs recruited under the Planting for Food and Jobs project can address issues of limited extension services.				
Limited access to Credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Cooperatives • Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support such as MASLOC • Reduction in the interest rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral security • Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in loan acquisition • High interest rate for loan acquisition
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be addressed by building the capacity of FBOs and SMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government supported programmes such as the MASLOC				

Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Business and managerial experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support for the private sector through MASLOC, BAC, NBSSI • Managerial training and education for MSMES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of BAC, BNSSI Offices • Lack of Trained Human Resource to organize training for MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a national framework to boost the private sector • Lack of access to requisite Managerial Skills
Conclusions: Increased presence of Agricultural Extension Officers as well as strong and dynamic Farmer Based Organizations will improve access to new and improved production technology.				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of farmlands • Heavy rainfall • Availability of interested farmers • Availability of extension officers • Availability of Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support • Presence of MOFA • Education on the negative impact of crude fishing • One District One Factory • One Constituency One 1M USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of heavy duty machines for Construction of fish ponds • No financial assistance to farmers • Inadequate knowledge in pond construction and management • Over reliance on rain fed production • Lack of logistics for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes of weather conditions • Poor road networks
Conclusion: funds for improvement Agriculture infrastructure could be mobilized from GoG, Donors as well as government flagship programmes				
High production cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Availability of farm land • Existence of Agriculture Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidize farm inputs • Presence of MOFA • Planting for Food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad nature of roads • High cost of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate • Unpredictable weather
Conclusion: The issue of high cost of production can be addressed by building capacity of Farmer Based Organizations to serve as input distributors to farmers.				
Poor storage and release of planting materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for construction • Dept. of Agriculture • Cocobod ware houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack store room • Lack of office accommodation and warehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in Release of Funds
Conclusion: The Special project Initiative under the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme could be harnessed to construct ware houses and renovate existing Cocobod warehouses that have been handed over to the District Assembly				
Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern techniques of farming. • Demonstration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Delay in posting of AEAs

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	
Conclusion: The increase in the number of demonstration farms, and the use of AEAs recruited under the Planting for Food and Jobs project can address issues of limited extension services.				
Lack of credit for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Agriculture • Cooperatives Dept. • Existence of FBOs • Financial Institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, MASLOC, Donor Funding • Special Initiative Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under staff cooperative Dept. • Weak FBO structures • Absent of NBSSI and BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rate Lack of direct policy to empower FBOs
Conclusion: Limited access to finance can be addressed by building the capacity of FBOs and SMEs and linking them to affordable financial institutions and government supported programmes such as the MASLOC				
Poor rural road infrastructure	Existence of works Dept Availability if construction materials	Road fund, MPs CF, DACF	Undulating topography High rainfall patterns	Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.
Conclusion: funds for road improvement could be mobilized from GoG and Donors to improve the condition of feeder roads				
Low level of husbandry practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of FBOs • Willingness of most farmers to adopt modern husbandry technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA • Recruitment of AEAs for Planting for food and job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistical support for AEAs • Low attendance of FBO meetings by farmers particularly women. • Very low support by the Assembly for the Department of Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in posting of AEAs
Conclusion: The Issue of lack of access to veterinary services can be addressed through establishment of veterinary unit in the District				
Lack of quality and adequate climate information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of public and private media houses • Presence of NADMO, NCCE, Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support through the Meteorological Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under resourced NADMO • Limited public education and awareness • Lack Meteorological Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Lack of direct policy on climate change
Conclusion: Resourcing and building the capacity of departments such as NADMO, NCCE and Department of Agriculture can help address the issue of inadequate information on climate. The climate change platform in the district can be empowered to address the issue				
Loss of forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Department • Traditional Authorities • Security Services • MoFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Commission • Donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little education • lack of synergy among activities of departments • Illegal Chainsaw operators 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognized wood processing firms 			
Conclusion: The forestry department, Traditional Authorities and the Security Services can work together to control the exploitation of the forestry resources.				
Lack of database on farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AEA FBOs National Service Personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Service Agriculture Census 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of funds
Conclusion: implementation of Agriculture Centers can address the data gap in agriculture in the District.				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of most communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity. Assembly's budget allocation for improvement of energy Ongoing Rural Electricity Extension project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's commitment to connect all communities to the national grid by 2020. The existence of ECG office in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability of some households to pay their electricity bills. Poor co-ordination between ECG and contractors Inability of households to procure meters Illegal connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long delays in the processing applications from communities. Total control from Accra over the SHEP project.
Conclusion: inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy this can be addressed through the provision of adequate funds to extend electricity to the newly developed areas. The willingness of the communities to contribute towards the provision of electricity could be harnessed.				
Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	Existence of works Dept. Availability if construction materials	Road fund, MPs CF, DACF Cocoa Roads	Undulating topography High rainfall patterns	Untimely release of funds, Lack of office accommodation for Feeder Roads Dep't.
Conclusion: Funds could be mobilized from GoG and Donors as well as cocoa roads fund to improve the condition of feeder roads in the District				
Recurrent incidence of flooding, fire and other disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of public and private media houses Presence of Fire Service, NADMO, NCCE, Dept. of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor Agencies and Government Support through the Meteorological Agency GoG collaboration with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under resourced NADMO Illiteracy, public education and awareness Lack Meteorological Station lack of fire hydrant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Lack of direct policy on climate change
Conclusion: NADMO, The fire Service and the NCCE could be supported in terms of logistics and funding to educate the public and provide rapid response to flood, fire and other disasters				
Poor sanitation and waste management (create opportunities for all)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existence of EHU of the Assembly Existence of Zoomlion in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of the private sector to construct recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate number of sanitary labourers Lack of cesspool emptier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of control of most MMDAs on the awarding of contract for waste collection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some tools and equipment • Availability of waste disposal sites and designated refuse containers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of communal refuses containers and bins. • Lack of political will to prosecute sanitation offenders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of the unrealistic DESSAP on the Assemblies.
<p>Conclusion: the issue related to low coverage of waste management services can be addressed through increasing IGF and private sector support. Allowing the District Assembly to make its decision as far as waste management contracting is concerned will help address the issue.</p>				
Poor drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence EHU, Fire Service, NADMO, MoFA, District Works Department, EPA Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The services of the Hydrological Dept of the MWWH • Urban development projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pits and gullies created by sand winners • Daily sweeping of earth compounds leading to removal of top soil • Poor tilling techniques • Indiscriminate felling of trees by chainsaw operators 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy rainfall patterns
<p>Conclusion: encourage financial resource mobilization for construction culverts in the selected areas of the district</p>				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Planning Department, Statutory planning Committee, Security Services, Building inspectorate, Circuit Court, EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stool lands, National Infrastructure Plan, Physical Planning Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisans not registered with the Assembly, lack of well-defined layout, unlicensed surveyors, lack of political will, weak building inspectorate unit, lack of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Permit acquired from Accra
<p>Conclusion: The Physical planning department and the Works department should collaborate to enforce to enforce building regulation. The Statutory Planning Committee should be supported to work.</p>				
High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of EHU of the Assembly, sanitation guards, traditional authorities, Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on Open Defecation • Donor Assistance • Private investors , Public Private Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Support for household latrine, lack of household • Lack of institutional and public latrines • Lack of bye-laws to ensure latrines in every house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable Donor Support
<p>Conclusion: Mobilize funds to support households to construct affordable household latrines in order to address open air defecation</p>				

Poor and low-income earners have little access to potable water services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of vibrant DWST, • Large volume of underground water • Existence of DEHU, • Sanitation Strategic Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWSA, • DANIDA, • DACF, • KF, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management of water, • Weak WATSAN Committees, • Poor maintenance culture. • Unwillingness of landlords to assist to landlords holds latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support from Donor and delay in the release of funds.
<p>Conclusion: The issue related to lack of potable drinking water at some rural areas of the District can be addressed through Government and donor support and the utilization of the Assembly potentials and opportunities. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through the expansion in the capacity of existing water treatment stations and adequate funds available.</p>				
Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NADMO, Dept. of Agriculture and Climate Change Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change National Policy • Donor Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information on climate change • Lack of funds 	
•				
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry commission • Security services 			
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
KEY DEV. ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Availability of land • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • Existence of Clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • DONOR POOL FUND • DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of collaboration between DHMT and DA in implementing health project • Absence of District Hospital • Low level of behavioural change among the sexually active group • Insanitary environment • Limited resources from the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Irregular cash inflow.
<p>Conclusion: Government and Donor Support could be mobilized to provide accommodation to improve access to quality health care</p>				
Lack of dedicated gender responsive budgets (GRB) for the implementation of gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming Gender in Development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot of Gender mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative cultural practices in some parts district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No clear affirmative action policy at central government level.

equality programmes at all levels/ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Social Development • Good Gender Parity Indexes at all level in • Freedom to practice trade by women 	<p>interventions e.g. GRSDCP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of women to avail themselves to opportunities like political office. 	
Conclusion: Allocation of gender related programmes and projects is necessary to address gender issues in the district				
Youth unemployment and underemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NYEP, LESDEP, Community Development Dept, Cooperative Dept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • GOG, MASLOC, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skill training facilities, • Unemployed youth interested in white collar jobs, • Inadequate information in job opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of business advisory center
Conclusion: the issue of high incidence of youth unemployed can be addressed through the Development of Artisanal enclaves, NYEP,LESDEP and improvement of apprenticeship.				
<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the youth</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • VCT centre. dcmc • District AIDs Committee (DAC) • Existance of Clinics • ARVTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSHAP • DONOR • CSOs • PLWHAS • TSU • GHANA AIDS COMMISSION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Public Education • Ineffective DAC • Lack of test kits • Inadequate Funds • Lack of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in release of Funds • No clear policy on stigmatization
Conclusion: Mobilize funding for NGOs and DAC to educate the general public on stigma reduction. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through provision of adequate Logistics.				
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Availability of land • Vibrant DHMT • Existence of NGO and CBOs in the health sector • Existence of Clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, • DONOR POOL FUND • DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of collaboration between DHMT and DA in implementing health project • Absence of District Hospita • Lack of office for family Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds • Irregular cash inflow.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of behavioural change among the sexually active group • Insanitary environment • Limited resources from the DA 	
Conclusion: the issue of inadequate coverage of health service planning can be addressed through Support from corporate entities, Government/ Donor support and the full utilization of the Assembly's potentials. The constraints and the challenges can be addressed through provision of adequate Logistics.				
Poor quality of education at all levels (Inadequate educational infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Land for construction of infrastructure. • Availability local resources for rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DACF, DDF • Donor Funds, SIF, CBRDP, • GETFUND, KfW, DFID etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited DACF • Low communal spirit in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
Conclusion: the issue of deficiency in the basic social services of educational facilities can be addressed through the upgrading of existing basic schools infrastructure, improvement in the quality of education at basic levels				
Infant malnutrition Infant and adult malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Health Administration • Home Visits by Agriculture Extension Officers • Nutrition Programmes, public Health Education, • School Feeding Programme, Private Basic School 	GOG, DACF, Donor Programmes, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Education • Household food insecurity 	
Conclusion: Logistics support to the health directorate will improve education on infant malnutrition.				

2.5 Impact Analysis

The impact of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis with four criteria namely needs of Basic human rights; significant multiplier effect on the economic efficiency; social and Natural environment and opportunities for promotion of cross cutting issues. A positive (+) sign and a negative (-) sign indicate a positive and a negative impact respectively. (Appendix 1 on page 322)

2.6 Sustainability Analysis of Issues

The prioritized issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves the use of the compactibility matrix and the compound matrix. The result are issues are sustainable and prioritized as shown (Refer to Appendix 3 in page 334 for detailed report on the SEA)

2.6.1 Compactibility Matrix

The compactibility matrix assesses the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritized issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the plan. A positive relationship implies that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted.(Refer to Appendix 3, Table 1 on page 346)

2.6.2 Compound Matrix

Compound Matrix is used to determine the effect of the programmes on the relevant Poverty-Environment criteria. Where the objective affect the poverty-environment dimension positively this is recorded by marking a (+) or a green colour in the relevant box. Where the effect is negavite, it is recorded by marking a negative sign (-) or red colour. A zero or yellow sign indicates no significant interaction (refer to Appandix 3 table 1 on page 347).

Table 2.5: Sustainable prioritised issues

EVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization
		Ineffective Sub-structures
		Improvement Socio economic data
	Civil Society, and Civic Engagement	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders
	Local Government and Decentralization	Poor service delivery
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural Productivity
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor storage and transportation systems (post-harvest lost)
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Private Sector Development	Limited local participation in economic development
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Protected Areas	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
	Energy And Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Transport Infrastructure: Road , Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Disaster Management	Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management
	Human Settlement and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	Youth Development	Youth employment creation
	Education And Training	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Disability and Development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Gender Equality	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities

Table 2.6: Prioritized programme statements

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	PRIORITIZED PROGRAMME	STATEMENTS
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Improvement in Internal Revenue Mobilization	The District Assembly plans to identify new ratable items and also engage services of the Land Valuation Board to value all landed properties with its jurisdiction. The district intends to build capacity of revenue collectors to increase internally generated funds while practicing prudential financial management.
	Strengthening of Sub-structures	The area council offices in Achiase and Swedru need to be furnished and provided with an office equipment such as computers and printers while the Swedru Area council should be provided with an accommodation. Revenue items would be ceded to area councils so that part of the revenue they collected will be remitted to them.
	Improvement Socio economic data	The district intends to collect, update and store socio economic data that will serve as a basis for planning and revenue mobilization.
	Enhancement of citizens participation	In other to improve citizens’ participation, the district intends to organize programmes such as town hall meetings, public education, review meetings, fee fixing resolution and general assembly meetings and community engagements. The district also intends to use the electronic and print media to disseminate information to citizens.
	Improvement of service delivery	The Assembly plans to build the capacity of its staff by organizing training programmes and providing logistics that will position them to provide the needed services to the citizens.
	Improvement in Agricultural Productivity	The district intends to build the capacity of farmers through demonstrations, farm visits and introduction to new technologies. The implementation of the flagship such as the planting for food and jobs will enable farmers to access fertilizer and inputs at subsidized prices.
Economic Development	Reduction in Post-harvest lost	In the absence of any long lasting storage methods for crops like cassava, plantains, palm nuts and other fruits, vegetables, cocoyam and yams etc., farmers are more or less forced to sell off their produce at giveaway prices. However, the supply of cassava, palm nuts, tomatoes and plantains can be restricted through the withholding of part of the production for processing into gari, and dough, palm oil, and kernel oil, crude paste and plantain chips, which will not only increases the price of the raw produce on the local market but also improve the income of producers by virtue of the value added.

	Enhance capacity of small and medium scale enterprises	The district intends to create a suitable environment for small and medium scale businesses linking them to credit facilities at lower cost and also providing training to
	Enhancement of Local Economic Development	The District plans to construct new markets in Nyankomase and rehabilitate markets in Aperade railways, Anamase and Awisa. The District also intends to redevelop the markets and Swedru and Achiase
	Enhancement of industrialization	The District will implement the one-district-one-factory project by identifying a product with which the district has a comparative advantage. The district will form a one-district-one-factory implementation team and a District Chamber Agriculture Commerce and Technology.
	Natural resource management	The forestry commission will be supported to plant trees in 200 hectare degraded forest areas. Fringe communities would be introduced to alternative source of livelihood such as bee keeping, snail rearing etc. The Alternative Livelihood programme will be organized for people in mining communities especially Aduasa that has suffered galamsey operations.
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Extension of Electricity	Electricity has to be extended to newly developed area and communities that are not connected to the National Grid.
	Improvement of Road transport infrastructure	The 175 kilometer feeder road which network ensures the flow of goods and services to rural areas and agricultural products to the urban areas and market centers will be maintained, improved and rehabilitated with the support of GoG and Development Partners. Major roads within Swedru and major towns will also be re-surfaced or patched. The district also intends to construct lorry station in Achiase and Swedru to boost trade and transportation
	Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management	The District will implement projects are related to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. These include public education on early warning signs and disaster prevention. Mitigation measures like visiting of disaster stricken communities and distribution of relief items would be carried out.
	Spatial Planning and Development control	Lay – outs have to completed or prepared for all the sector of Swedru and other major town settlements to ensure proper and orderly physical development Town planning/building regulation will be applied vigorously to rectify all aberrations whether permanent or temporary to re-open blocked decongest and streets and alleys. The Street Naming Exercise would be carried out in areas such as Swedru, Achiase and Aduasa

	Sanitation and waste management	Neither solid nor liquid refuse is properly disposed of even though there are final disposal sites. More metal containers have to be acquired for such areas and the frequency of evacuation increased. Most communities lack toilet both public and household while obsolete toilet are still in use even in Swedru and Achisae. Schools and market centers would be provided with toilet facilities while households would be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities.
	Improve access to portable water	Access to and coverage of potable water stands at 68%. These can be increased by expansion of the pipe – system in Aperade as well as the provision of more bore – holes and hand – dug wells (fitted with pumps and efficient management of these facilities) The assembly will undertake some of the projects itself while relying on the MDAs and development partners for support
Social Development	Increase access to quality Healthcare	This will be achieved through improved services in all existing health facilities and construction of structures for the temporal CHPS Compounds. The district will advocate the government through the Ministry of Health for the construction of a District Hospital. The Achiasse Health Center will be upgraded to Polyclinic status. The district health directorate would be supported to continue with diseases surveillance, health education, immunization exercises and monitoring activities.
	Youth employment creation	Decent jobs would be created through the Youth Employment Programme. The District will implement the government programme to reduce graduate unemployment by creating temporal employment for unemployed graduates while they build capacity and experience for permanent employment. The District will also engage girls in apprenticeship programme
	Reduction in New HIV infection and stigma	The District AIDS committee would be supported to continue with the Know your status campaign and also organize public education against stigmatization. Activities would be targeted at providing care and support for persons with living with the virus.

	Youth employment creation	Decent jobs would be created through the Youth Employment Programme. The District will implement the government programme to reduce graduate unemployment by creating temporal employment for unemployed graduates while they build capacity and experience for permanent employment. The District will also engage girls in apprenticeship programme
	Reproductive health and family planning Improvement	Support the DHA to organize public education to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy in the district
	Increase access to educational infrastructure	<p>This is due to the deplorable nature of schools in most areas is a disincentive to school attendance. Classroom blocks would be constructed for schools without adequate classrooms while classrooms that are in deplorable state would be rehabilitated Kindergarten and primary school will be established in such neglected areas and enrolment drive intensified in the whole district.</p> <p>The Assembly on its own and with support from the GoG and Development Partners will replace some dilapidated school structures, ensure proper supervision of teachers and community participation to improve numeracy and literacy level as well as the pass rate at the BECE so as to get more pupils to enter Senior High School.</p>

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES AND PROJECTIONS

3.0 Introduction

The chapter involves development projections in relationship to the adopted development issues and population of the district. It also focuses on the district's Development focus, goal, objectives as well as strategies as adopted from the 2018-2021 Medium Term Policy Framework: An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021)

3.1 Development Focus

The development focus of the district for the planned period is to improve the living standards of the citizens through enhanced local economic development, improved human resource development and good governance in a safe environment.

3.2 Development Goal

A sustained prosperity and equal opportunities for all residents of the Birim South District through modernized agriculture, rural industrialization, commerce and human resource development in a stable environment with the full participation of the citizenry

3.3 Development Projections for 2018-2021

A development framework can be described as the overall scope for preparing plan proposals. Planning is said to be future oriented, but unfortunately, the future itself is uncertain and hence unpredictable. Therefore, the development framework is based on a number of assumptions that seeks to forecast the future state of the District in terms of population, production, environmental conditions and social needs as they fall under the following goals:

- **Maintain a stable, united and safe society**
- **Build a Prosperous Society**
- **Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment**
- **Create opportunities for all**

Development projections are very crucial for the attainment of the district goal. The knowledge of current and future need of the district will be determined in the section below so as to make informed decisions regarding the intervention required for 2018-2021. Prioritized issues identified

in the previous chapters are used as basis and taking into consideration not only demographic projections, district, regional and national targets but also service standards.

3.4.1 Population Projections

Population projection is an imperative forecasting exercise in development planning. This is because population is at the centre of all planning exercise; it is the basis of all other planning projections and proposals. It is important that development projections are depicted to know the trend of most developmental activities in the District.

The projections are going to be shown for total population, population density, population structure, staffing and enrolment levels in schools, housing stock, internally generated funds and many others. In population projections, it is always important to make assumptions, given the uncertain nature of population. A careful consideration is given to social development with the basic aim of improving the quality of life and the welfare of people during the planned period.

These are issues such as population, health, water and sanitation, education and agricultural needs. Fortunately for this plan period, the 2010 population and Housing Census figures served as the authoritative source of the population projections as shown below. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District had a total population of 119,787 and population growth rate of 2.1 percent. Based on this data, the following projections were made using the Exponential Method. This has been preferred in view of the length of the period of the projection (2014-2017) and the nature of the variables that constitute the population dynamics, namely:

- The Birth Rate
- The Death Rate
- The Rate of Migration

The choice of this method is also premised on the assumption that variation in fertility in Ghana is very minimal because it is attached to social attitude and perceptions, which are very slow to change. It is therefore assumed that changes in fertility in the District will be insignificant during the plan period.

The growth rate will remain the same during the planning period:

- The population growth rate is held constant
- The change in migration shall remain minimal, and
- The sex composition remains unchanged over the planning period
- National growth rate 2.5% , Regional growth rate 2.1% (2010 Population Census)

Population projection figures of Ghana, the Eastern Region and the Birim South District. The base year for the projection is the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The exponential projection method was used, given national growth rate of 2.5 percent and the Eastern region growth of 2.1 percent was used for both the region and the district. The projection is made on the assumption that the stated growth rates will not change within the projection time i.e. in four to seven years' time. It is therefore assumed that rate of change in mortality, fertility and migration remain constant

Table 3.1: Population Projection from 2018 to 2021

Area	Census Year (2010)	2017* Base Year	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
Birim South District	119,767	138,041	141,677	144,683	147,754	150,890

Source: Computed from 2010 PHC Birim South District Analytical Report, GSS

3.4.2 Projections for the Health Sector

The projection in the health sector was made with the following assumptions:

- That with the national development theme of Developing Human Resource ,the healthcare delivery system will be willing to post workers to the district during the planned period.
- The national standard for number of nurse / patient and doctor / patient will remain constant over the planned period.
- That, basic services such as potable water, electricity, health, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain healthcare workers in the rural areas.

Table 3.2: Health personnel projections

No	Health Personnel	Existing number (2017)	Needed			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
			141,677	144,683	147,754	150,890
1	Medical Doctor	0	2	2	2	2
2	Technical Officers (Dip. Disease Control)	3	0	0	0	0
3	Field Technicians (Cert. Disease Control)	4	3	3	3	3
4	Midwives	7	2	2	2	2
5	Community Health Nurses	51	8	8	8	9
6	Enroll Nurses (Cert. Nurses In Green)	14	4	4	4	4
7	Registered Community Health Nurses (Diploma)	3	2	2	2	2
8	Community Health Workers (Youth Employment)	72	5	5	5	5
9	Psychiatric Nurses	3	20	20	20	21
10	Nutrition Officer	1	7	7	7	8
11	Orderlies	7	4	4	4	4
	Total	165	57	57	57	60

Source: Computed from GHS Report, 2017, Birim South District

Table 3.3 Demands for Doctors

Year	No	Ghana Doctor/patient ratio	Existing Ratio	Required No. of Doctors	Shortage
2018	0	1: 5000	141,677	26	26
2019	-	1: 5000	144,683	26.7	26
2020	-	1:5000	147,754	27.2	27
2021	-	1:5000	150,890	27.4	27

Source: Computed from GHS Report, 2017, Birim South District

Table 3.4: Distribution of Health Facilities by Sub-Districts

Type of Facility	Number Existing	Number require	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	0	1	-	1
CHPS Zone	24	30	-	6
CHPs Compound	19	30		11

Source: Computed from GHS Report, 2017, Birim South District

3.4.3 Projections for the Education Sector

The human resource base of the District needs tremendous improvement so that people can take up the current challenge of obtaining skills for employment. Since it is the policy of the government to increase school participation rate to 100% under the fCUBE Policy, there is therefore the need for the District to assess its educational needs and make objective projections for the future.

To achieve quality basic education in the District, the number of schools and teachers that would be needed was projected. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

- That with the national policy of free and Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) supported by the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding programme, the school participation rate will increase by the end of the planned period.
- The rate of increase in enrolment will remain constant for the plan period.
- The national standard for number of pupil per classroom over the various basic education levels will remain constant over the planned period.
- The school going age population of 4 – 15 shall be used for the planning period.
- All teachers are teaching a maximum of thirty hours per week.
- Basic services such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive package would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.
- The Education facilities data include both public and private.

Population projection for eligible School Population

The eligible basic school going age is between 4-15 years. Children aged 4-5 years are eligible for KG, 6-12 for Primary and 13-15 for JHS. The projected population for the age cohort by 2021 is 6823, 22390, 9183 for 4-5 years, 6-12 years and 13-15 years.

Table 35: Population Projection for eligible school Population

Level	Age cohort	2017	Population projection			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	4-5	6281	6390	6552	6661	6823
Primary	6-12	20613	20969	21502	21857	22390
JHS	13-15	8454	8600	8819	8964	9183
SHS	16-18	7996	8134	8341	8478	8685

Source: Computed from BSDA GES 2016/2017 ADEOP

Enrolment Projection

The enrolment for the plan period was projected based on the 2016/2017 enrolment of all levels. By 2021, enrolment is expected to increase by 6035, 15231, 6743 for KG, Primary Schools and JHS respectively. The percentage increase in enrolment is 28, 20 and 26 for the respective levels.

Table 3.6: Enrolment Projections for the plan period (2018-2021)

Level	Age cohort	Enrolment Base year (2017)	Enrolment projection			
			2018	2019	2020	2021
KG	4-5	4,715	5045	5375	5705	6035
Primary	6-12	13,019	13572	14125	14678	15231
JHS	13-15	5,320	5702	6071	6407	6743
SHS	16-18	3,508	8134	8341	8478	8685

Source: Computed from BSDA GES 2016/2017 ADEOP

Projections for Classrooms

The classrooms projection like all the other projections was done based on the assumption that, there would be a constant growth rate in students enrolment and the available number of classrooms currently existing would not increase over the plan period (2018-2021) all things being equal. Projection of classrooms block was based on national threshold for Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) which invariably connotes the number of pupils or students to be in one classroom.

Projection of classroom blocks for KG was further done based on the standard PTR of 35:1. This means that, for every classroom at the KG level 25 pupils are supposed to occupy it for effective teaching and learning. Thus, based on current enrolment level of 4715 pupils, a total of 118

classroom blocks will be needed within the plan period. With an already existing 153 number of classrooms there will be an additional 36 classroom blocks to supplement the already existing ones as shown in Table 3.7.

Similarly for the Primary school level, a standard of 30:1 PTR was used in computing the needed number of classroom for the plan period and this gave a total of 434. With an already existing 484 classroom blocks, implying that currently there are more than enough classrooms to accommodate Primary school enrolment. The situation however changes at 2021, where 24 schools will be needed to supplement the existing ones.

At the J.H.S level, a standard of 25 students per class was used in computing the projected number of classrooms needed. This gave a total of 270 classroom blocks required for the plan period. However, with an available 183 classroom blocks already existing there would be an additional 88 classrooms blocks within the plan period as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.7: Class size by level of education

Levels	Number of Classroom per block	Class Size	PTR
Kindergarten	5	35 pupils	35:1
Primary School	8	30 pupils	30:1
Junior High School	6	25 pupils	25:1

Table 3.8: Classroom projection for basic schools

Level	No. of Schools (2017)	No. of Classroom (2017)	Enrolment Base year (2017)	Class rooms 2017		Number of Classrooms Needed							
				Required	needed	2018		2019		2020		2021	
						R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
KG	83	153	4,715	188	36	202	49	215	62	228	75	241	88
Primary	93	483	13,019	434	-	452	-	470	-	489	6	507	24.7
JHS	74	183	5,320	213	30	228	45	243	60	256	73	270	87

R= Required , S= Shortage

Level	No. of Schools (2017)	No. of teachers	Enrolment Base year (2017)	Class rooms 2017		Number of Teachers Needed							
				Required	needed	2018		2019		2020		2021	
						R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
KG	83	237	4,715	188	-	202	-	215	-	228	-	241	4
Primary	93	514	13,019	434	-	452	-	470	-	489	-	507	-
JHS	74	417	5,320	213	-	228	-	243	-	256	-	270	-

R= Required , S= Shortage

3.4.4 Projections for Water Sector

There is high demand for potable water facilities in the District. Using the standard established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Ghana Water Company, the demand for potable water for 2018-2021 period is projected in the table below with a standard of 300 people to one (1) for standpipe and borehole. The assumptions on which the water needs were projected are as follows:

- All defective water infrastructure will be repaired
- Standard consumption per head shall remain 20 litre per day
- The maximum walking distance 500m.

The coverage of potable water is 62.5 percent. Swedru Area Council has the highest coverage of 72.8 percent followed by Aperade Area Councils with 69.3 percent and Achiase with 45.3.

In order to ensure adequate potable water supply for the people in the District the population has been projected to 2021 and the water needs estimated. The estimation of the potable water needs for 2021 was done based on the following assumptions:

- That the average number of people (threshold) of 300 required for a borehole or public stand pipe will not change significantly.
- That the average number of 6 people per a house in the District will not change significantly.
- A standpipe serves a population of 300

The table 3.9 shows the type and distribution of the potable water infrastructure by area council.

Table 3.9: Potable Water Facilities in the District

Area Council	Population (2017)	Population (2021)	Hand dug well	Borehole with Pump	Mechanized Boreholes	Total	Stand pipe House (connection)	Population served	Coverage	Population to be Served
Swedru	53267	58,225	4	62	15	81		38,800	72.8	20,225
Achiase	54450	59518	5	43	11	48		24,650	45.3	34,868
Aperade	30324	33147	3	23	8	44	17+123	21,000	69.3	12,147
Total	138041	150,890	12	128	34	173		84,450	62.5	67240

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

Table 3.10: Required water facilities by Area Councils by 2021

Area Council	Population (2017)	Population (2021)	F acilities required			
			Small town	Borehole with Pump	Mechanized Borehole	Total
Swedru	53267	58,225		34	10	44
Achiase	54450	59518	2	49	10	61
Aperade	30324	33147	1	13	3	17
Total	138041	150,890	3	86	23	122

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

Based on the projections, the District requires additional 122 water facilities (3 small town water systems, 86 manual boreholes and 23 mechanized boreholes) to serve 150,890 by 2021 (refer to Table 3.3). However due to financial constraints district will not be able to by these facilities with the planning period. And therefor provision water facilities will be prioritized according to the severity of the absence of the facilities in the communities.

3.4.5 Projection of Toilet Facilities in the District

Unlike potable water, the coverage of sanitation facilities is very low in the District. The coverage of toilet facilities in the district for both private and public serve only 39.2 percent of the population. By 2021 the population of the District will increase to 150,890 and will require about 2696 squat holes (equivalent to 20 KVIP) to serve the people. However, because of resource constraints it will not be possible to provide all the facilities required during the planning period. Proposals will be made to provide additional sanitary facilities to increase the coverage by 16 percent (.i.e. from 39.2 to 55.2 percent) in the District by 2021. The estimation of sanitation needs for 2021 was done based on the following assumptions:

- That the average number of 6 peoples per house in the District will not change significantly.
- That the average number of 50 people per squat hole will not change significantly during the planning period.

Table 3.11: Sanitary Facilities Required in the District by 2021

Area Council	Population 2017	Population 2021	Sanitation facilities Septic Tank	Seats	WC	Seats	Household population Served	Population Served	Total population served	% of Total population served	population not served	% of Total Population not served	Population to be served	number of toilet seats required
Swedru	53267	58225	6	84	2	22	15233	5300	20533	38.5	32734	61.5	52925	1059
Achiase	54450	59518	6	104	1	14	15792	5900	21692	39.8	32758	60.2	53618	1072
Aperade	30324	33147	6	102			6974	5100	12074	39.8	18250	60.2	28047	561
Total	138041	150890	18	290	3	36	37999	16100	54099	39.2	83942	60.8	134790	2696

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

3.4.6 Projections for Waste and Sanitation Sector

Refuse Disposal demand

- The projection for refuse disposal based on following assumptions
- The 15 existing containers of 23m each to be emptied every day.
- Capacity of a container = 6000kg (6 Metric Tons)
- Average refuse generated per person per day = 0.5kg

Table 3.12: Projections for refuse containers

Year	population	Refuse Generated	Existing Refuse Containers Capacity (KG)	Backlog /Surplus (KG)
2017	138041	69,020	90000	20,980
2018	141,677	70,838.5	90000	19,161.5
2019	144,683	72,341.5	90000	17,658.5
2020	147,754	73,877	90000	16,123
2021	150,890	75,445	90000	14,555

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

The district has more than the required refuse containers for the planning period. The poor waste system reside in the management of the system and the population attitude toward solid waste disposal, these two issues will be seriously address through the provision of 60 bins and a vigorous sanitation capacity building project through the planning process.

3.4.6 Projection for Revenue

The total projected revenue has been earmarked in the plan to cater for the various annual action programmes within the planned period. Various sources of funds including the following have been identified to support the various programmes:-

- The projected revenue for rate will necessitate a general revaluation exercise to be carried out on all rateable properties within the jurisdiction of the district. Adjustments in the rates for the various property classifications would be adjusted annually to maintain the levels.
- The various charges on development permit fees or building permits should be reviewed upwards.
- The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a constitutional provision will continue to be disbursed on time.

- Sustained, community contribution to project cost in the form of labour, local building materials and cash.
- Establishment of lucrative joint ventures with other development partners/private sector.

The Revenue projections were based on the following assumptions:

- Sub-structures would be strengthened to enable them to mobilize adequate resources for development.
- There would not be over reliance on grants in general but to ensure a shift to the effective utilization of local resources by widening the tax net and intensifying revenue collection in Internally Generated Fund (IGF).
- Periodic revaluation and upward review of rates/fees to be effected to rationalize revenue levels.
- A revenue mobilization plan would be formulated and implemented in time.

Based on the projections, the total revenue expected for the plan period is GHC **31,808,800.7**

Table 3.13: Revenue Projections

REVENUE SOURCES	2017 (base year)	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Internally Generated Revenue	184,252.17	396,209.50	416,019.98	436,820.97	458,662.02	1,707,712.47
Compensation transfers	898,280.64	1,407,555.11	1,848,869.00	1,966,819.00	2,150,402.00	7,373,645.11
Goods and services transfers	16,892.05	71,169.26	107,348.34	65,373.11	121,502.73	365,393.44
Assets transfer(for all departments)	-	280,000.00	280,740.74	362,155.56	398,371.11	1,321,267.41
DACF	367,901.29	3,741,234.00	3,778,646.34	3,816,432.80	3,854,597.13	15,190,910.27
DDF	-	660,983.00	660,983.00	660,983.00	660,983.00	2,643,932.00
MPs' Common Fund	-	561,485.00	561,485.00	561,485.00	561,485.00	2,245,940.00
School Feeding Programme	-	-	-	-	-	
PWD	-	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	360,000.00
Donor Funds (CIDA&GGHSP)	37,500.00	375,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	600,000.00
TOTAL	1,504,826.15	7,583,635.87	7,819,092.40	8,035,069.44	8,371,002.99	31,808,800.7

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

The following measures would be adopted during the planning period to ensure an efficient and effective method of mobilizing revenue from the IGF.

- Establish a comprehensive data base on all revenue sources and rate payers
- Ensure frequent update of data base
- Initiate frequent education and sensitization programmes for tax payers on the need to respond positively to their civil responsibilities and obligations
- Capacity building/Human Resource development
- Design a revenue mobilization policy for the Assembly

Projection for Recurrent Expenditure

The projection of the recurrent expenditure is based on the following assumptions:

- Sub-structures would be strengthened to enable them to manage adequate resources for development.
- Due to capacity building and stronger management there will be a better control over expenditure at the District Assembly.
- The district recurrent expenditure will increase at an annual decreasing rate of 0.018, 0.016, 0.014 and finally 0.012.
- Government Policy of transparency and accountability in governance will be upheld.
- Inflation will be controlled.

Table 3.14: Expenditure Projections

Expenditure items	2017 budget	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
Compensation	1,390,836.00	1,516,727.17	1,563,818.48	1,607,013.89	1,674,200.60	6,361,760.14
Goods And Services	1,753,804.00	1,744,236.25	1,798,391.25	1,848,065.97	1,925,330.69	7,316,024.16
Assets	4,666,431.00	4,322,672.45	4,456,882.67	4,579,989.58	4,771,471.70	18,131,016.40
TOTAL	7,811,071.00	7,583,635.87	7,819,092.40	8,035,069.44	8,371,002.99	31,808,800.7

Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

3.5 Adopted Objectives and Strategies

Based on the sustainable prioritised adopted development issues, the DPCUs adopted the relevant corresponding policy objectives and strategies of the Agenda for Jobs. The adopted policy objectives and strategies were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) using the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test to determine their sustainability. The district specific objectives, the adopted objectives and strategies are presented in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Adopted Objectives and Strategies

EVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES	DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	•To increase internal revenue mobilization by 5% annually	Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	•Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs
	Local Government and Decentralization	Ineffective Sub-structures	•To reactivate the three urban/Town/Area councils through funding support and training by December 2021	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	•Strengthen sub-district structures
	Civil Society, and Civic Engagement	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	•To promote stakeholder participation in planning and implementation of development activities in the District by December 2021.	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	•Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities and religious bodies in development and governance processes
	Local Government and Decentralization	Poor service delivery	•To strengthen service delivery capacity of the Assembly by December 2021.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	•Improve service delivery at the MMDA level

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Low Agricultural Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase production efficiency and yield by the end of 2021 by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11% for rice • 23% for cassava • 5% for maize 	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvalidate extension services • Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water • Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor storage and transportation systems (post-harvest loss)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve storage and transportation system by 2021 	Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution • Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative • Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers • Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system • Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase access to credit facilities and other support services to groups and small scale enterprises by December 2021 	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
	Private Sector Development	Limited local participation in economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To revive 6 market centers by December 2021 • To facilitate for the establishment a factory in the district by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Domestic Trade • Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade • Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district, one factory initiative
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and develop two 	• Ensure improved Public Investment	• Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the

		and investment in processing and value addition	exportable agricultural products by 2020		mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Protected Areas	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore 200 hectares of degraded forest by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protect existing forest reserves •Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country •Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems •Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife
	Energy And Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the percentage of communities connected to national electricity from 70 to 90% by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution •Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid •Expand the distribution and transmission networks
	Transport Infrastructure: Road , Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To improve quality of roads surface of the following roads by December 2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Km trunk • 30 km urban • 73.km feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.
	Disaster Management	Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen districts response and preparedness to disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction •Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management
	Human Settlement and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve adherence to building regulation from 15% to 60% of new development by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) • Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve household access to improved toilet facilities from 39.2% to 55.2% by 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative • Provide public education on solid waste management • Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve potable water coverage in the district from 62.5% to 82.2% by December, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs • Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve geographical access to health facilities in 6 CHPS zones by 2021 • To provide permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care • Expand and equip health facilities • Strengthen the referral system • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the

			infrastructure to 5 CHPS compounds by 2021		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services •Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
Youth Development	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To create job avenues for the youth through skills and entrepreneurial training and investment support for self-employment by December 2021 	•Harness demographic dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen public institutions to engender young people's trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement 	
Education And Training	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To increase access to and participation in education and training at all levels by December 2021 •To improve the quality and efficiency in education delivery through institutional strengthening by December 2021. 	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs •Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p>	
Disability and Development	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To improve the wellbeing of persons with disability by December 2021 	•Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs •Generate database on PWD •Promote participation of PWDs in national development 	
Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To improve the wellbeing of vulnerable groups in the District by December 2021 	•Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets •Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups •Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries •Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable 	

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers •Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme
	Gender Equality	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	To create job avenues for the 240 women through skills and entrepreneurial training and investment support for self-employment by December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote economic empowerment of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises •Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants •Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating

CHAPTER FOUR

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

4.0 Introduction

The Chapter deals with the Programme of Action (PoA) covering the plan period (2018-2021), consist of prioritized set of projects and activities as well as their estimated cost for the achievement of the goal and objectives. For the purpose of effective monitoring and evaluation, the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies and their roles have been indicated as below. The chapter also shows the alignment of the adopted objectives with the programmes and sub-programmes.

4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

The adopted objectives with their respective strategies have been aligned with the programmes and sub-programmes of the MMDAs in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Programmes and sub programmes

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation	General Administration	SP1.1: Central Administration
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	•Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	General Administration	SP1.2: Finance & Resource Mobilization
•Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	•Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities and religious bodies in development and governance processes	•General Administration	•SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting And Coordination
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	•Strengthen sub-district structures	General Administration	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	•Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	General Administration	•SP1.5: Human Resource Mgt
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve production efficiency and yield	•Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Sp4.2: Agricultural Development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water •Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations 		
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution •Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative •Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers •Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system •Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities 	Economic Development	Sp4.2: Agricultural Development
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth •Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Enhance Domestic Trade •Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade •Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package <p>Implement One district, one factory initiative</p>	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development
•Ensure improved Public Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level •Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district <p>Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p>	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protect existing forest reserves •Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country •Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems •Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution •Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid •Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction •Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters •Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) •Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) •Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.1: Physical Planning

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services •Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign •Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative •Provide public education on solid waste management •Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities •Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems •Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems •Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery •Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs •Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management 	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care •Expand and equip health facilities •Strengthen the referral system •Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the •Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services •Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Harness demographic dividend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen public institutions to engender young people’s trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement 	•	•
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.1: Education And Youth Development

participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.3: Social Welfare And Com. Dev
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups • Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable • Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers • Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.3: Social Welfare And Com. Dev
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic empowerment of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating 	Social Services Delivery	SP 3.3: Social Welfare And Com. Development

4.2: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

The prioritization of programmes is guided by the following criteria - i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment); ii. Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region); iii. Have reliable source of funding; and iv. Have identified target group(s). A high score indicates that the project/activity is of higher priority. A low score indicates low priority while a zero score means not a priority at all in consideration. As shown in table 4.2, projects and activities under Education and Youth Development, Infrastructure Development, Agriculture Development and Health Delivery are highest priority in the District.

Table 4.2: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Spatial Impact		
Programme 1: General Administration						
SP1.1: Central Administration	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd
SP1.2: Finance & Resource Mobilization	3	3	1	3	10	3 rd
SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting And Coordination	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd
SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd
SP1.5: Human Resource Management	2	2		1	6	
Programme 2: Infrastructure Delivery And Management						
SP 2.1: Physical Planning	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Programme 3: Social Services Delivery						
SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
SP3.2: Health Delivery	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
SP3.3: Social Welfare and Community Development	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
Programme 4: Economic Development						
SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
SP4.2: Agricultural Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Programme 5: Environmental & Sanitation Management						
SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Management	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd

4.3 Programme of Action

The Programmes of Action (POA), for the medium term is disaggregated by sectors. The POA of the DMTDP under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) consists of a prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles). This information is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Table 4.3: Programme of Action

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
GOAL 1: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME (YEAR)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE	SP1.1: Central Administration	Completion of 1no. Residential Accommodation facility for DCE,DCD, Snr Staff	No. of Bungalows completed	x	x				620,000.00		DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE	SP1.1: Central Administration	Construction of 4 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff and Senior Staff	No. of semidetached bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00		DA	DWD

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex in Swedru	Number of Offices constructed	x	x				2,800,000.00		DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Provision of material support for community initiated projects at Swedru & Achiase	No. of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		1,069,490.00		DA	MPs
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Construction/Rehabilitation of Offices for Swedru and Achiase Area Council	No. of Area council offices constructed	x	x				260,000.00		DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries		x	x	x	x		20,000.00	180,000.00	DA	DWD
				Procure 1No.double cabin pick-up for the Assembly		x	x	x	x		180,000.00		DA	Procurement Unit
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such as General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	No. of statutory meetings organized	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	80,000.00	DA	PM DPCU DAC DISEC

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level • Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Operation and Maintenance of Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually		x	x	x	x		50,000.00	100,000.00	DA	TO
				Construction of Office for Electoral Commission	No offices constructed	x					400,000.00		DA	DWD, EC
				Construction of Office for Circuit Court Swedru		x					400,000.00			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level • Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Completion of Office Accommodation for Police Station at Achiase	Police station constructed	x	x				120,000.00		DA	DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level • Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Construction of Fire Hydrant for the Fire Service for Swedru and Achiase	No. fire hydrants constructed	x	x				120,000.00		DA	GNFS, GWCL, DWD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery at the MMDA level • Enhance security service delivery • Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Support Police Patrol throughout the district	Amount of money used to support police patrol	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	100,000.00		DA	GPS

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Construction of Police Station at Aperade and Akenkansu	No. police post constructed	x		x			600,000.00		DA	DWD, GPS, MPs
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Collaborate with Security Forces and Traditional Authorities to resolve Chieftaincy Disputes	Chieftaincy disputes resolved	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	80,000.000		DA	GNFS GPS GAF GIS
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Advocate for the improvement of Police-Citizen Ratio	No. of Police officers posted to the District	x	x	x	x	15000.00			DA	GPS
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve service delivery at the MMDA level Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	Advocate for the Construction of Police Infrastructure	District Wide	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA	GPS
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance & Administration	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation		x	x	x	x	30,000.00	60,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance & Administration	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers		x	x	x	x	10,000.00	20,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.

Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL ADMINIS	SP1.2: Finance &	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors		x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL	SP1.2: Finance &	Engage Land Valuation Board to value properties in District		x	x	x	x	20,000.00	80,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL	SP1.2: Finance &	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers		x	x	x	x	10,000.00	2000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	GENERAL	SP1.2: Finance &	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance		x	x	x	x	5000.00	1200.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	No. of Procurement Plans prepared	x	x	x	x	5000.00	6,000.00		DA	
Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Organize quarterly DPCU and Budget Committee meetings	No. of DPCU meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	30,000.00	100,000.00		DA	DPCU

Improve decentralized planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Preparation of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget	Number Composite Budget and Action Plans Prepared	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
Improve popular participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Organize two Town Hall meetings every year to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	No. of Town Hall Meetings Organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	160,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the implementation of development plans 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATI	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	No. of M&E organized	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	180,000		DA	DPCU
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the implementation of development plans 	GENERAL ADMINISTRATI	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	Collect and analyze socio economic data to update District Profile	Frequency of Update of Socio Economic Data	x	x	x	x		60,000.00		DA	DPCU

Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordinations	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings	No. of Mid-Year and Annual Review Meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	DPCU
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordinations	Strengthen the implementation of development plans			Solicit for external funding for the development projects	Amount of External funds raised	x	x	x	x		20,000.00			DA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	No. of Area Council Offices Furnished	x	x			60,000.00	90,000.00		DA	ACs
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative	Facilitate at least three Area Council Meetings in Swedru, Achiase and Aperade	Number of Area Council meeting organized	x	x	x	x	15000.00	75,000.00		DA	Area Council Members
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative	Facilitate the formation of area councils from Achiase and Swedru Area Councils (Apoli and Anamase)	Number of new area councils formed	x	x			10,000.00	20,000.00		DA	Area Council Members, EC
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative	Educate Community Members on Assembly's Programmes and Policies	No. of community members trained	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	

Local Government And Decentralization	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	GENERAL ADMINISTRATI	SP1.4: Human Resource Mgt	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff including revenue staff	No. Staff trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DA	HR
Local Government And Decentralization	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	GENERAL ADMINISTRATI	SP1.4: Human Resource Mgt	Organize Training Programmes for Area Council members	Number of Area Council Members trained	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	60,000.00		DA	HR
Local Government And Decentralization	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Human Resource Mgt	Organize Refresher Training for DWST	No. of DWST Members Trained	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	24,000.00		DWS T	

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL														
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and Youth	Construction of 5 no. 6 unit classroom block for Primary Schools Anamase DA, Teshieman, Anyinam RC, Kroboase, Swedru Methodist, Achiase Islamic Primary	No. of Classroom constructed for Primary Schools	x	x	x	x	2,100,000.00			GES	DWD
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth	Construction of 10 no. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for KGs kokobeng, Fosukrom, Duakon, Aperade SDA, Abadjan, Anamase, Asikasu, Kwadwo Kumi, Oforikrom Parkso and Mensakrom	Number of Classroom blocks constructed for KGS		x	x	x	1,350,000.00			GES	DWD
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth	Construction of 9 no. of 3 unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities in Nsuansa, Aperade DA, Anyinam, Siawkrom, Kokobeng, Apamso, Achiase Salvation(A&B), Achiase (Presby JHS), Adiembra RC	No. Classroom Block Constructed for JHS	x	x				2563,000		GES	DWD
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth	Construction of 6 no. Teacher Quarters Kwadwo Kumi Fosukrom Adinkrom Babianiha Apoli Sunkwenya Akosombo Beposo	No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed	x	x	x	x		1,110,000		GES	DWD

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 11 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for the following Basic Schools: Achiasse Methodist B Pri.&JHS,Kokobeng Presby Primary, Anamase DA Primary, Anamase Presby, Anyinam Primary, Swedru Methodist JHS, Duakon D/A Primary and JHS, Achiasse Presby JHS and Prim, Achiasse D/A JHS, Aperade D/A JHS, Aduasa Cluster of Schools	No. of basic schools with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	80,000	525,000.00		GES	DWD, DEHU
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of 9 dilapidated Classroom blocks for selected Schools at Aperade Railways, Akenkansu Methodist Prim.,Swedru Presby JHS ,Osorase DA,Achiasse Salvation,Anamase RC, Aperade Methodist JHS, Aperade RC, Primary, Oforikrom,	No. of Classrooms renovated	x	x				500,000.00		GES	DWD
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of Kitchen for 10 selected school feeding schools		x	x				1000000		GES	DA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of Dinning Hall Complex for Akyem Swedru SHS		x	x				650,000.00		GES	DA
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Construction of 20 seater Toilet for Aperade SHS		x	x							

	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels			Provision of 1000 dining tables and benches for SHS in Achiase and Swedru		x	x				200000		GES	DA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	Organize capacity building for head teachers and DEO Staff	No. Capacity building programmes organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Organize Orientation for newly trained Teachers	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs			Provide one hot meal daily for selected basic schools	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	x	x	x	x		2,400,000.00		DA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Advocate for the construction of Dormitory for both girls and boys in Achiase and Swedru SHS	No. of Dormitories constructed	x	x				20,000.00		DA	GES
		SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.1: Education	Support for my First Day at School	No. of first timers visited	x	x	x	x	5000.00	55,000.00		GES	DA

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Provide sponsorship for STME	Number of Pupils sponsored	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	No. of Mock Exams Organized No. of pupils who participated in the Exams	x	x	x	x		40,000.00		GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems		SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Support for Culture and Sport		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Provide support for needy but brilliant students		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Monitor Schools in the District		x	x	x	x		15,000.00		GES	DA

Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	Provision of 4000 dual desk, mono desks hexagonal desks and teachers desks for selected Schools in the district	No. of pieces of furniture provided No. schools provide with pieces of furniture	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Rebuild effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	Organize capacity building for 100 SMC/PTA executives	No. of SMC?PTA's Trained	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
Strengthen school management systems	Rebuild effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	Organize SPAM for schools	No. SPAM organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
		SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	Support the recruitment , training and employment of 400 youth into models such as Health, Education, Agric and Security (Youth Employment)	No. of youth employed and trained	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	YEA	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels Intensify efforts for polio eradication 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support immunization programmes	No. of children immunized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DHA	DA

		SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	No. of Public Education and awareness campaign organized	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DHA	DA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes Intensify education to reduce stigmatization Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) <p>Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p>	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	No. of persons tested and counseled	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DHA	DA
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 SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Completion of 5 No. CHPS compound in Apoli Beposo, Anyinam, Osorase, Nyankomase and Anamase	No. of CHPS Compound Completed	x	x				1,080,000.00		DA	DHA

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 SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 8 no. CHPS Compound Takyi, kroboase, Adiembra/Bebianiha, Atuntumirem, Fosukrom, Akuffo/Aggreykrom (Asikaso), Teshieman and Couppon	No. of CHPS compound Construct ed	x	x	x	x		1,440,000.00		DHA	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities Strengthen the referral system Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Upgrading of Achiase Health Center to a Poly Clinic	Status of Achiase Health Center	x	x	x			1000,000.00		DHA	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Provision of 10 hospital beds and 10 delivery beds for selected health facilities	No. of Hospital Beds produced	x	x				200,000.00		MP	DHA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and equip health facilities 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of Office Accommodation for the District Health Administration			x	x	x		500,000.00			

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the referral system Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Advocate for the Construction of District Hospital at Akyem Swedru	District Hospital constructed	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DHA	DA, DWD
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	DHA	DA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	No. monitoring organized	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		DHA	DA
Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult malnutrition Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support DHMT to educate the citizenry particularly new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	No. of new mothers trained on the constituents balanced and nutritious meals	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DHA	DA

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Provide permanent Office for NHIS	Permanent Office constructed for NHIS	x	x				180,000.00		NHIS	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Identify and register aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	No. persons registered into NHIS	x	x	x	x	5000.000	40,000.00		NHIS	DA
Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate teenage pregnancy 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	No. campaigns organized in schools	x	x	x	x			20,000.00	DHA, GES	DA, GENDER DESK
Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	No. campaigns organized on family planning	x	x	x	x			10,000.000	DHA	DA
Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	Support the Training and improve skills of health personnel on family planning	No. health personnel trained	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	DHA	DA

Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure and re-position Birth and Death Registry 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Procure 2 no. cabinet and office furniture for Births and Death Registry		x						10000	Births and Death registry	DA
				Collaborate with health facilities and traditional birth attendants to register children under one year monthly	No. children registered	x					10,000.00	30,000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
				Conduct quarterly public education on grave fee, birth and death registration	No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			15000	Births and Death registry	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public education on solid waste management 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Acquisition of 8 refuse containers for selected communities	No. of refuse container acquired	x	x	x	x	8000.00	84,000.00	DEH U	DA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 			Preparation of DESSAP for 2018-2023	2018-2021 prepared and approved	x					40,000.00	DEH U	DA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services		SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Organize Medical screening of food vendors	No. of food vendors screened	x	x	x	x		120,000.00	DEH U	DA	

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Procure Sanitary tools and disinfectants	Amount of money spent on sanitary tools and disinfectants	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	20,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Rehabilitation of non-functional public Toilets	No. of non-functional public toilets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	45,000.00			DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management • Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Conduct Regular School health inspections	No. of school health inspection conducted	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	20,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Procurement of 2 motor bikes to environmental health officers	No. of motorbikes procured	x	x				50,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	No. of public education forum organized	x	x	x	x	160,000.00			DEH U	DA

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps	No. of unauthorized refuse dumps evacuate	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DEH U	DA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services				Construction of Slaughter 1 No. Slab at Swedru	Safe and hygienic slaughter slab constructed	x	x					160,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 4 No. Biogas Toilet for selected communities: Suame Aduasa Apaaso Awisa	No. of biogas constructed	x					400,000.00		DEH U	DA	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 			Completion of 20 seater vault Chamber at Apoli	Amount of money used to develop waste land	x						70,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 			Construction of public toilets for markets in Achiasse, Swedru, Aperade Railways, Akenkentu, and Aduasa.	No. of school health inspections organized	x	x	x	x	50,000.00		350,000.00		DEH U	DA

Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of 3 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for CHPS compound in Anamase, Anyinam, and Osorase	No. of pounds constructed	x	x	x				300,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative 		SP3.2: Health Delivery	Development of solid waste land Achiase, Aduasa	No. of solid wasteland developed	x	x					400,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services				Construction of Animal pound at Swedru, Aperade, Achiase	No. of pounds constructed	x	x					20,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity 			Acquisition of cesspit emptier	No of cesspit emptier acquired	x	x					200,000.00		DEH U	DA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 			Solicit support and partnership to encourage household latrines	No. of support and partnership solicited	x	x	x	x			48000.00		DEH U	DA

<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems 	<p>Infrastructure Delivery And Management</p>	<p>SP 2.2: Infrastructure development</p>	<p>Construction of 33 No. Boreholes with pump 33 Communities: Oforikrom Mensakrom Aperade –railways Edimso Teshieman Apoli –Beposo Abidjan Akosombo Adenkyensu Kwagyena Adumadam Bieni Achiase –Bunso Bedanegya Adinkrom Kodadwen Kubenta Apoli Agbo Dwenase Nsuausa Apamso Bekawopa Duokon Apoli –sunkwenya Apoli –Ningo Otopa Asikaso Kubenta Amagyei Mma Mpe hia Sabreso Apoli –Nkranfrom Aggreykrom</p>	<p>Number of manual boreholes constructed</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>571,500.00</p>			
<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Improve water production and distribution systems 			<p>Construction of 10 No. Mechanized Boreholes in Swedru Aduasa Achiase Akenkansu Apoli Anyinam</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>200,000.00</p>			

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve water production and distribution systems	Infrastructure	SP 2.2: Infrastructure	Repair 39 Broken down water facilities	No. of broken down boreholes repaired	x	x	x	x		60,000.00		DSD	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Improve water production and distribution systems	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Extension of water supply to 100 houses from the Aperade water System	No of households connected to water system	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management Improve water production and distribution systems 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	Monitor activities of WATSANS and Aperade Water Board	No. of monitoring activities organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DSD	DA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management 			Preparation of District water and Sanitation Plan	District WASH Plan prepared	x					20,000.00		DA	DSD
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management Improve water production and distribution systems 			Build capacity of all WATSAN and Aperade Water Boards	No. of WATSANS trained	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		DA	GFD, DWD,

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate database on PWD • Promote participation of PWDs in national development 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com.	Provide skills training for 50 PWD in beads making, soap and cream making Dress making and weaving of Basket	No. of PWDs Trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DSD	DA
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers • Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	Provide Financial Assistance to the 4000 aged and the vulnerable		x	x	x	x		8,000.00		DSD	DA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	Organize Public campaign against child labour	No. of needy and vulnerable children supported	x	x	x	x		32,000.00		DSD	DA
				Form and Strengthen District and Community Child protection Committees	No. CPCs formed and Strengthened	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DSD	DA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults 	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Render support for children in conflict with the law	No. of children supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA

Ensure the rights and entitlements of children		SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Compile comprehensive data on the vulnerable	No. of vulnerable persons identified and recorded	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children		SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Visit Monitor activities of early Childhood Development Centers	No. of early childhood development centers monitored	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Advocate for Involvement of women in decision making through community sensitization	No. community sensitization organized	x	x	x	x		8000.00		DSD	DA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises • Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants • Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	Register Women Groups into viable Co-operative Societies	No. of women groups registered in cooperatives	x	x	x	x		5000.00		DSD	DA

Promote economic empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	No. of women trained	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DHA	DA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating	SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	Engage 400 youth in Apprenticeship programme	No. of youth trained	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DSD	DA

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GOAL 3: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMS	SUB-PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
Enhance Domestic Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	Redevelopment of 2. No. Markets at Swedru and Achiasie	No. Markets redeveloped	x	x				800,000.00		DA	DWD
Enhance Domestic Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade 			Completion of Markets Aperade	No. of Markets completed	x	x				160,000.00		DA	DWD

Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade			Construction of 6 No. markets stalls in selected communities: Nyankomase, Teshieman, Kokobeng, Akortekrom, Apoli, Swedru Sekune, Achiase Agric, Osorase	No. of markets constructed	x	x	x			929,628.00			DA	DWD
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade			Rehabilitation of Old markets	No. of Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00			DA	DWD
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives	No. of Public awareness organized	x	x	x	x		8,000.00			DSD	DA
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package 			Train agro processing groups in managerial and technical skills	No. of Agro processors assessed and trained	x	x	x			20,000.00			DSD	DA
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package 			Form and train viable financial co-operative societies	No. of co-operatives formed and trained	x	x	x	x		2000.00				DSD
Ensure improved Public Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	Build capacity of SMEs to access micro credit facilities such as MASLOC	No. of SMEs receiving loans from MASLOC	x	x				20,000.00			DSD	DA

Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	Establish a Business Advisory Center		x	x				50,000.00		DA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Domestic Trade Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	Support for District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce and Technology Activities	DCACT supported	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DCACT	DA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Domestic Trade Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	Create and Support District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	DAAS created and supports	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		DA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance Domestic Trade Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Identify and Develop Two Exportable products from the District	Exportable products identified and supports	x	x				200,000.00		DCACT	DA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement One district, one factory initiative 	Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate for the establishment of one factory in the District		x	x				500,000.00		DCA CT	DA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards Mainstream tourism development in district development plans 	Economic Development		Identify and develop district tourist potentials		x	x				500,000.00		DA	DPCU
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development				Support implementation Planting for Food and Jobs programme		x	x	x	x					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Nursing 240,000 Cocoa seedlings in selected communities	No of Seedlings nursed	x	x	x	x		320,000.00			
	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Construction of office Accommodation for the Department of Agriculture	Office Accommodation constructed for Department of Agric	x					200,000.00			

		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Construction of Residential accommodation for Staff of the department of Agriculture	Residential Accommodation constructed		x	x			200,000.00			
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Construct two Storage Facilities to prevent post-harvest loss in Swedru and Achiasse Constituencies	No. of Storage facility constructed	x	x	x			800,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	No. Technical activity review meeting organized	x	x	x	x		8,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development Establish a database on all farmers 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Hold District Annual Planning and Performance review/stakeholder meeting	District annual planning and performance held	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Purchase of Stationaries and Payment of Utility Bills	No. of stationeries purchased Amount used	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development Establish a database on all farmers 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Organize RECL planning sessions	No. of RECL planning sessions organized	x	x	x	x		16,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).	No. of MMDAs, traders collaborated No. of GAPs implemented	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Provide Training and Start up Kits for 500 youth on Glasscutters Rearing	No. of startup kits provided	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	No. of sensitization programs organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

1.1 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Promote commercial and block farming • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Demonstration on bud Manipulation Technique in plantain sucker multiplication	No. of bud manipulation technique demonstrated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
1.2 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Promote commercial and block farming • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones • Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Field demonstration on decapitation on plantain sucker multiplication	No. of no. of field decapitation demonstrated	x	x	x	x		6000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Promote commercial and block farming 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Establish 5 acres improved cassava planting materials	No. of cassava planting materials established	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize training for par-boiling of paddy rice	No. of training organized	x	x	x	x		4,800.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Train farmers on proper storage of grains using the hermetic poly bag	No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	2. Promote the application of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Train Staff on the use of ICT in extension delivery	No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		5000		Dept. of Agric	DA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	No. of women trained on balance diet and food preservation	x	x	x	x		15000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
1.1 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinvigorate extension services 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize capacity building on for FBOs and Private Extension Service providers	No. of capacity building organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
1.3 Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Promote agribusinesses in the district	No. of agribusinesses promoted	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Improve production efficiency and yield Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Train agro chemical dealers in the district	No. of agro chemical dealers trained	x	x	x	x		4000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services • Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	No. of disease surveillance conducted No. of data collected	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Conduct vaccination for livestock and poultry	No. of vaccination conducted	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a database on all farmers Disseminate information on weather and prices 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data of MRACLS activities for 2018	No. of MRACLS activities analyzed	x	x	x	x		45,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
1.2 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinvigorate extension services 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	No. of extension services promoted	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	70,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
1.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinvigorate extension services 	Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA	No. of monitoring and supervisory visits undertaken	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	Organize Farmers Day to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	No. of farmers' Day organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dept. of Agric

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS	SUB-PROGRAM	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GOG (%)	DONOR (%)	LEAD	COLLAB.
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	Conduct regular Site inspections	No. of regular site inspection conducted	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DA
				Digitize Old layouts of Selected Communities	No. of old layouts of communities digitized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	Continue Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	No. of property addressing exercises continued	x	x				500,000.00		PPD	DA
				Organize Routine Building Inspection	No. of inspection organised monthly	x	x	x	x		16000		DWD	PPD
				Prepare 4 new layouts for Akyem Aperade		x	x				40,000.00		DWD	PPD
				Update layouts for Akyem Swedru		x					40,000.00		DWD	PPD

Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct storm drains in towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Construction of 14 Bridges Culverts in flood prone communities in Aperade Salem Swedru Domeabra Swedru Adeeto Swedru Suame Sswedru Gethsemani Achiase Dwenewoho Achiase LAB Aperade L/A Aperade Railways Achiase Health centre Apoli –Nkranfum Bebianeha Awisa Anamase	No. of Culverts and Bridges constructed	x	x	x	x		580,087.5		DWD	DA
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Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. • Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Construct/ Rehabilitate/ Reshape 72.3 km Road network in the district: Akenkansu/ Aperade Duakon-Asikasu road Osorase-Teshieman Otopah road Edimso Nsunsu Nyameye Achiase Methodist 1 st Jehovah Witness road, Swedru, Oforikrom Apaaso-Tumlako Aboabo Praso Abidjan Achiasehene (Mensakrom) Kwasi-Anka Apoli- Nkrafuom Apoli-Ningo Akenkensu Apoli-Beposo Akiss-Adiembra Swedru- Apoli Ningo Kroboase-Yaw Sawuro Anyinam-Adekuma Achiase-Kenya Junction		x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DWD	DA,MPs
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Link up with Urban roads to rehabilitate and construct Town Roads Swedru Achiase Aperade Awisa		x	x	x	x		1,000,000.00		DWD	Urban Roads
				Construction of Lorry Station in Swedru and Achiase		x	x				800,000.00		DWD	DA

Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid • Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to 65 needy communities Oforikrom Aduasa – fosukrom Kroboase Adakuma Bomodén Siawkorom Adinkrom Oforikrom Aboabo Gyeni Abidjan kubenta Mantekrom Yeboahkrom Mensahkrom Achiasehene Kwasi-Anka Kwadwo kumi ApoliNingo		x	x	x	x		28,000.00		DWD	DA
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Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid • Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to 22 newly developed area Achiase Dwenewoho Achiase Ebunso Achiase Adom Adum Achiase – Health center Achiase Zongo Bieni Official town and new town Awisa Adeeto Anyinam Nyankomase Aperade – railways Akenkasu – ahenbromu Akenkasu Anamase Osoroase Nsusa Asikasu Swedru – kantanmanto Sekune Swedru – Suame		x	x	x	x		28,000.00		ECG	DWD
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in all Communities 				No. of Street lights rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		400000.00		DWD	DA
Improve telecommunications accessibility	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Make mobile telephony network accessible to all needy communities through the Rural Telephony project	No. needy communities connected		x				10,000.00		GIFEC	Assembly

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES			Construction of ICT center Aperade	No. of ICT centers constructed		X	x	x		200,000,00		DA	GIFEC
				ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
						18	19	20	21	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt	Formation of Disaster clubs in second cycle schools annually	No. Of Disaster clubs formed	x					120,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 			Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	No. of sensitization campaigns organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 			Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	No. of zonal tours organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		NAD MO	DA

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 			Organize public education on floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	No. of public education organized	x	x	x	x		3200.00		NADMO	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1:Disaster	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	No. of DVGs formed	x		x			80,000.00		NADMO	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1:Disaster	Desilting of choked gutters	No. choked gutters disilted	x	x	x	x		1200.00		NADMO	DA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1:Disaster	Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting	No. of platform committee meeting organized	x	x	x	x		120,300.00		NADMO	DA
		Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management	Collaborate with Forestry Commission Plant trees to serve as windbreak in selected communities	No. of trees planted	x	x	x	x		10000.00		NADMO	DA

Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems • Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services • 			Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	No. of campaign organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Protect existing forest reserves				Arrest and prosecution of illegal operators and wood dealers		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		FC	DA, GPS
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote information dissemination to both forestry institutions and the general public ▪ Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. ▪ Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. 			Re-afforestation of 200 hectares of degraded forest	Hectare of degraded forest recovered	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		FC	DA

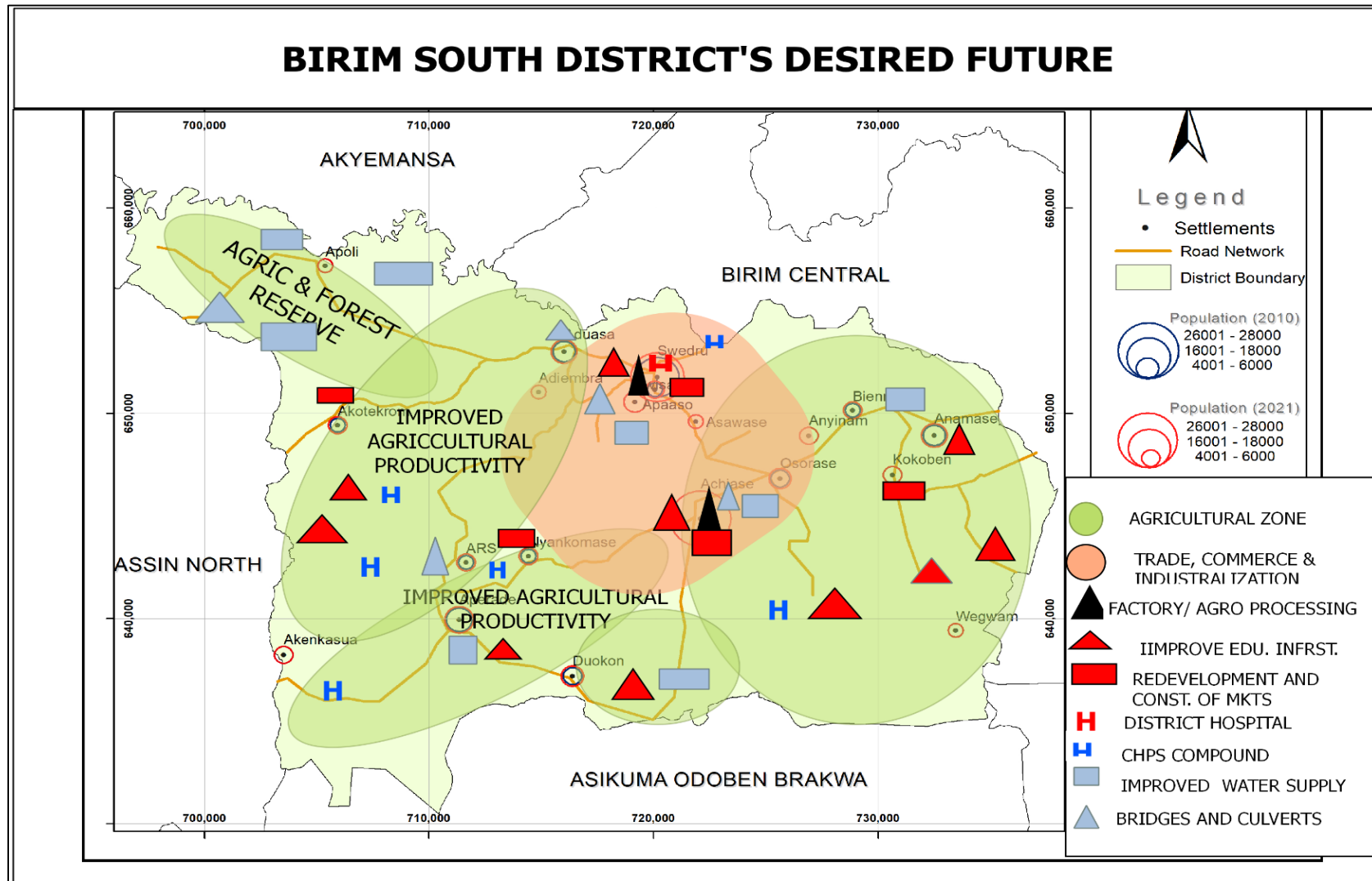
Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities 	Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	Engagement of Forest fringe communities such as Apoli, Ningo, Aduasa, Ayensukrom, Kroboase, Akortekrom, Nyankomase and Aperade to plant food crops alongside tree seedlings to augment their income and boost reforestation.	No. of communities engaged	x	x	x	x		60,000.00		FC	DA	
Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems 				Education/ Sensitization of fringe communities on forest conservation	No. of communities educated	x	x	x	x				FC	DA
Expand forest conservation areas	Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans		Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	No. of inspections organizer	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		FC	DA
Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services 					Celebration of annual world tree planting day	World tree planting day observed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC

				Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	No. of small scale miners trained	x	x	x	x		18,000.00		FC	DA
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4.3.1 District Desired Future

Based on the programmes and projects outlined in the Programme of Action for the Medium Term, figure 4.1 shows the desired future of the district. In terms of economic development, improved agricultural activities would be concentrated in the rural areas while trade commerce and industrialization are expected to be concentrated in the urban areas through the redevelopment of the two major markets in in Swedru and Achiase. Access to health and educational infrastructure would be improved. The district also desires to improve access to water and sanitation facilities in its bid eliminate open air defecation.

Figure 4.1: Birim South District's Desired Future



Source: BSDA DPCU, 2017

4.4 Indicative Financial Plan

The indicative financial plan deals with fund mobilization and utilization. Its components are: The district projected revenue for 2018 – 2021, the expenditure framework, the cost of Implementing the Medium Term Development Plan and financial resource gaps.

4.4.1 Sources of Funds

There are several fund sources that could finance the implementation of the Medium Term Plan. In addition to the traditional funding sources whose disbursement are directly controlled by the District Assembly, there other funding from Non-Governmental Organizations, multinational and bilateral institution and the central government through Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The following are some of the funding opportunities for the district:

Funds directly under District Assembly’s control

- Internally Generated Funds
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)
- District Development Facility (DDF)

Government Flagship Programmes

- Ministry of Special Development Initiative (Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme) One Million, one Constituency
- One District One Export Product

Central Government

- Direct payment for projects (e.g. Get Fund Projects)
- Transfer to the District for the execution of projects/activities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the sector ministries and agencies
- Ghana AIDS Commission
- Minerals Commission

Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DFID)
- Danish International Development Agencies (DANIDA)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- International Labour Organization (ILO)

Non- Governmental Organization

- The Hunger Project (THP)
- Faith Based Organization (FBOs)
- SEND Ghana
- Child Aid and Youth Development Network
- Heralds Foundation

4.4.2 Mobilization and Expending of Funds

Receipts from the Assembly's internally generated revenue and DACF and DDF will be in its own accounts and can therefore be spent directly.

Receipts from sources such as DfID, UNICEF and DANIDA may be transferred to MDAs such as the Department of Feeder Roads, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, MOFA etc and will be used to finance some of their respective projects and activities.

Other projects such as those under the GETfund and the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication programme will be paid for directly by the central agencies and the Southern Belt Development Authority respectively even though supervision will be done by the District Assembly

The Assembly will also mobilize funds from beneficiaries in respect of projects such as market developments and high industrial areas.

A few projects such as rehabilitation of highways that are likely or will take place in the Government Central Tender Committee and the Assembly's role will be facilitating the construction works in affected communities.

Finally the private sector is expected to mobilize its own resources for projects such as development in the tourism and hospitality industry and to some extent agriculture and industrial development. However; the Assembly will still play the role of a facilitator in respect of access to credit for the productive sectors of the economy.

4.5 Indicative Financial Strategy

Table 4.5: Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Total Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others (1m, 1 Const.)	Expected Revenue			
General Administration	16,382,402.47	7,393,200.00	899,712.47	-	8,000,000.00	16,292,912.47	89,490.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve revenue mobilization from fines, fees rent and license. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for support from Ministries of Interior, Defence etc
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	7,180,050.00	2,450,087.00	150,000.00	-	4,500,000.00	7,100,087.00	79,963.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize local resources such as labour, sand, gravels, wood for community projects • Improve internal revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with Ministries of communication, Road and Transport and Energy for infrastructural development
Social Services Delivery	3,070,000.00	14,250,500	373,000.00	50,000.00	8,020,000.00	22,993,500.00	76,500.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize local resources such as labour, sand, gravels, wood for community projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek external support from development partners
Economic Development	18,176,529.23	4,521,901	235,000.00	50,000.00	3,080,000.00	18,086,901.23	89,628.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve revenue mobilization from fines, fees, rent and license. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for support from the ministries of Agriculture, Tourism and Trade
Environmental and Sanitation Management	595,700.00	525,400.00	50,000.00	-	-	575,400.00	20,300.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage private sector in PPP arrangement 	
Total	65,404,681.70	29,141,088.23	1,707,712.47		3,600,000.00	65,048,800.70	355,881.00		

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Introduction

Development programmes and projects are usually arranged on yearly basis within the planned period for easy identification and implementation. These are reflected in the Annual Plan, which specifies what action is to be taken each year, by who, at what specific time and at what cost. Annual Action Plan is developed from the Programme of Action; these projects have been selected for first year of plan implementation because they are urgently needed to fulfill District development plans. While the rolled over projects have been included as ongoing projects and funds have already been allocated for implementation.

The projects cover various aspects of development in the District and are in accordance with MTDPF four (4) strategic goals recommended thematic areas and development activities under the jurisdiction of the DA. The Annual Action Plans have projects ranging from; revenue generation mechanisms, market infrastructure improvement, rehabilitation of roads, expansion of electricity supply, water and sanitation, agriculture-based projects, and public private partnership projects such as job creation, service sector industrial development and ICT expansion. Other projects cover areas such as, health and education, community empowerment through poverty reduction and income equality projects, capacity building through training and provision of logistics and enhancing accountability and transparency in local governance. Table 5.1 below shows the activities that are to be implemented in the first planning year, the cost, and the implementing agencies.

The Birim South District Assembly has also rolled over projects from the previous plan (DMTDP 2014-2017). These projects are currently under various stages of implementation and are funded from both external and internal sources.

The criteria used in the selection of Annual Action Plan projects and programmes include the following:

1. Critical projects that require immediate implementation
2. On-going projects
3. Not implemented projects, however, not all projects are included from this category
4. Projects with short growth period

5. Projects with low costs and can be accommodated by the DA first year budget
6. Poverty alleviating projects that have been prioritized by the DA
7. Donor, NGO, CBO funded projects which must be implemented in the first plan year
8. Central government funded projects and programmes that recur yearly or those that the central government has insisted that must be implemented as early as possible.

5.1 2018 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Completion of 1no. Residential Accommodation facility for DCE,DCD, Snr Staff	Swedru	DCD- lintel DCE &Senior - roofing	No. of Bungalows completed	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Construction of 4 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff and Senior Staff	Swedru	1 no. 4 Unit Semi-Detached	No. of semidetached bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	Swedru	Substructure	Number of Offices constructed	x	x	x	x		2,800,000.00		DA	DWD

		SDG 16,17	Provision of material support for community initiated projects	District	6	Number of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		1000,000.00		DA	MPs
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPI.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17	Construction/Rehabilitation of Offices for Area Council	Swedru and Achiase	1	No. of Area council offices constructed	x	x	x	x		260,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries	Swedru and Awisa		No. of Office equipment provided	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	180,000.00	DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Procure 1No.double cabin pick-up for the Assembly	Swedru	2	No. of double cabin-pickup procured	x	x	x	x		180,000.00		DA	Procurement Unit
		SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such as General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	Swedru	3	No. of statutory meetings organized	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	20,000.00	DA	PM DPCU DAC DISEC
		SDG 16,17	Operation and Maintenance of Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually	District wide	3	No. of vehicles maintained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	25000.00	DA	TO
		AU 11, 12,13	Construction of Office for Electoral Commission	Swedru	1	No offices constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DA	DWD, EC
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPI.1: Central Administration	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Completion of Office Accommodation for Police Station	Achiase	0	Police station constructed	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Support Police Patrol throughout the district	District wide		Amount of money used to support police patrol	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	25,000.00		DA	GPS

		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Aperade	0	No. police post constructed	x	x	x	x		300,000.00		DA	DWD, GPS, MPs
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Collaborate with Security Forces and Traditional Authorities to resolve Chieftaincy Disputes	District Wide	1	No of chieftaincy disputes resolved	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	20,000.000		DA	GNFS GPS GAF GIS
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the improvement of Police-Citizen Ratio	Swedru	38	No. of Police officers posted to the District	x	x	x	x	4000.00			DA	GPS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPI.1: Central Administration	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the Construction of Police Infrastructure	Swedru Achiase Akenkansu Aperade Anamase	2	District Wide	x	x	x	x		500,000.00		DA	GPS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPI.2: Finance & Resource Mobilization	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9, 20	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	District Wide	6	no. of durbar organized	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	15,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9, 20	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers	District Wide	6	No. of revenue mobilization exercise organized	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9, 20	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors	District Wide	Nil	Number of revenue collectors rewarded	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.

		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Engage Land Valuation Board to valuate properties in District	District Wide	Nil	No. of properties valuated	x	x	x	x	100000.00	80,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	District Wide		Number or payments pre-audited	x	x	x	x	25000.00	500.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance	District Wide	12	No. of evaluation organized	x	x	x	x	5000.0	1200.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting and Coordination	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	Swedru	1	No. of Procurement Plans prepared	x	x	x	x	5000.00	6,000.00		DA	
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize quarterly DPCU and Budget Committee meetings	Swedru	4	No. of DPCU meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	25,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Preparation of 2019 Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	Swedru	1	Number Composite Budget and Action Plans Prepared			x	x		25000		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
		SDG 5, 6, 16,17 AU 11, 12,16	Organize two Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Swedru Achiasse	2	No. of Town Hall Meetings Organized		x		x	25000.00	40,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE

		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District Wide	4	No. of M&E organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	45,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL	SP1.3: Planning,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Collect and analyze socio economic data to update District Profile	District Wide	1	Frequency of Update of Socio Economic Data	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINIS	SP1.3: Planning,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings	Swedru	1	No. of Mid-Year and Annual Review Meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL	SP1.3: Planning,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Solicit for external funding for the development projects		350,000.00	Amount of External funds raised	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Aperade	Nil	No. of Area Council Offices Furnished	x	x			15000.00	20,000.00		DA	ACs
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Construction/ Rehabilitation and Area council Offices	Swedru Achiasse	Nil	No. of Area Council Offices rehabilitated	x	x				400,000.00		DA	ACs
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate at least three Area Council Meetings in Swedru, Achiasse and Aperade	Swedru Achiasse Aperade	1	Number of Area Council meeting organized	x	x	x	x	4000.00	16,000.00		DA	Area Council Members

		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate the formation of area councils from Achiase and Swedru Area Councils (Apoli and Anamase)	Apoli Anamase	3	Number of new area councils formed	x	x			5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	Area Council Members, EC
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize community durbar to Educate Community Members on Assembly's Programmes and Policies	District Wide	15	No. of community members trained	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	
GENERAL	SPI.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff including revenue staff	District Wide	60	No. Staff trained	x	x	x			70000		DA	HR
GENERAL	SPI.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13	Organize Training Programmes for Area Council members	District Wide	90	Number of Area Council Members trained	x	x	x		2500.00	15,000.00		DA	HR
GENERAL	SPI.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13	Organize Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	3	No. of DWST Members Trained		x			1500.00	6,000.00		DWST	

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIANS																
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 3 no. 6 unit classroom block for Primary Schools in	Anamase DA, Kroboase Pri, Swedru Meth.,	4	No. of Classroom constructed for Primary Schools	x	x	x	x	1,050000.00			GES	DWD	
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 4no. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for KGs in	Abadjan, Anamase, Oforikrom Parkso and Mensakrom	3	Number of Classroom blocks constructed for KGS	x	x	x	x	800000			GES	DWD	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 4 no. 3 unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities in	Nsuansa, Achiase Salvation Anyinam RC Siawkrom	4	No. of Classroom Block Constructed for JHS	x	x	x	x		1000,000		GES	DWD	
			Completion of 2 No. 3 unit Classroom block	Duakon JHS Akosombo	Both at lantil	No. Classroom Block Constructed	x	x	x	x		300,000.00				
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 1 no. Teacher's Quarters	Kwadwo Kumi	4	No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed	x	x	x	x		180,000.00			GES	DWD

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 4 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for the selected Basic Schools	Achiase Methodist B, Achiase Preby' Anamase Presby, JHS, Aduasa Cluster of Schools,		No. of basic schools with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	5000	240,000.00		GES	DWD, DEHU
		SDG 4 AU2	Rehabilitation of 6 No. dilapidated Classroom blocks for selected Schools	Aperade Railways, Akenkansu Meth. Prim., Swedru Presby JHS, Osorase DA, Achiase Aperade RC Primary, Anamase RC,		No. of Classrooms renovated	x	x	x	x		300,000.00		GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of Dinning Hall Complex for Akyem Swedru SHS	Akyem Swedru SHS	1	No. of dining halls constructed	x	x	x	x		650,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 20 seater Toilet for Aperade SHS	Aperade SHS	1	No. toilet facilities constructed	x	x	x	x		160,000.00		GES	
		SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 400 dining tables and benches for SHS in Achiase and Swedru	Achiase Swedru	0	No. of dining tales provided	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for head teachers and DEO Staff	District Wide	No. of teachers trained	No. Capacity building programes organized		x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Organize Orientation for newly trained Teachers	Swedru	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	No. of newly trained teachers oriented		x	x			10,000.00		GES	DA

		SDG 4 AU2	Provide one hot meal daily for selected basic schools	District wide	23	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Advocate for the construction of Dormitory for both girls and boys in Achiasse and Swedru SHS	Achiasse Swedru		No. of Dormitories constructed	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Support for my First Day at School	District wide		No. of first timers visited			x		2000.00	10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide sponsorship for STME	District wide	15	Number of Pupils sponsored		x	x			5,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	1	No. of Mock Exams Organized No. of pupils who participated in the Exams	x	x			10,000.00		GES	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Support for Culture and Sport	District wide	1	Amount of money used to support sports and culture	x	x	x		10,000.00		DA, MPs	DA	
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		No. of students supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Monitor Schools in the District	District	12	No schools monitored	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 1000 dual desk, mono desks hexagonal desks and teachers desks for selected Schools in the district	District wide	1400	No. of pieces of furniture provided No. schools provide with pieces of furniture	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for 50 SMC/PTA executives	District wide	0	No. of SMC?PTA's Trained		x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize 6 No. SPAM for school communities	District wide	4	No. SPAM organized		x	x	x		12,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	SDG 4 AU2	Support the recruitment , training and employment of 100 youth into models such as Health, Education, Agric and Security (Youth Employment)	District wide	118	No. of youth employed and trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	YEA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support immunization programmes	District wide		No. of children immunized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 4 AU2	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	District wide	42800	No. of Public Education and awareness campaign organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	District Wide		No. of persons tested and counseled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		DHA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Completion of 5 No. CHPS compound	Apoli Beposo, Anyinam, Osorase, Nyankomase and Anamase	2	No. of CHPS Compound Completed	x	x	x	x		1,080,000.00		DA	DHA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Construction of 4no. CHPS Compound	Takyi, kroboase, Atuntumirem, Fosukrom,	16	x	x	x	x		800,000.00		DHA	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Upgrading of Achiase Health Center to a Poly Clinic	Achiase		Status of Achiase Health Center	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Provision of 3 hospital beds and 2 delivery beds for selected health facilities	District Wide		No. of Hospital Beds produced	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		MP	DHA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Advocate for the Construction of District Hospital at Akyem Swedru	Swedru	0	District Hospital constructed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA, DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	District Wide		No. monitoring organized	x	x	x	x		8000.00		DHA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Support DHMT to educate the citizenry particularly new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	District Wide		No. of new mothers trained on the constituents balanced and nutritious meals	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Provide permanent Office for NHIS	Swedru	nil	Permanent Office constructed for NHIS	x	x				180,000.00		NHIS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Identify and register aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	District Wide		No. persons registered into NHIS	x	x	x	x	1000.00	10,000.00		NHIS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	District Wide		No. campaigns organized in schools	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA, GES	DA, GENDER DESK
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign on family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	District Wide		No. campaigns organized on family planning	x	x	x	x			2500.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the Training and improve skills of health personnel on family planning	District Wide		No. health personnel trained	x	x	x	x			3,000.00	DH	DA

		SDG 1,2,3,2 0 AU 1,17,1 83	Procure 2 no. cabinet and office furniture for Births and Death Registry	Awisa	0	No. of cabinet provided	x	x	x	x			10,000.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 1,2,3,2 0 AU 1,17,1 83	Collaborate with health facilities and traditional birth attendants to register children under one year monthly	District Wide	1447	No. children registered	x	x	x	x		2500.00	10,000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
		SDG 1,2,3,2 0 AU 1,17,1 83	Conduct quarterly public education on grave fee, birth and death registration	District Wide	2	No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			3000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Acquisition of 2 refuse containers for selected communities	District Wide	15	No. of refuse container acquired	x	x			2000.00	21,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Preparation of DESSAP for 2018-2023	Swedru	1	2018-2021 prepared and approved	x	x	x	x		40,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Organize Medical screening of food vendors	District Wide	8	No. of food vendors screened	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Procure Sanitary tools and disinfectants	Swedru		Amount of money spent on sanitary tools and disinfectants	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Rehabilitation/dislodging of non-functional public Toilets	District wide	1	No. of non-functional public toilets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Conduct Regular School health inspections	District Wide	12	No. of school health inspection conducted	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Procurement of 2 motor bikes to environmental health officers	Swedru	1	No. of motorbikes procured	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	District Wide	6	No. of public education forum organized	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps	District Wide	2	No. of unauthorized refuse dumps evacuate	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11,	Construction of Slaughter Slab	Swedru	0	Safe and hygienic slaughter slab constructed	x	x	x	x		160,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Construction of 4 No. Biogas Toilet for selected communities	Suame Aduasa Apaaso Awisa Adiembra	0	No. of biogas constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Completion of 20 seater vault Chamber	Apoli	Lintel	Amount of money used to develop waste land	x	x	x	x		70,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Construction of 2 No. 10 seater-toilet for markets	Aperade Railways, and Aduasa.	0	No. of school health inspections organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	90,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Construction of 3 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for CHPS compound in	Anamase, Anyinam, Osorase	0	No. of pounds constructed	x	x	x	x		160,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Acquire land for final disposal site	District wide	2	No. of solid wasteland developed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11,	Construction of 1 No. Animal pound in 3 communities	Swedru, Aprede, Achiase	0	No. of pounds constructed		x	x	x		20,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Solicit support and partnership to encourage construction household latrines 150 to reduce open air defecation	District Wide	15%	Percentage of households with access to household latrines	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social		Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificates of NGOs	District Wide	6	No. of NGO's registered	x	x	x	x		3125.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17	Registration of persons living with disability	District Wide		No. of persons living with disability registered	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	AU 1,	Provide financial support for people with disability	District Wide		No. persons with disability supported financially	x	x	x	x		28,000.00		DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18	Provide skills training for 50 PWD in beads making, soap and cream making Dress making and weaving of Basket	District Wide	0	No. of PWDs Trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.3: Social		Provide Financial Assistance to the aged and the vulnerable through the LEAP Project	District Wide		No. of people supported	x	x	x	x		8,000.00		DSD	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18	Organize Public campaign against child labour	District Wide		No. of needy and vulnerable children supported	x	x	x	x		32,000.00		DSD	DA
			Form and Strengthen District and Community Child protection Committees	District Wide	10	No. CPCs formed and Strengthened	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCI AL	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18	Render support for children in conflict with the law	District Wide		No. of children supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL	SP3.3: Social		Organize monthly monitoring of early childhood development centres	District Wide	6	No. of early childhood development centers	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com. Dev	SDG 1,3,5, 17 AU 1,3,17 ,20	Advocate for Involvement of women in decision making through community sensitization	District Wide	0	No. community sensitization organized	x	x	x	x		4000.00		DSD Gender Desk	DA
			Register 10 Women Groups into viable Co-operative Societies	District Wide	4	No. of women groups registered in cooperatives	x	x	x	x		5000.00		DSD	DA
			Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District Wide		No. of women trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
			Engage 60 youth in Apprenticeship programme	District Wide	60	No. of youth trained	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DSD	DA

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Construction of 10 No. Boreholes with pump for 10 Communities	Apoli Agbo Dwenase Nsuansa Apamso Bekawopa Duokon Apoli – sunkwenya Apoli –Ningo Otopa Asikaso	15	Number of manual boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		DA	DWST
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Construction of 4 No. Mechanized Boreholes	Swedru Achiase Akenkansu Anamase	12	No. of mechanized boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Extension of water supply to 100 houses from the Aperade water System	Aperade		No. of Houses connected to Water System	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Repair 10 Broken down water facilities	District wide	6	No. of broken down boreholes repaired	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DWS T	DA
		SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Monitor activities of WATSANS and Aperade Water Board	District wide		No. of monitoring activities organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DWS T	DA
		Preparation of District water and Sanitation Plan	District wide		District WASH Plan prepared	x	x				20,000.00		DWS T	DA	
		Build capacity of all WATSAN and Aperade Water Boards	District wide		No. of WATSANS trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DWST	DA	

GOAL 3: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
PROGRAMMES	UB-PROGRAMME	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				LOCATION			BASELINE	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	SDG 8,17 AU 4	Redevelopment of 2. No. Markets	Swedru and Achiase		No. Markets redeveloped	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		IPEP	DA
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Completion of 1 No. Market	Aperade		No. of Markets completed	x	x	x	x		160,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Construction of 2 No. markets stalls in selected communities:	Nykomase, Apoli,	8	No. of markets constructed	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Rehabilitation of Old markets	District Wide	8	No. of Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	DWD
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives	District Wide		No. of Public awareness organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Train agro processing groups in managerial and technical skills	District Wide		No. of Agro processors assessed and trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DSD	DA

		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Form and train viable financial co-operative societies	District Wide		No. of co-operatives formed and trained	x	x	x	x		500.00		DSD	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Build capacity of SMEs to access micro credit facilities such as MASLOC	District Wide	0	No. of SMEs receiving loans from MASLOC	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DSD	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Establish a Business Advisory Center	District Wide	0		x	x	x	x		25,000.00		DA	
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Support for District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce and Technology Activities (Economic Development Committee)	District Wide	0	DCACT supported	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DCA CT	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Create and Support District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	District Wide	0	DAAS created and supports	x	x	x	x		35,000.00		DA	
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Identify and Develop Two Exportable products from the District	District Wide	0	Exportable products identified and supports	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DCA CT, EDC	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Facilitate for the establishment of one factory in the District	District Wide	0	District Factory established	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		IPEP , DCA CT	DA

Economic Development		SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Identify and develop district tourist potentials	District Wide	0	Number of Tourism Potentials identify and developed	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District Wide	10,000	Annual yield per hectare	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Nursing 240,000 Cocoa seedlings in selected communities	District Wide	Planting sites identified	No of Seedlings nursed	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA,
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Construction of office Accommodation for the Department of Agriculture	Swedru		Office Accommodation constructed for Department of Agric	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA, DWD
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Construct two Storage Facilities to prevent post-harvest loss	Swedru and Achiasie Constituencies		No. of Storage facility constructed	x	x	x	x		800,000.00		IPEP DCA CT Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultu	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	District wide		No. Technical activity review meeting organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultu	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Hold District Annual Planning and Performance review/stakeholder meeting	District wide		District annual planning and performance held		x					5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Purchase of Stationaries and Payment of Utility Bills	Swedru		No. of stationeries purchased Amount used	x	x	x	x			3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize RECL planning sessions	Swedru	1	No. of RECL planning sessions organized		x					4,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	Swedru Achiasse Aperade		No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x			5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
			Identify and train FBO leadership (at least 30% females) in CSA technologies	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
			Train farmers in dry season gardening	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).	District wide		No. of MMDAs, traders collaborated No. of GAPs implemented	x	x	x	x			5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Provide Training and Start up Kits for 500 youth on Grass cutter Rearing	District wide		No. of startup kits provided	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	District wide		No. of sensitization programs organized	x	x	x	x		1125.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Demonstration on bud Manipulation Technique in plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of bud manipulation technique demonstrated	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Field demonstration on decapitation on plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of no. of field decapitation demonstrated	x	x	x	x		1500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Establish 5 acres improved cassava planting materials	District wide		No. of cassava planting materials established	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize training for par-boiling of paddy rice	District wide		No. of training organized		x	x			4,800.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train farmers on proper storage of grains using the hermetic poly bag	District wide		No. of farmers trained		x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train Staff on the use of ICT in extension delivery	District wide		No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		1250		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developme	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District wide		No. of women trained on balance diet and food preservation	x	x	x	x		3600		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize capacity building on for FBOs and Private Extension Service providers	District wide		No. of capacity building organized	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Promote agribusinesses in the district	District wide		No. of agribusinesses promoted	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train agro chemical dealers in the district	District wide		No. of agro chemical dealers trained		x	x			1000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developme	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	District wide		No. of disease surveillance conducted No. of data collected	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Conduct vaccination for livestock and poultry	District wide		No. of vaccination conducted	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data of MRACLS activities for 2018	District wide		No. of MRACLS activities analyzed	x	x	x	x		45,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	District wide		No. of extension services promoted	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA	District wide		No. of monitoring and supervisory visits undertaken	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize Farmers Day to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	District wide		No. of farmers' Day organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dept. of Agric

GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	SDG 9, 11, 15,17	Conduct regular Site inspections	District wide		No. of regular site inspection conducted	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA

INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	AU 1, 10, 11,12	Digitize Old layouts of Selected Communities	District wide		No. of old layouts of communities digitized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical Planning		Continue Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	District wide	26 streets named	No. of street named No. of property addressing exercises continued	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	SDG 9, 11, 15,17	Organize Routine Building Inspection	District wide	12	No. of inspection organised monthly	x	x	x	x		16000		PPD	DA
		AU 1, 10, 11,12	Prepare 4 new layouts for	Akyem Aperade	2		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DA
		SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Update layouts in selected communities	Akyem Swedru Achiasse	1		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure	SDG 2, 9,17 AU 10, 11,12	Construction of foot 4 Bridges Culverts in flood prone communities	Anamase Aperade Salem Swedru Domeabra Achiasse	2	No. of Culverts and foot Bridges constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DWD	URBANS, FEEDER ROADS

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation / reshaping of selected roads	Akenkansu Aperade Duakon-Asikasu road Osorase-Teshieman Otopah road Edimso Nsunsu Nyameye Achiase Methodist 1 st Jehovah Witness road, Swedru, Oforikrom Apaaso-Tumlako Aboabo Praso Abidjan Achiasehene (Mensakrom) Kwasi-Anka Apoli- Nkrafuom Apoli-Ningo Akenkansu Apoli-Beposo Akiss-Adiembra	6	Length of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		FEEDER ROADS, DWD	DA,MPs
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure	Rehabilitate town roads	Swedru Achiase Aperade Awisa		Length of constructed/renovated	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DWD	Urban Roads
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure	Construction of Lorry Station	Swedru and Achiase		No. of Lorry station constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		IPEP	DWD

INFRAS TRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to 19 needy communities	Oforikrom Aduasa – fosukrom Kroboase Adakuma Bomodan Siawkorom Adinkrom Oforikrom Aboabo Gyeni Abidjan kubenta Mantekrom Yeboahkrom Mensahkrom Achiasehene Kwasi-Anka Kwadwo kumi Apoli Ningo		No. of communities connected to the national grid	x	x	x	x		28,000.00		ECG	DWD
	SP2.2: Infrastruc	Extension of electricity to 5 newly developed area	Achiase Dwenewoho Anyinam Nyankomase Sekune Swedru – Suame			x	x	x	x		7,000.00		ECG	DWD
	SP2.2: Infrastruc	Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in Communities	District wide		No. of Street lights rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DWD	DA
	Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1: Disaster	Formation of Disaster clubs in second cycle schools annually	District wide		No. Of Disaster clubs formed	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		NAD MO
Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices			District wide		No. of sensitization campaigns organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NAD MO	DA

			Provide relief items to disaster victims	District Wide		No. victims provided with relief items						30,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12	Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	District wide		No. of zonal tours organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		NAD MO	DA
		SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12	Organize public education on early warning signs for floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	District wide		No. of public education organized	x	x	x	x		3200.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental Management	Management	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12	Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	District wide		No. of DVGs formed			x	x		80,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental Management	Management		Desilting of choked gutters	District wide		No. choked gutters desilted	x	x	x	x		1200.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental Management	Management		Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting	District wide		No. of platform committee meeting organized	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		NAD MO	DA

Environmental & Sanitation Management	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Collaborate with Forestry Commission Plant trees to serve as windbreak in selected communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	x	x	x	x				NAD MO	DA	
			SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of campaign organized	x	x	x	x		2500.00			NAD MO	DA
			SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Arrest and prosecution of illegal operators and wood dealers	District wide			x	x	x	x		5,000.00			FC	DA, GPS
			SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Re-afforestation of 200 hectares of degraded forest	District wide		Hectare of degraded forest recovered	x	x	x	x		25,000.00			FC	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Engagement of Forest fringe communities to plant food crops alongside tree seedlings to augment their income and boost reforestation.	Apoli, Ningo, Aduasa, Ayensukrom, Kroboase, Akortekrom, Nyankomase, Aperade		No. of communities engaged	x	x	x	x		15,000.00			FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Education/ Sensitization of fringe communities on forest conservation	District wide		No. of communities educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00			FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	District wide		No. of inspections organizer	x	x	x	x		4,000.00			FC	DA

Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	District wide		World tree planting day observed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA
Environment 1 & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12	Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	District wide		No. of small scale miners trained	x	x	x	x		4500.00		FC	DA

5.2 2019 ACTION PLAN

GOAL 1: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13	Completion of 1no. Residential Accommodation facility for DCE,DCD, Snr Staff	Swedru	DCD-lentle DCE & Snr - roofing	No. of Bungalows completed	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Construction of 1 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff and Senior Staff	Swedru	1 no. 4 Unit Semi-Detached	No. of semidetached bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DA	DWD

		AU 11, 12,13	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	Swedru	Substructure	Number of Offices constructed	x	x	x	x		2,800,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Provision of material support for community initiated projects	District	6	Number of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		1000,000.00		DA	MPs
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17	Construction/Rehabilitation of Offices for Area Council	Swedru and Achiase	1	No. of Area council offices constructed	x	x	x	x		260,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries	Swedru and Awisa		No. of Office equipment provided	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	180,000.00	DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such as General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	Swedru	3	No. of statutory meetings organized	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	20,000.00	DA	PM DPCU DAC DISEC
		SDG 16,17	Operation and Maintenance of Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually	District wide	3	No. of vehicles maintained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	25000.00	DA	TO
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Construction of Fire Hydrant for the Fire Service	Swedru and Achiase	0	No. fire hydrants constructed	x	x				120,000.00		DA	GNFS, GWCL, DWD

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Completion of Office Accommodation for Police Station	Achiase	0	Police station constructed	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Support Police Patrol throughout the district	District wide		Amount of money used to support police patrol	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	25,000.00		DA	GPS
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Collaborate with Security Forces and Traditional Authorities to resolve Chieftaincy Disputes	District Wide	1	No of chieftaincy disputes resolved	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	20,000.000		DA	GNFS GPS GAF GIS
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the improvement of Police-Citizen Ratio	Swedru	38	No. of Police officers posted to the District	x	x	x	x	4000.00			DA	GPS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the Construction of Police Infrastructure	Swedru Achiase Akenkan su Aperade Anamase	2		x	x	x	x		500,000.00		DA	GPS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance & Resource Mobilization	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	District Wide	6	no. of durbar organized	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	15,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT , AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers	District Wide	6	No. of revenue mobilization exercise organized	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT , AM, PM.

	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors	District Wide	Nil	Number of revenue collectors rewarded	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Engage Land Valuation Board to valuate properties in District	District Wide	Nil	No. of properties valuated	x	x	x	x	100000.00	80,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	District Wide		Number or payments pre-audited	x	x	x	x	25000.00	500.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance	District Wide	12	No. of evaluation organized	x	x	x	x	5000.00	1200.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	Swedru	1	No. of Procurement Plans prepared	x	x	x	x	5000.00	6,000.00		DA	
	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize quarterly DPCU and Budget Committee meetings	Swedru	4	No. of DPCU meeting Organized					8,000.00	25,000.00		DA	DPCU

		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Preparation of 2020 Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget	Swedru	1	Number Composite Budget and Action Plans Prepared			x	x		25000		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
		SDG 5, 6, 16,17 AU 11, 12,16	Organize two Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Swedru Achiase	2	No. of Town Hall Meetings Organized		x		x	25000.00	40,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District Wide	4	No. of M&E organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	45,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPL3: Planning and Budgeting	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Collect and analyze socio economic data to update District Profile	District Wide	1	Frequency of Update of Socio Economic Data	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SPL3: Planning and Budgeting	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings	Swedru	1	No. of Mid-Year and Annual Review Meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	DPCU

GENERAL ADMINIS	SP1.3: Planning ,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Solicit for external funding for the development projects		350,000.00	Amount of External funds raised	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.4: Legislative Oversight	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Aperade	Nil	No. of Area Council Offices Furnished	x	x			15000.00	20,000.00		DA	ACs
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Area council Offices	Swedru Achiasse	Nil	No. of Area Council Offices rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DA	ACs
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate at least three Area Council Meetings in Swedru, Achiasse and Aperade	Swedru Achiasse Aperade	1	Number of Area Council meeting organized	x	x	x	x	4000.00	16,000.00		DA	Area Council Members
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate the formation of area councils Apoli and Anamase	Apoli Anamase	3	Number of new area councils formed	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	Area Council Members, EC
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize community durbar to Educate Community Members on Assembly's Programmes and Policies	District Wide	15	No. of community members trained	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	
GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff including revenue staff	District Wide	60	No. Staff trained	x	x	x		70000		DA	HR	

GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize Training Programmes for Area Council members	District Wide	90	Number of Area Council Members trained					2500.00	15,000.00		DA	HR
GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	3	No. of DWST Members Trained		x	x		1500.00	6,000.00		DWS T	

GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL															
PROGRAMMES	SUB -PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and Youth	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 1 no.6 unit classroom block for Primary Schools	Anamase DA,	4	No. of Classroom constructed for Primary Schools	x	x	x	x	350,000.00			GES	DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 no. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for KGs	kokobeng, Asikasu Kwadwo Kumi,	3	Number of Classroom blocks constructed for KGS	x	x	x	x	500,000.00			GES	DWD

		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 3 no. 3 unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities	Aperade DA Apamso, Achiasse (Presby JHS)	4	No. of Classroom Block Constructed for JHS	x	x	x	x	400,000.00	1000,000		GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 no. Teacher's Quarters	Beposo Adinkrom	4	No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed	x	x	x	x		360,000		GES	DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Establishment and Construction of two Basic Schools	Coppon		No. of Basic Schools Established	x	x	x	x		40000		GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for 2 selected Basic Schools	Kokobeng Presby,		No. of basic schools with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	10,000	200,000.00		GES	DWD, DEH U
		SDG 4 AU2	Rehabilitation of 3 No. dilapidated Classroom blocks for selected Schools	Aperade Railways, Akenkansu Meth. Prim., Osorase DA, ,		No. of Classrooms renovated	x	x	x	x		300,000.00		GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of Dining Hall Complex for Akyem Swedru SHS	Akyem Swedru SHS	1	No. of dining halls constructed	x	x	x	x		650,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 20 seater Toilet for Aperade SHS	Aperade SHS	1	No. toilet facilities constructed	x	x	x	x		160,000.00			
		SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 400 dining tables and benches for SHS in Achiasse and Swedru	Achiasse Swedru		No. of dining tales provided	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for head teachers and DEO Staff	District Wide	No. of teachers trained	No. Capacity building programes organized								20,000.00		GES	DA	
		SDG 4 AU2	Organize Orientation for newly trained Teachers	Swedru	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	No. of newly trained teachers oriented									10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide one hot meal daily for selected basic schools	District wide	23	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	x	x	x	x				600,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Advocate for the construction of Dormitory for both girls and boys in Achiase and Swedru SHS	Achiase Swedru	0	No. of Dormitories constructed	No. of Dormitories constructed	x	x	x	x				10,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Support for my First Day at School	District wide	1	No. of first timers visited	No. of first timers visited	x	x	x	x	2000.00			10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide sponsorship for STME	District wide	15	Number of Pupils sponsored	Number of Pupils sponsored		x	x	x				5,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	1	No. of Mock Exams Organized	No. of Mock Exams Organized							10,000.00		GES	DA	

		SDG 4 AU2	Support for Culture and Sport	District wide	1	Amount of money used to support sports and culture	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		No. of students supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Monitor Schools in the District	District	4	No schools monitored	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 1000 dual desk, mono desks hexagonal desks and teachers desks for selected Schools in the district	District wide	1400	No. of pieces of furniture provided No. schools provide with pieces of furniture	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for 50 SMC/PTA executives	District wide		No. of SMC?PTA's Trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize 6 No. SPAM for school communities	District wide	4	No. SPAM organized	x	x	x	x		12, 000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Support the recruitment , training and employment of 100 youth into models such as Health, Education, Agric and Security (Youth Employment)	District wide	118	No. of youth employed and trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	YEA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support immunization programmes	District wide		No. of children immunized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 4 AU2	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	District wide	42800	No. of Public Education and awareness campaign organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	District Wide		No. of persons tested and counseled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Completion of 2 No. CHPS compound	Apoli Beposo, Nyankomase	2	No. of CHPS Compound Completed	x	x	x	x		1,080,000.00		DA	DHA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Construction of 2no. CHPS Compound	kroboase, Fosukrom	16	No. of CHPS compound Constructed	x	x	x	x		800,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Upgrading of Achiase Health Center to a Poly Clinic	Achiase		Status of Achiase Health Center	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DHA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Provision of 3 hospital beds and 2 delivery beds for selected health facilities	District Wide		No. of Hospital Beds produced	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		MP	DHA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	District Wide		No. monitoring organized	x	x	x	x		8000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support DHMT to educate the citizenry particularly new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	District Wide		No. of new mothers trained on the constituents balanced and nutritious meals	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Provide permanent Office for NHIS	Swedru	nil	Permanent Office constructed for NHIS	x	x	x	x		180,000.00		NHIS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Identify and register aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	District Wide		No. persons registered into NHIS	x	x	x	x	1000.00	10,000.00		NHIS	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 AU 3	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	District Wide		No. campaigns organized in schools	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA, GES	DA, GENDER DESK
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 AU 3	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	District Wide		No. campaigns organized on family planning	x	x	x	x			2500.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 AU 3	Support the Training and improve skills of health personnel on family planning	District Wide		No. health personnel trained	x	x	x	x			3,000.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,183	Collaborate with health facilities and traditional birth attendants to register children under one year monthly	District Wide	1447	No. children registered	x	x	x	x		2500.00	10,000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,183	Conduct quarterly public education on grave fee, birth and death registration	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			3000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Acquisition of 2 refuse containers for selected communities	District Wide	15	No. of refuse container acquired	x	x			2000.00	21,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Organize Medical screening of food vendors	District Wide	8	No. of food vendors screened	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Procure Sanitary tools and disinfectants	Swedru		Amount of money spent on sanitary tools and disinfectants	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Rehabilitation/dislodging of non-functional public Toilets	District wide	1	No. of non-functional public toilets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17 AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Conduct Regular School health inspections	District Wide	12	No. of school health inspection conducted	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Procurement of 2 motor bikes to environmental health officers	Swedru	1	No. of motorbikes procured	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	District Wide	6	No. of public education forum organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps	District Wide	2	No. of unauthorized refuse dumps evacuate	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery		Construction of public 2 No. 12 seater toilets for markets	Aperade Railways Aduasa.	0	No. markets with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	90,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.2: Health Delivery		Solicit support and partnership to encourage construction of 150 household latrines towards achievement of open defecation free district	District Wide	15%	Percentage of households with access to household latrines	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificates of NGOs	District Wide	6	No. of NGO's registered	x	x	x	x		3125.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Create, Train and Monitor Activities of 10 Economic Groups	District Wide		No. of economic groups created and monitored	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17	Registration of persons living with disability	District Wide		No. of persons living with disability registered	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	AU 1, 2, 3, 4,	Provide financial support for people with disability	District Wide		No. persons with disability supported financially	x	x	x	x		28,000.00		DA	DSD

		10, 11, 12, 17,18	Construct and Establish rehabilitation Centre for persons with Disability in the District	District Wide		Rehabilitation center established and constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DA	GFD, DWD,
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Provide skills training for 50 PWD in beads making, soap and cream making Dress making and weaving of Basket	District Wide	0	No. of PWDs Trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Provide Financial Assistance to the aged and the vulnerable through the LEAP Project	District Wide		No. of people supported	x	x	x	x		8,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com.	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18	Organize Public campaign against child labour	District Wide		No. of needy and vulnerable children supported	x	x	x	x		32,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare		Render support for children in conflict with the law	District Wide		No. of children supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Organize monthly monitoring of early childhood development centres	District Wide	6	No. of early childhood development centers	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com.	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20	Advocate for Involvement of women in decision making through community sensitization	District Wide	0	No. community sensitization organized	x	x	x	x		4000.00		DSD Gender Desk	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20	Register 10 Women Groups into viable Co-operative Societies	District Wide	4	No. of women groups registered in cooperatives	x	x	x	x		5000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District Wide		No. of women trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Engage 60 youth in Apprenticeship programme	District Wide	60	No. of youth trained	x	x	x	x		60,000.00		DSD	DA
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development		SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Construction of 8 No. Boreholes with pump for 8 Communities	Kubenta Amagyei Mma Mpe hia Sabreso Apoli – Nkranfrom Aggreykrom Anyinam Kroboase	15	Number of manual boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		DA
Infrastructure Delivery And	SP 2.2: Infrastructure	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20	Construction of 5 No. Mechanized Boreholes	Swedru Aduasa Achiase Akenkansu Anamase	12	No. of mechanized boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		DWS T	DA

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development	AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Repair 10 Broken down water facilities	District wide	6	No. of broken down boreholes repaired	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DWS T	DA
		SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20	Monitor activities of WATSANS and Aperade Water Board	District wide		No. of monitoring activities organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DWS T	DA
		AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Build capacity of all WATSAN and Aperade Water Boards	District wide		No. of WATSANS trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DWS T	DA

GOAL 3: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
PROGRAMMES	UB-PROGRAMME	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				LOCATION			BASELINE	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
							Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	SDG 8,17 AU 4	Redevelopment of 2. No. Markets	Swedru and Achiasie		No. Markets redeveloped	x	x
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Construction of 3 No. markets stalls in selected communities:	Kokobeng, Akortekrom Apoli	8	No. of markets constructed	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DA	DWD

		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Rehabilitation of Old markets	District Wide	8	No. of Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	DWD
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives	District Wide		No. of Public awareness organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Train agro processing groups in managerial and technical skills	District Wide		No. of Agro processors assessed and trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Form and train viable financial co-operative societies	District Wide		No. of co-operatives formed and trained	x	x	x	x		500.00		DSD	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Build capacity of SMEs to access micro credit facilities such as MASLOC	District Wide	0	No. of SMEs receiving loans from MASLOC	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DSD	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Support for District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce (Economic Development Committee) and Technology Activities	District Wide	0	DCACT supported	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DCACT	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Support District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	District Wide	0	DAAS created and supports	x	x	x	x		35,000.00		DA	

Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Identify and Develop Two Exportable products from the District	District Wide	0	Exportable products identified and supports	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DCA CT	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Facilitate for the establishment of one factory in the District	District Wide	0	District Factory established	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		IPEP , DCA CT	DA
			Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District Wide	10,000	Annual yield per hectare	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 1,2,7, 9,17 AU 4,5,7, 9	Nursing 60,000 Cocoa seedlings in selected communities	District Wide	Planting sites identified	No of Seedlings nursed	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA,
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Construct two Storage Facilities to prevent post-harvest loss	Swedru and Achiase Constituencies		No. of Storage facility constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		IPEP DCA CT Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultu	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	District wide		No. Technical activity review meeting organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultu	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Hold District Annual Planning and Performance review/stakeholder meeting	District wide		District annual planning and performance held	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Purchase of Stationaries and Payment of Utility Bills	Swedru		No. of stationeries purchased Amount used	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize RECL planning sessions	Swedru	1	No. of RECL planning sessions organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	Swedru Achiase Aperade		No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	Swedru Achiase Aperade		No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
			Identify and train FBO leadership (at least 30% females) in CSA technologies	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
			Train farmers in dry season gardening	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Provide Training and Start up Kits for 500 youth on Grass cutter Rearing	District wide		No. of startup kits provided	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	District wide		No. of sensitization programs organized	x	x	x	x		1125.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Demonstration on bud Manipulation Technique in plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of bud manipulation technique demonstrated	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Field demonstration on decapitation on plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of no. of field decapitation demonstrated	x	x	x	x		1500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize training for par-boiling of paddy rice	District wide		No. of training organized	x	x	x	x		4,800.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train farmers on proper storage of grains using the hermetic poly bag	District wide		No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train Staff on the use of ICT in extension delivery	District wide		No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		1250		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developme	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District wide		No. of women trained on balance diet and food preservation	x	x	x	x		3600		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize capacity building on for FBOs and Private Extension Service providers	District wide		No. of capacity building organized	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Promote agribusinesses in the district	District wide		No. of agribusinesses promoted	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Train agro chemical dealers in the district	District wide		No. of agro chemical dealers trained	x	x	x	x		1000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developme	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	District wide		No. of disease surveillance conducted No. of data collected	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Conduct vaccination for livestock and poultry	District wide		No. of vaccination conducted	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data of MRACLS activities for 2018	District wide		No. of MRACLS activities analyzed	x	x	x	x		45,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultur	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	District wide		No. of extension services promoted	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA	District wide		No. of monitoring and supervisory visits undertaken	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developm	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9, 12 AU 5	Organize Farmers Day to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	District wide		No. of farmers' Day organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dept. of Agric

GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Continue Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	District wide	26 streets named	No. of street named No. of property addressing exercises continued	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical		Digitize Old layouts of Selected Communities	District wide		No. of old layouts of communities digitized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical		Conduct regular Site inspections	District wide		No. of regular site inspection conducted	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA

INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Organize Routine Building Inspection	District wide	12	No. of inspection organised monthly	x	x	x	x		16000		PPD	DA
			Prepare 4 new layouts for	Akyem Aperade	2		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DA
		SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Update layouts in selected communities	Akyem Swedru Achiase	1		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DW D
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure	SDG 2, 9,17 AU 10, 11,12	Construction of 4 foot Bridges Culverts in flood prone communities	Swedru Adeeto Achiase Dwenewoho Aperade Railways Bebianeha	2	No. of Culverts and foot Bridges constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DWD	URB ANS , FEE DER RO ADS
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development		Rehabilitation / reshaping of selected roads	Akenkansu Aperade Duakon-Asikasu road Osorase-Teshieman Otopah road Edimso Nsunsu Nyameye Achiase Methodist Swedru, Oforikrom Apaaso-Tumlako Aboabo Praso Abidjan Achiasehene (Mensakrom) Kwasi-Anka Apoli- Nkrafuom Apoli-Ningo Akenkensu Apoli-Beposo Akiss-Adiembra	6	Length of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		FEEDER ROADS , DWD	DA, MPs

INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Rehabilitate town roads	Swedru Achiase Aperade Awisa		Length of constructed/renovated	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DWD	Urban Roads
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Construction of Lorry Station	Swedru and Achiase		No. of Lorry station constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		IPEP	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Extension of electricity to 6 newly developed area	Osoroase Nsuasa Asikasu Swedru – kantanmanto Sekune Swedru – Suame			x	x	x	x		14,000.00		ECG	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in all Communities	District wide		No. of Street lights rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DWD	DA
Environmental	Management		Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of sensitization campaigns organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12	Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	District wide		No. of zonal tours organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		NADMO	DA
			Organize public education on floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	District wide		No. of public education organized	x	x	x	x		3200.00		NADMO	DA
			Desilting of choked gutters	District wide		No. choked gutters disilted	x	x	x	x		1200.00		NADMO	DA
			Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting	District wide		No. of platform committee meeting organized	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		NADMO	DA

Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Collaborate with Forestry Commission Plant trees to serve as windbreak in selected communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	x	x	x	x			NADMO	DA	
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of campaign organized	x	x	x	x		2500.00		NADMO	DA
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Arrest and prosecution of illegal operators and wood dealers	District wide			x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA, GPS
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Re-afforestation of 50 hectares of degraded forest	District wide		Hectare of degraded forest recovered	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Engagement of Forest fringe communities to plant food crops alongside tree seedlings to augment their income and boost reforestation.	Apoli, Ningo, Aduasa, Ayensukrom, Kroboase, Akortekrom, Nyankomase, Aperade		No. of communities engaged	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Education/ Sensitization of fringe communities on forest conservation	District wide		No. of communities educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	District wide		No. of inspections organizer	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		FC	DA

Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	District wide		World tree planting day observed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	District wide		No. of small scale miners trained	x	x	x	x		4500.00		FC	DA

5.3 2020 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
		SDG 16,17	Construction of 1 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff and Senior Staff	Swedru	1 no. 4 Unit Semi-Detached	No. of semidetached bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	Swedru	Substructure	Number of Offices constructed	x	x	x	x		2,800,000.00		DA	DWD

		SDG 16,17	Provision of material support for community initiated projects	District	6	Number of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		1000,000.00		DA	MPs
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17	Construction/Rehabilitation of Offices for Area Council	Swedru and Achiasie	1	No. of Area council offices constructed	x	x	x	x		260,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries	Swedru and Awisa		No. of Office equipment provided	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	180,000.00	DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such as General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	Swedru	3	No. of statutory meetings organized	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	20,000.00	DA	PM DPCU DAC DISEC
		SDG 16,17	Operation and Maintenance of Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually	District wide	3	No. of vehicles maintained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	25000.00	DA	TO
			Support Police Patrol throughout the district	District wide		Amount of money used to support police patrol	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	25,000.00		DA	GPS
		SDG 9, 16,17	Construction of 1 No. Police Station	Akenkansu	0	No. police post constructed	x	x	x	x		300,000.00		DA	DWD, GPS, MPs
		AU 11,12	Collaborate with Security Forces and Traditional Authorities to resolve Chieftaincy Disputes	District Wide	1	No of chieftaincy disputes resolved	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	20,000.000		DA	GNFS GPS GAF GIS
			Advocate for the improvement of Police-Citizen Ratio	Swedru	38	No. of Police officers posted to the District	x	x	x	x	4000.00			DA	GPS

			Advocate for the Construction of Police Infrastructure	Swedru Achiase Akenkansu Aperade Anamase	2	District Wide	x	x	x	x		500,000.00		DA	GPS
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	District Wide	6	no. of durbar organized	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	15,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers	District Wide	6	No. of revenue mobilization exercise organized	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors	District Wide	Nil	Number of revenue collectors rewarded	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting and Coordination	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	Swedru	1	No. of Procurement Plans prepared	x	x	x	x	5000.00	6,000.00		DA	
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize quarterly DPCU and Budget Committee meetings	Swedru	4	No. of DPCU meeting Organized					8,000.00	25,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Preparation of 2021 Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget	Swedru	1	Number Composite Budget and Action Plans Prepared			x	x		25000		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE

		SDG 5, 6, 16,17 AU 11, 12,16	Organize two Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Swedru Achiase	2	No. of Town Hall Meetings Organized		x		x	25000.00	40,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE	
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District Wide	4	No. of M&E organized		x	x	x	10,000.00	45,000.00		DA	DPCU	
GENERAL	SP1.3: Planning,	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Collect and analyze socio economic data to update District Profile	District Wide	1	Frequency of Update of Socio Economic Data		x	x	x		15,000.00		DA	DPCU	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting and Coordination	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings	Swedru	1	No. of Mid-Year and Annual Review Meeting Organized		x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	DPCU	
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Solicit for external funding for the development projects			350,000.00	Amount of External funds raised		x	x	x		5,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate at least three Area Council Meetings in Swedru, Achiase and Aperade	Swedru Achiase Aperade	1	Number of Area Council meeting organized						4000.00	16,000.00		DA	Area Council Members
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize community durbar to Educate Community Members on Assembly's Programmes and Policies	District Wide	15	No. of community members trained		x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	

	SPI.4: Human Resource Mgt	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff including revenue staff	District Wide	60	No. Staff trained	x	x	x			70000		DA	HR
		SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	3	No. of DWST Members Trained	x	x	x	x	1500.00	6,000.00		DWS T	

GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL																
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES		
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 no. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for KGs in	Aduasa Fosukrom,	3	Number of Classroom blocks constructed for KGS		x	x	x	500,000.00			GES	DWD	
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 4 no. 3 unit classroom block and Ancillary facilities in	Achiase Islamic Kokobeng Adiembra RC	4	No. of Classroom Block Constructed for JHS	x	x	x	x		1000,000			GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 no. Teacher's Quarters	Fosukrom Babianiha	4	No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed	x	x	x	x		360,000.00			GES	DWD

		SDG 4 AU2	Establishment and Construction of two Basic Schools	Prakrom		No. of Basic Schools Established	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		GES	DWD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for 2 selected Basic Schools			No. of basic schools with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	25000	120,000		GES	DWD, DEHU
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for head teachers and DEO Staff	District Wide	No. of teachers trained	No. Capacity building programmes organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Organize Orientation for newly trained Teachers	Swedru	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	No. of newly trained teachers oriented						10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide one hot meal daily for selected basic schools	District wide	23	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Support for my First Day at School	District wide		No. of first timers visited			x		2000.00	10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide sponsorship for STME	District wide	15	Number of Pupils sponsored			x	x		5,000.00		GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	1	No. of Mock Exams Organized No. of pupils who participated in the Exams	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Support for Culture and Sport	District wide	1	Amount of money used to support sports and culture	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		No. of students supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Monitor Schools in the District	District		No schools monitored	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 1000 dual desk, mono desks hexagonal desks and teachers desks for selected Schools in the district	District wide	1400	No. of pieces of furniture provided No. schools provide with pieces of furniture	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for 50 SMC/PTA executives	District wide		No.of SMC?PTA's Trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Organize 6 No. SPAM for school communities	District wide	4	No. SPAM organized	x	x	x	x		12, 000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education and	SDG 4 AU2	Support the recruitment , training and employment of 100 youth into models such as Health, Education, Agric and Security (Youth Employment)	District wide	118	No. of youth employed and trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	YEA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support immunization programmes	District wide		No. of children immunized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 4 AU2	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	District wide	42800	No. of Public Education and awareness campaign organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	District Wide		No. of persons tested and counseled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Construction of 1no. CHPS Compound	kroboase, Fosukrom,	16	No. of CHPS compound Constructed	x	x	x	x		800,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	District Wide		No. monitoring organized	x	x	x	x		8000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Support DHMT to educate the citizenry particularly new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	District Wide		No. of new mothers trained on the constituents balanced and nutritious meals	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Identify and register aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	District Wide		No. persons registered into NHIS	x	x	x	x	1000.00	10,000.00		NHIS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	District Wide		No. campaigns organized in schools	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA, GES	DA, GENDER DESK
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	District Wide		No. campaigns organized on family planning	x	x	x	x			2500.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the Training and improve skills of health personnel on family planning	District Wide		No. health personnel trained	x	x	x	x			3,000.00	DH	DA
		SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,183	Conduct quarterly public education on grave fee, birth and death registration	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			3000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Acquisition of 2 refuse containers for selected communities	District Wide	15	No. of refuse container acquired	x	x	x	x	2000.00		21,000.00	DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7,	Organize Medical screening of food vendors	District Wide	8	No. of food vendors screened	x	x	x	x	30,000.00			DEHU	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	10, 19,20	Procure Sanitary tools and disinfectants	Swedru		Amount of money spent on sanitary tools and disinfectants	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Rehabilitation/dislodging of non-functional public Toilets	District wide	1	No. of non-functional public toilets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Conduct Regular School health inspections	District Wide	12	No. of school health inspection conducted	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	District Wide	6	No. of public education forum organized	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps	District Wide	2	No. of unauthorized refuse dumps evacuate	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Construction of public toilets for markets	Achiase, Swedru, Aperade Railways, Akenkensu, and Aduasa.	0	No. of school health inspections organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	90,000.00		DEH U	DA
B SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Acquisition of cesspit emptier	Swedru	0	No of cesspit emptier acquired	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DEH U	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health		Solicit support and partnership to encourage construction 150 household latrines	District Wide	15%	Percentage of households with access to household latrines	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social		Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificates of NGOs	District Wide	6	No. of NGO's registered	x	x	x	x		3125.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17	Registration of persons living with disability	District Wide		No. of persons living with disability registered	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18	Provide financial support for people with disability	District Wide		No. persons with disability supported financially	x	x	x	x		28,000.00		DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social		Provide skills training for 50 PWD in beads making, soap and cream making Dress making and weaving of Basket	District Wide	0	No. of PWDs Trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.3: Social		Provide Financial Assistance to the aged and the vulnerable through the LEAP Project	District Wide		No. of people supported	x	x	x	x		8,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social	SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18	Organize Public campaign against child labour	District Wide		No. of needy and vulnerable children supported	x	x	x	x		32,000.00		DSD	DA
SO CI	SP 3.3		Render support for children in conflict with the law	District Wide		No. of children supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA

		SDG 1,3,5, 17 AU	Organize monthly monitoring of early childhood development centres	District Wide	6	No. of early childhood development centers	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
		1,3,17 ,20	Register 10 Women Groups into viable Co-operative Societies	District Wide	4	No. of women groups registered in cooperatives	x	x	x	x		5000.00		DSD	DA
			Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District Wide		No. of women trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
			Engage 300 youth in Apprenticeship programme	District Wide	60	No. of youth trained	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DSD	DA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Construction of 8 No. Boreholes with pump 8 Communities	Kwagyena Adumadam Bieni Achiase –Bunso Bedanegya Adinkrom Kodadwen Kubenta	15	Number of manual boreholes constructed						120,000.00		DA	DWST
			Construction of 5 No. Mechanized Boreholes	District Wide	12	No. of mechanized boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Repair 10 Broken down water facilities	District wide	6	No. of broken down boreholes repaired	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Monitor activities of WATSANS and Aperade Water Board	District wide		No. of monitoring activities organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Build capacity of all WATSAN and Aperade Water Boards	District wide		No. of WATSANS trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DWS T	DA

GOAL 3: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				LOCATION			BASELINE	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	SDG 8,17 AU 4	Construction of 2 No. markets stalls in selected communities:	Akortekrom Osorase	8	No. of markets constructed	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Rehabilitation of Old markets	District Wide	8	No. of Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives	District Wide		No. of Public awareness organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Train agro processing groups in managerial and technical skills	District Wide		No. of Agro processors asessed and trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Form and train viable financial co-operative societies	District Wide		No. of co-operatives formed and trained	x	x	x	x		500.00		DSD	DA

Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Support for District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce (EDC)and Technology Activities	District Wide	0	DCACT supported	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DCACT	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Create and Support District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	District Wide	0	DAAS created and supports	x	x	x	x		35,000.00		DA	
		SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District Wide	10,000	Annual yield per hectare	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Nursing 60,000 Cocoa seedlings in selected communities	District Wide	Planting sites identified	No of Seedlings nursed	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA,
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Construct two Storage Facilities to prevent post-harvest loss	Swedru and Achiase Constituencies		No. of Storage facility constructed	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		IPEP DCACT Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	District wide		No. Technical activity review meeting organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Hold District Annual Planning and Performance review/stakeholder meeting	District wide		District annual planning and performance held	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Purchase of Stationaries and Payment of Utility Bills	Swedru		No. of stationeries purchased Amount used	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize RECL planning sessions	Swedru	1	No. of RECL planning sessions organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	Swedru Achiase Aperade		No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).			No. of MMDAs, traders collaborated No. of GAPs implemented	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

			Identify and train FBO leadership (at least 30% females) in CSA technologies	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
			Train farmers in dry season gardening	Swedru	Nil	No. of FBOs trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Provide Training and Start up Kits for 500 youth on Grass cutter Rearing	District wide		No. of startup kits provided	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	District wide		No. of sensitization programs organized	x	x	x	x		1125.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Demonstration on bud Manipulation Technique in plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of bud manipulation technique demonstrated	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Field demonstration on decapitation on plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of no. of field decapitation demonstrated	x	x	x	x		1500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize training for par-boiling of paddy rice	District wide		No. of training organized	x	x	x	x		4,800.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train farmers on proper storage of grains using the hermetic poly bag	District wide		No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train Staff on the use of ICT in extension delivery	District wide		No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		1250		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District wide		No. of women trained on balance diet and food preservation	x	x	x	x		3600		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize capacity building on for FBOs and Private Extension Service providers	District wide		No. of capacity building organized	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Promote agribusinesses in the district	District wide		No. of agribusinesses promoted	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train agro chemical dealers in the district	District wide		No. of agro chemical dealers trained	x	x	x	x		1000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Developme	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	District wide		No. of disease surveillance conducted	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		Dept . of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Conduct vaccination for livestock and poultry	District wide		No. of vaccination conducted	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data of MRACLS activities for 2020	District wide		No. of MRACLS activities analyzed	x	x	x	x		45,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	District wide		No. of extension services promoted	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA	District wide		No. of monitoring and supervisory visits undertaken	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize Farmers Day to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	District wide		No. of farmers' Day organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dept. of Agric

GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LEVEL	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COL LAB.
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Conduct regular Site inspections	District wide		No. of regular site inspection conducted	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
			Digitize Old layouts of Selected Communities	District wide		No. of old layouts of communities digitized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
			Organize Routine Building Inspection	District wide	12	No. of inspection organised monthly	x	x	x	x		16000		PPD	DA
			Prepare 4 new layouts for	Akyem Aperade	2		x	x	x	x		20,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	SDG 2, 9,17 AU 10, 11,12	Construction of 4 foot Bridges Culverts in flood prone communities	Swedru Suame Achiase LAB Aperade L/A Achiase Health centre	2	No. of Culverts and foot Bridges constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DWD	URBANS, FEEDER ROADS

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development		Rehabilitation / reshaping of selected roads	Apaaso-Tumlako Aboabo Praso Abidjan Achiasehene (Mensakrom) Kwasi-Anka Apoli- Nkrafuom Apoli-Ningo Akenkenu Apoli-Beposo Akiss-Adiembra	6	Length of roads reshaped									100,000.00		FEEDER ROADS, DWD	DA, MPs
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Extension of electricity to 7 newly developed area	Achiase Dwenewoho Achiase Ebuso Achiase Adom Awisa Adeeto Bieni Awisa											7,000.00		ECG	DWD
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in all Communities	District wide		No. of Street lights rehabilitated									100,000.00		DWD	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1: Disaster		Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of sensitization campaigns organized									10,000.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1: Disaster	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16, 17 AU 5, 7, 11, 12	Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	District wide		No. of zonal tours organized									4,000.00		NADMO	DA

		SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12	Organize public education on floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	District wide		No. of public education organized	x	x	x	x		3200.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental	Management		Formation and training of disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	District wide		No. of DVGs formed	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental	Management	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12	Desilting of choked gutters	District wide		No. choked gutters disilted	x	x	x	x		1200.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1:Disaster		Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting	District wide		No. of platform committee meeting organized	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		NADMO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1:Disaster Prevention & Mgt	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Collaborate with Forestry Commission Plant trees to serve as windbreak in selected communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NADMO	DA
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of campaign organized	x	x	x	x		2500.00		NADMO	DA
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Arrest and prosecution of illegal operators and wood dealers	District wide			x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA, GPS

		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Re-afforestation of 200 hectares of degraded forest	District wide		Hectare of degraded forest recovered	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Engagement of Forest fringe communities to plant food crops alongside tree seedlings to augment their income and boost reforestation.	Apoli, Ningo, Aduasa, Ayensukrom, Kroboase, Akortekrom, Nyankomase, Aperade		No. of communities engaged	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Education/ Sensitization of fringe communities on forest conservation	District wide		No. of communities educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	District wide		No. of inspections organizer	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	District wide		World tree planting day observed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	District wide		No. of small scale miners trained	x	x	x	x		4500.00		FC	DA

5.4 2021 ACTION PLAN

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.1: Central Administration	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Completion of 1no. Residential Accommodation facility for DCE,DCD, Snr Staff	Swedru	DCD-lentle DCE &Snr - roofing	No. of Bungalows completed	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Construction of 4 no. 4 unit Semi-Detached bungalow for heads of decentralized staff and Senior Staff	Swedru	1 no. 4 Unit Semi-Detached	No. of semidetached bungalows constructed	x	x	x	x		250,000.00		DA	DWD
		AU 11, 12,13	Construction of District Assembly Office Complex	Swedru	Substructure	Number of Offices constructed	x	x	x	x		2,800,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17	Provision of material support for community initiated projects	District	6	Number of community initiated projects supported	x	x	x	x		1000,000.00		DA	MPs
GENE PAI	SP1.1: Centra	SDG 16,17	Construction/Rehabilitation of Offices for Area Council	Swedru and Achiasse	1	No. of Area council offices constructed	x	x	x	x		260,000.00		DA	DWD

		AU 11, 12,13	Provision and Maintenance of Office Equipment and Stationaries	Swedru and Awisa		No. of Office equipment provided	x	x	x	x		20,000.00	180,000.00	DA	DWD
		SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize quarterly and mandatory meetings of the Assembly Such as General Assembly, Sub-Committee, Executive Committee, ARIC, PRCU, DISEC Management and Staff Meetings	Swedru	3	No. of statutory meetings organized	x	x	x	x		30,000.00	20,000.00	DA	PM DPCU DAC DISEC
		SDG 16,17	Operation and Maintenance of Official vehicles and immovable Assets annually	District wide	3	No. of vehicles maintained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	25000.00	DA	TO
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Support Police Patrol throughout the district	District wide		Amount of money used to support police patrol	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	25,000.00		DA	GPS
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Collaborate with Security Forces and Traditional Authorities to resolve Chieftaincy Disputes	District Wide	1	No of chieftaincy disputes resolved	x	x	x	x	70,000.00	20,000.000		DA	GNFS GPS GAF GIS
		SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the improvement of Police-Citizen Ratio	Swedru	38	No. of Police officers posted to the District	x	x	x	x	4000.00			DA	GPS
GENERAL ADMINISTRATI	SPI.1: Central Administration	SDG 9, 16,17 AU 11,12	Advocate for the Construction of Police Infrastructure	Swedru Achiase Akenkan su Aperade Anamase	2	District Wide	x	x	x	x		500,000.00		DA	GPS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.2: Finance & Resource Mobilization	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Organize Zonal level durbar to create awareness on the need to honour tax/fee obligation	District Wide	6	no. of durbar organized	x	x	x	x	8,000.00	15,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Form Revenue Task force to monitor revenue mobilization /Mounting of road barriers	District Wide	6	No. of revenue mobilization exercise organized	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Institute incentive schemes and reward systems for revenue collectors	District Wide	Nil	Number of revenue collectors rewarded	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT, AM, PM.
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Engage Land Valuation Board to valuate properties in District	District Wide	Nil	No. of properties valuated	x	x	x	x	100000.00	80,000.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Conduct routine pre-audit on all payment vouchers	District Wide		Number or payments pre-audited	x	x	x	x	25000.00	500.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT
		SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,2 0	Conduct monthly evaluation on trial balance	District Wide	12	No. of evaluation organized	x	x	x	x	5000.00	1200.00		DA	FINANCE DEPT

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	SP1.3: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	Swedru	1	No. of Procurement Plans prepared	x	x	x	x	5000.00	6,000.00		DA	
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize quarterly DPCU and Budget Committee meetings	Swedru	4	No. of DPCU meeting Organized			x	x	8,000.00	25,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Preparation of 2019 Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget	Swedru	1	Number Composite Budget and Action Plans Prepared			x	x		25000		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
		SDG 5, 6, 16,17 AU 11, 12,16	Organize two Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Swedru Achiase	2	No. of Town Hall Meetings Organized		x		x	25000.00	40,000.00		DA	DPCU BUDGET COMMITTEE
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	District Wide	4	No. of M&E organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	45,000.00		DA	DPCU
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Collect and analyze socio economic data to update District Profile	District Wide	1	Frequency of Update of Socio Economic Data	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DA	DPCU

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIO	SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting and	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize Mid-Year and Annual Review Meetings	Swedru	1	No. of Mid-Year and Annual Review Meeting Organized	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	DPCU
GENERAL ADMINIS		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Solicit for external funding for the development projects		350,000.00	Amount of External funds raised	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DA	DPCU
	SP1.3: Planning , Budgeting and Coordination	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Facilitate at least three Area Council Meetings in Swedru, Achiasse and Aperade	Swedru Achiasse Aperade	1	Number of Area Council meeting organized					4000.00	16,000.00		DA	Area Council Members
		SDG 16,17 AU 11,12	Organize community durbar to Educate Community Members on Assembly's Programmes and Policies	District Wide	15	No. of community members trained	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		DA	
GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Build Capacity of Assembly Staff including revenue staff	District Wide	60	No. Staff trained	x	x	x			70000		DA	HR
GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize Training Programmes for Area Council members	District Wide	90	Number of Area Council Members trained			x	x		15,000.00		DA	HR

GENERAL ADMINIST	SP1.4: Human	SDG 16,17 AU 11, 12,13	Organize Refresher Training for DWST	District Wide	3	No. of DWST Members Trained		x	x		1500.00	6,000.00		DWS T	
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GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL															
PROGRAMMES	SUB PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 no. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for KGs	Aperade SDA, Asikasu,	3	Number of Classroom blocks constructed for KGs		x	x	x		400,000.00		GES	DWD
		SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 1 no. Teacher's Quarters	Apoli Sunkwenya	4	No. of Teachers Quarters Constructed	x	x	x	x		180,000		GES	DWD
SOCIAL SERVICE	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Construction of 2 No. 6 seater Toilet facilities for 2 selected Basic Schools			No. of basic schools with toilet facilities	x	x	x	x	2500	120000		GES	DWD, DEH U

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for head teachers and DEO Staff	District Wide	No. of teachers trained	No. Capacity building programmes organized	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		GES	DA	
		SDG 4 AU2	Organize Orientation for newly trained Teachers	Swedru	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	No. of newly trained teachers oriented	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA	
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide one hot meal daily for selected basic schools	District wide	23	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	No. of schools enrolled on school feeding	x	x	x	x		600,000.00		DA	GES
		SDG 4 AU2	Support for my First Day at School	District wide		No. of first timers visited	No. of first timers visited	x	x	x	x	2000.00	10,000.00		GES	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Provide sponsorship for STME	District wide	15	Number of Pupils sponsored	Number of Pupils sponsored			x	x		5,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	District wide	1	No. of Mock Exams Organized No. of pupils who participated in the Exams	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Support for Culture and Sport	District wide	1	Amount of money used to support sports and culture	x	x				10,000.00		DA, MPs	DA	

		SDG 4 AU2	Provide support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		No. of students supported	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		DA, MPs	DA
		SDG 4 AU2	Monitor Schools in the District	District		No schools monitored	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Provision of 1000 dual desk, mono desks hexagonal desks and teachers desks for selected Schools in the district	District wide	1400	No. of pieces of furniture provided No. schools provide with pieces of furniture	x	x	x	x		150,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize capacity building for 50 SMC/PTA executives	District wide		No. of SMC/PTA's Trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.1: Education	SDG 4 AU2	Organize 6 No. SPAM for school communities	District wide	4	No. SPAM organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		GES	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	SP3.1: Education and Youth Development	SDG 4 AU2	Support the recruitment , training and employment of 100 youth into models such as Health, Education, Agric and Security (Youth Employment)	District wide	118	No. of youth employed and trained	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	YEA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support immunization programmes	District wide		No. of children immunized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 4 AU2	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	District wide	42800	No. of Public Education and awareness campaign organized	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	District Wide		No. of persons tested and counseled	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Construction of 4no. CHPS Compound	Takyi, kroboase, Atuntumirem, Fosukrom,	16	No. of CHPS compound Constructed	x	x	x	x		800,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support DHMT to embark on public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3 , AU 3	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	District Wide		No. monitoring organized	x	x	x	x		8000.00		DHA	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Support DHMT to educate the citizenry particularly new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	District Wide		No. of new mothers trained on the constituents balanced and nutritious meals	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Identify and register aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	District Wide		No. persons registered into NHIS	x	x	x	x	1000.00	10,000.00		NHIS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	District Wide		No. campaigns organized in schools	x	x	x	x			5,000.00	DHA, GES	DA, GENDER DESK
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	District Wide		No. campaigns organized on family planning	x	x	x	x			2500.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 3, AU 3	Support the Training and improve skills of health personnel on family planning	District Wide		No. health personnel trained	x	x	x	x			3,000.00	DH	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,183	Collaborate with health facilities and traditional birth attendants to register children under one year monthly	District Wide	1447	No. children registered	x	x	x	x		2500.00	10,000.00	Births and Death registry	DA

		SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,183	Conduct quarterly public education on grave fee, birth and death registration	District Wide		No. public education organized	x	x	x	x			3000.00	Births and Death registry	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES			Acquisition of 2 refuse containers for selected communities	District Wide	15	No. of refuse container acquired	x	x	x	x	2000.00	21,000.00		DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Organize Medical screening of food vendors	District Wide	8	No. of food vendors screened	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Procure Sanitary tools and disinfectants	Swedru		Amount of money spent on sanitary tools and disinfectants	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES			Rehabilitation/dislodging of non-functional public Toilets	District wide	1	No. of non-functional public toilets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES		SDG 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,17	Conduct Regular School health inspections	District Wide	12	No. of school health inspection conducted	x	x	x	x	2500.00	5,000.00		DEHU	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	AU 1, 4, 7, 10, 19,20	Organization of Public Education on Hygiene	District Wide	6	No. of public education forum organized	x	x	x	x	40,000.00			DEHU	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	Evacuate unauthorized refuse dumps	District Wide	2	No. of unauthorized refuse dumps evacuate	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Construction of public toilets for markets	Achiase, Swedru, Aperade Railways, Akenkensu, and Aduasa.	0	No. of school health inspections organized	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	90,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health	Acquisition of cesspit emptier	Swedru	0	No of cesspit emptier acquired	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.2: Health Delivery	Solicit support and partnership to encourage construction 150 household latrines to reduce households	District Wide	15%	Percentage of households with access to household latrines	x	x	x	x		12,000.00		DEH U	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Conduct quarterly monitoring and registering as well as renewal of certificates of NGOs	District Wide	6	No. of NGO's registered	x	x	x	x		3125.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	Create, Train and Monitor Activities of 10 Economic Groups	District Wide		No. of economic groups created and monitored	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8,9, 11, 16,17	Registration of persons living with disability	District Wide		No. of persons living with disability registered	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	AU 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 17,18	Provide financial support for people with disability	District Wide		No. persons with disability supported financially	x	x	x	x		28,000.00		DA	DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Provide skills training for 50 PWD in beads making, soap and cream making Dress making and weaving of Basket	District Wide	0	No. of PWDs Trained	x	x	x	x		280,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Provide Financial Assistance to the aged and the vulnerable through the LEAP Project	District Wide		No. of people supported	x	x	x	x		8,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com.		SDG 1, 2, 3,4 AU 1,18	Organize Public campaign against child labour	District Wide		No. of needy and vulnerable children supported	x	x	x	x		32,000.00		DSD
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Render support for children in conflict with the law	District Wide		No. of children supported	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Organize monthly monitoring of early childhood development centres	District Wide	6	No. of early childhood development centers	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and Com.	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20	Advocate for Involvement of women in decision making through community sensitization	District Wide	0	No. community sensitization organized	x	x	x	x		4000.00		DSD Gender Desk	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20	Register 10 Women Groups into viable Co-operative Societies	District Wide	4	No. of women groups registered in cooperatives	x	x	x	x		5000.00		DSD	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District Wide		No. of women trained	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DHA	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES	SP3.3: Social Welfare and		Engage 60 youth in Apprenticeship programme	District Wide	60	No. of youth trained	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		DSD	DA

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development	SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Construction of 8 No. Boreholes with pump for 8 Communities	Oforikrom Mensakrom Aperade –railways Edimso Teshieman Apoli –Beposo Abidjan Akosombo Adenkyensu	15	Number of manual boreholes constructed	x	x	x	x		120,000.00		DA	DWS T
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.2: Infrastructure development		Repair 10 Broken down water facilities	District wide	6	No. of broken down boreholes repaired	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		DWS T	DA
		SDG 1, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15,20 AU 1, 7, 10, 12,20	Monitor activities of WATSANS and Aperade Water Board	District wide		No. of monitoring activities organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		DWS T	DA
			Build capacity of all WATSAN and Aperade Water Boards	District wide		No. of WATSANS trained	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		DWS T	DA

GOAL 3: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL LINK.	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				LOCATION			BASELINE	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Construction of 1 No. markets stalls in selected communities:	Osorase	8	No. of markets constructed	x	x	x	x		140,000.00		DA	DWD
		SDG 8,17 AU 4	Rehabilitation of Old markets	District Wide	8	No. of Markets rehabilitated	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	60,000.00		DA	DWD
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and Industrial	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Conduct public awareness on the benefits of co-operatives	District Wide		No. of Public awareness organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		DSD	DA
		SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Form and train viable financial co-operative societies	District Wide		No. of co-operatives formed and trained	x	x	x	x		500.00		DSD	DA
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade,	SDG 1,8, AU 1,4,5	Support for District Chamber of Agriculture Commerce and Technology Activities	District Wide	0	DCACT supported	x	x	x	x		50,000.00		DCACT	DA

Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism and	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Create and Support District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	District Wide	0	DAAS created and supports	x	x	x	x		35,000.00		DA	
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs programme	District Wide	10,000	Annual yield per hectare	x	x	x	x		20,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
		SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9	Nursing 60,000 Cocoa seedlings in selected communities	District Wide	Planting sites identified	No of Seedlings nursed	x	x	x	x		80,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA,
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	District wide		No. Technical activity review meeting organized	x	x	x	x		2,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Hold District Annual Planning and Performance review/stakeholder meeting	District wide		District annual planning and performance held	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Purchase of Stationaries and Payment of Utility Bills	Swedru		No. of stationeries purchased	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize RECL planning sessions	Swedru	1	No. of RECL planning sessions organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize Forum on sustainable Land Management and Climate Change Agriculture	Swedru Achiase Aperade		No. of forums organized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Collaborate with MMDAs, traders etc. to implement GAPs annually (Good Agriculture Practices).			No. of MMDAs, traders collaborated	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Provide Training and Start up Kits for 500 youth on Grass cutter Rearing	District wide		No. of startup kits provided	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	District wide		No. of sensitization programs organized	x	x	x	x		1125.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Demonstration on bud Manipulation Technique in plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of bud manipulation technique demonstrated	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Field demonstration on decapitation on plantain sucker multiplication	District wide		No. of no. of field decapitation demonstrated	x	x	x	x		1500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize training for par-boiling of paddy rice	District wide		No. of training organized	x	x	x	x		4,800.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train farmers on proper storage of grains using the hermetic poly bag	District wide		No. of farmers trained	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train Staff on the use of ICT in extension delivery	District wide		No. of staff trained	x	x	x	x		1250		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train women on balance diet and education on food preservation	District wide		No. of women trained on balance diet and food preservation	x	x	x	x		3600		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize capacity building on for FBOs and Private Extension Service providers	District wide		No. of capacity building organized	x	x	x	x		3,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Promote agribusinesses in the district	District wide		No. of agribusinesses promoted	x	x	x	x		2500.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Train agro chemical dealers in the district	District wide		No. of agro chemical dealers trained	x	x	x	x		1000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Educate Farmers on the proper usage of agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	District wide		No. of disease surveillance conducted No. of data collected	x	x	x	x		9,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Conduct vaccination for livestock and poultry	District wide		No. of vaccination conducted	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data of MRACLS activities for 2018	District wide		No. of MRACLS activities analyzed	x	x	x	x		45,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	District wide		No. of extension services promoted	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	15,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA

Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA	District wide		No. of monitoring and supervisory visits undertaken	x	x	x	x		30,000.00		Dept. of Agric	DA
Economic Development	SP4.2: Agricultural Development	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5	Organize Farmers Day to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	District wide		No. of farmers' Day organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00	150,000.00	DA	Dept. of Agric

GOAL 4: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT															
PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	GLOBAL & REGIONAL	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET GHC			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
							1	2	3	4	IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLAB.
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	SDG 9, 11, 15,17	Conduct regular Site inspections	District wide		No. of regular site inspection conducted	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical	AU 1, 10, 11,12	Digitize Old layouts of Selected Communities	District wide		No. of old layouts of communities digitized	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		PPD	DA
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	SDG 9, 11, 15,17 AU 1, 10, 11,12	Organize Routine Building Inspection	District wide	12	No. of inspection organised monthly	x	x	x	x		16000		PPD	DA

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND	SP2.2: Infrastructure	SDG 2, 9,17 AU 10, 11,12	Construction of 3 No. foot Bridges Culverts in flood prone communities	Sswedru Gethsemani Achiase Health centre Apoli –Nkranfum Awisa	2	No. of Culverts and foot Bridges constructed	x	x	x	x		200,000.00		DW D	URBANS, FEE DER ROADS
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Rehabilitation / reshaping of selected roads	Osorase-Teshieman Otopah road Akenkenu Apoli-Beposo Akiss-Adiembra	6	Length of roads reshaped	x	x	x	x		100,000.00		FEE DER ROADS, DW D	DA, MPs
INFRASTRUCTURE	SP2.2: Infrastructure		Rehabilitation and maintenance of Street lights in Communities	District wide		No. of Street lights rehabilitated	x	x	x	x		400,000.00		DW D	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1: Disaster		Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of sensitization campaigns organized	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1: Disaster	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12	Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	District wide		No. of zonal tours organized	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		NAD MO	DA

		SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5, 7, 11,12	Organize public education on floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	District wide		No. of public education organized	x	x	x	x		3200.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental	Management		Desilting of choked gutters	District wide		No. choked gutters disilted	x	x	x	x		1200.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	Management SP5.1:Disaster		Organize Disaster platform committee members meeting	District wide		No. of platform committee meeting organized	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		NAD MO	DA
Environmental & Sanitation Management Environmental & Sanitation Management	Management SP5.1:Disaster Prevention & Mgt SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Collaborate with Forestry Commission Plant trees to serve as windbreak in selected communities	District wide		No. of trees planted	x	x	x	x				NAD MO	DA
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Organize Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	District wide		No. of campaign organized	x	x	x	x		2500.00		NAD MO	DA
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Arrest and prosecution of illegal operators and wood dealers	District wide			x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA, GPS
		SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Re-afforestation of 200 hectares of degraded forest	District wide		Hectare of degraded forest recovered	x	x	x	x		25,000.00		FC	DA

Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Engagement of Forest fringe communities to plant food crops alongside tree seedlings to augment their income and boost reforestation.	Apoli, Ningo, Aduasa, Ayensukrom, Kroboase, Akortekrom, Nyankomase, Aperade		No. of communities engaged	x	x	x	x		15,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Education/ Sensitization of fringe communities on forest conservation	District wide		No. of communities educated	x	x	x	x		10,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Conduct daily inspection in the forest reserves to prevent encroachment and illegal lumbering	District wide		No. of inspections organizer	x	x	x	x		4,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental	SP 5.2: Natural	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Celebration of annual world tree planting day	District wide		World tree planting day observed	x	x	x	x		5,000.00		FC	DA
Environmental & Sanitation	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	SDG 13,15, 16,17 AU 7,12	Monitor activities of small scale miners and organize training on land reclamation and environmental sustainability for small scale miners	District wide		No. of small scale miners trained	x	x	x	x		4500.00		FC	DA

5.5 Administrative and Institutional Framework

The overriding objective of drawing the DMTDP 2018-2021 is to come out with a framework that will enhance the overall development as well as ensuring a concerted attempts at attaining a socially and economically empowered society in the Birim South District Assembly.

The assembly as required by the Constitution, under the Local Government Act 936 of 2016 to play pivotal role to facilitate coordination in the implementation of the Plan (DMTDP). This section of the DMTDP therefore deals with administrative and institutional issues required to promote an effective and efficient implementation of the plan. Major issues to be addressed encompasses the structure, procedures and roles of various Departments. Councils, community, traditional authorities, public and private sector operatives comprising civil society groups such as NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, and Donor agencies.

5.5.1 The District Assembly

The District Assembly being the planning authority is mandated to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes over specified periods. This responsibility is best performed by harnessing all the available human, material, or technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the Sub-committees of the Assembly and the Sub-structure operatives.

The District Assembly is responsible for performing among others, the following specific function:

- Generating and sourcing for funds for implementation of selected programmes and projects.
- Developing a framework platform to ensure coordination and operation among the institutions involved in the implementation of the plan.
- Identification of constrains within the district and putting in place needed and appropriate corrective measures.
- Creating an enabling and conducive environment for development partners and other stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of DMTDP.
- Conducting and embarking on regular and periodic monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation.

5.5.2 The District Planning Coordinating Unit/Decentralize Department

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) consists of officers of the District Central Administration, decentralized Departments and Agencies. The DPCU is a major player in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. The DPCU is therefore required to offer technical support and recommend appropriate procedures for execution of programmes and projects

The DPCU is required to:

- Directly help in the management and implementation process as well as monitoring and evaluation of district Action Plans.
- Outline parameters for measuring and assessing change.
- Solicit feedback information from the sub-district levels for the data required in the preparation of the district annual progress report.
- Promote dissemination of information and create awareness on the performance of the DMTDP at the District and Sub District Levels.
- Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal assessment of the District.

5.5.3 Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)

The Regional Coordinating Council otherwise referred to as the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU) is mandated by law to among others monitor the performance of the District Assembly and to provide technical support and direction.

5.5.4 Private Sector

All private sector operatives in the District are encouraged to be involved in the preparation of the District development plan document. They are to be informed or be aware of the annual action plan and give feedback on the implementation method. This will ensure development activities are tailored towards the attainment of the overall District goal.

5.5.5 Traditional Authorities and Civil Society Groups

Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Queen Mothers) and civil society groups such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, Voluntary, Professional and Religious Associations among others have a major stake in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. The District assembly should create a conducive environment that would encourage the major stakeholders to play their

expected role in the implementation of the plan. The effective participation of Traditional Authorities (TAs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the implementation and monitoring of the DMTDP will help enrich the process and its outcomes. TAs and CSOs are required to play the watchdog role of the DMTDP and thus hold the District Assembly accountable and responsible for its actions and inactions. They should be fully involved in various aspects of plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

5.5.6 Development Partners

The District Assembly like all other districts in the country may not have the required resources needed for the overall development of the district. The District should therefore solicit and create an enabling environment that would encourage Development Partners (DP) contribute towards the attainment of the goals of the district. DPs can be encouraged to play specific roles in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP. Specifically, Development Partners can contribute by:

- Assisting the DA to formulate an efficient information gathering and reporting system.
- Extending financial support to the DA towards the implementation of selected programmes and projects.
- Operating within the framework of the plan while providing feedback on these activities in the District so as to avoid duplication of activities and wastage of resources.

5.5.7 Area Councils and Unit Committees

The Sub-District structures of the Urban Area councils and Unit Committee constitute important stakeholders and collaborators in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Urban/Area councils are to support the plan implementation by mobilizing and raising funds for community initiated programmes and projects with the support of the assembly. Unit committees could also mobilize people to offer labour, material and knowledge for projects. For the District Sub structures to be effective, they should be given the requisite training and encouragement to fully participate and gather timely feedback on projects status and implementation.

5.3 Institutional Capacity Building for Plan Implementation

The District Assembly does not have Internal Auditor to audit revenue collectors quarterly and this leaves a staff availability gap for that activity. However, the DA have made arrangements for Internal Auditor to be posted to the District.

The absence of BAC services in the district is negatively affecting skills training for small scale businesses. The BAC in the Birim Central municipality could be given oversight responsibility of the district while the district advocates for the establishment of the BAC.

Staff of the Finance Department of the DA who could take responsibility for updating revenue database has limited computer skills. To meet this gap, proper training should be organized by the administration for the staff on database management using Microsoft Access, Excel and other application that will be useful for the GIFMIS the staff of Department also have little knowledge about monitoring and Evaluation. To meet this gap, proper orientation should be done initially by the administration before the activity commences

The Assembly has the needed human resource to undertake the activities listed in the plan. These activities however, can only be successfully undertaken if adequate funds are made available on time. There is the need to establish a Business Advisory Board in order to implement and improve the local economic development of the District. It is also important to empower the committees such as the Local Economic Development Committee, the District Chamber of Agriculture Trade and Commerce (DCACT) as well as the One-District- One-Factory Implementation Team (1D1F-IT) in order to ensure successful implementation of the Government flagship programme.

Staffs of the Assembly are responsible for implementing most of the activities in the Plan.

Though there are activities for training of the Staff of the Assembly, the assembly has to ensure timely release of funds to secure the necessary equipment and logistics are provided to ensure a smooth plan implementation, monitoring and reporting

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation keeps tracks of progress made in the implementation of project, programmes or activities as well as to ensure the optimum use of the project's resources for the realization of the project activities, and to identify any issues as early as possible and make the necessary changes as required. The systematic collection of data on specified indicators of Birim South District helps the M&E team to assess the results and to compare it with the objectives proposed. Hence, the M&E report enables the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process.

6.1 Monitoring

The monitoring matrix draws indicators in order to measure the objectives and activities of the District for the plan period. The indicators were formulated based on the specific activities. The objectives as well as its indicators were classified by the correspondent development dimensions proposed at the national level.

Indicators are needed for measuring progress while targets are specific, planned level of results expected to be achieved within a timeframe. These measurements lead to the stated goal and objectives indicated in the PoA and AAP. The DPCU, in collaboration with the Commission, selected some core indicators and district indicators to be tracked as input into the national Annual Progress Report. The core and district indicators have been categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. These indicators are disaggregated where possible into age, gender, location etc. The table 6.1 shows the Monitoring Matrix for the period 2018 to 2021.

Table 6.1: Monitoring/Results Matrix

GOAL 1: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY										
Objective 1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (Years)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			
No. of staff bungalow constructed	Measures staff access to suitable accommodation	outcome	1	1	1	1	1	No. of Staff Accommodated	Annually	DPCU,DWD
No. of communities educated on Assembly's Policies	Measures the extent to which communities are educated on Assembly's activities through community meetings and public education	Output	15	30	30	30	30	Swedru Area Council Achiase Area Council Aperade Area council	Monthly	Information Department, NCCE, DPCU, Etc
No. of mandatory meetings organized for Assembly Staff	Measures extent of adherence to statutory requirements	Output	2	4	4	4	4	DPCU, Staff Durbar, Management Meeting, General Assembly Meeting etc	Quarterly	Central Administration
No. of Area Council that are fully operational	Sub-districts are duly constituted, have action plans, trained, provided with logistics and accommodated in furnished office. Sub districts meets at least 3 times a year and have ceded revenue	Output	0	1	2			Swedru Area Council Achiase Area Council Aperade Area council	Quarterly	Areas Councils, Central Administration
Police Citizen Ratio	Measures the number of citizens in the district per police officer	output	43	50	55	55	60	Achiase Swedru	Annually	GPS
Number of Fire Hydrants Constructed	Measures the extent of response to outbreak	Output	0	1	1				Annually	Central Administration, GNFS, DWD,GWCL

No. of Chieftaincy disputes resolved	Measures the absence of Chieftaincy tension in communities	Outcome	0	4	2			Communities	Quarterly	Central Administration,
Objective 2: Strengthen Fiscal decentralization										
Amount of Internal revenue mobilized	Measures amount of IGF in reference to monthly, quarterly and Annually targets	Outcome	376,390.00	396,209.00	416,019.98	436,820.92	458,662.02	IGF Revenue Heads.	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
Objective 3: Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (Years)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			
No. of Town Hall meetings organized	Measures the extent to which citizens are informed about budget implementation	output	2	2	2	2	2	Female Male	Quarterly	DPCU, Budget Committee
Objective 4: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination										
Amount of money received from Donors	Ability to generate external funding from local and external NGOS	output	360,000.00	360,000	100000	100000	100,000	Cedis	Annually	DPCU
Level of stakeholder involvement in annual and Mid-year meetings	Measures extent of participation of stakeholders such as womens group, Assembly men, traditional authorities, DWD etc in Annual and Mid-year review meeting	Outcome	55%	65	75	85	95	Male/ Female	Biannually	DPCU
No. of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget prepared	Existence of Composite Action Plans and Budget that are approved	output	4	1	1	1	1	Annual Action Plans Composite Budget	Annually	DPCU, Budget committee
No. DPCU meetings Organized	Quarterly DPCU meetings organized with at least 90% of members attending	output	4	1	1	1	1	Members attending Gender	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	Measures the frequency of project and programme monitoring and report	output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU

Goal 2: Build a Prosperous Society										
Objective 5: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development										
No. of SMEs linked with financial institutions	Identified SMEs whose capacity are built to access credit facilities	output	1	3	3	3	3	Type	Quarterly	Cooperates Depts, BAC
Objective 6: Enhance Domestic Trade										
No. of markets developed and constructed	Measures to market place that are convenient for domestic trade	output	1	2	2	1	1		Annually	Central Administration
No. of co-operative societies formed	Measures the extent to which income generation groups are identified and registered cooperative societies	output	6	2	2	2	2		Annually	Cooperates Depts, BAC
Objective 7: Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives										
No. of persons engaged in factory	Measures the number of residents in the district that are employed by the factory	output	0		50	20		Female Male	Annually	DCACT
No. of export products identified and developed	District export product identified developed for international market	output	0	2				Type	Annually	DCACT
Objective 8: Ensure improved Public Investment										
No. of SMEs with credit facilities	Measure the no. of SMEs that access to Financial Assistance	output	0	20	20	20	20	Male Female	Quarterly	DAO
Objective 9: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Percentage Yield in food crops -rice -cassava -maize	Measures the improvement crop production through the application of technology and best agriculture practices	Outcome	500 MT 1200 MT 2100 MT	520 1200 2100	535 1250 2110	540 1300 2150	550 1500 2200	Crop	Quarterly	DAO (CROPS)
Farmer Extension Agent Ratio	Measures the farmers' access to Extension Agents	Outcome	1:400	1:400	1:350	1:300	1:250	Sex	Quarterly	DAO (crops)
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (Years)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			

Objective 10: Protect existing forest reserves											
No. of public Education organized for fringe communities	Measures the efforts to protect forest reserves by engaging fringe communities	Output	5	6	6	6	6	6	Sex	Quarterly	Forestry Commission
Objective 11: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion											
Hectares of degraded forest, Mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored;	Measures the size of degraded forest rehabilitated through forest afforestation and public education	Outcome		50	50	50	50		Sex	Quarterly	Forest commission
Objective 12: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											
Percentage reduction in disaster cases	The measures the expenditure incurred on disaster management	Outcome									
Objective 13: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated Trunk Roads (in km) Urban Roads (in km) Feeder Roads (in km)	Measure effectiveness in the transport infrastructure through resurfacing of feeder roads, construction of town roads etc	Output								Quarterly	Urban Roads, Feeder Roads
Objective 14: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
Percentage of communities connected with the National Grid	Measures communities that are connected to the national electricity grid	Outcome	70	75	80	85	90		Communities	Annually	EC, DWD
Objective 15: Address recurrent devastating floods											
No. of Culverts and Foot bridges constructed	Measures assembly's effort to address flood	Output	2	4	4	4	4			Quarterly	NADMO, DWD
Objective 16: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements											
Percentage of authorized Development	Measures extent of public adherence to building regulations and development control	Outcome	15%	30	40	50	60			Quarterly	PPD

No. communities with layouts	Measures communities with approved layout that determines land use	Outcome	5	7	9	11	13		Quarterly	PPD
No. of inspections organized	Measures the number of physical development inspections organized	output								
No. of communities with street names.	Measures the extent of application of street naming and property addressing	Outcome	2	2	2	2	2		Annually	PPD
Create opportunities for all										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets (Years)				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				18	19	20	21			
Objective 17: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
NER KG Primary JHS	Measures enrolment levels and participation in Education	Outcome	55 61.2 25.6	57.2 65 30	90 78 40	95 95 55	100 98 60	Male/ Female	Annually	DED
GER KG Primary JHS	Measures enrolment levels and participation in Education	Outcome	92.5 78 18.4	94 80 60.4	130 90 75	135 115 90	140 125 95	Male/ Female	Annually	DED
Classroom-pupil ratio KG Primary JHS	Measures enrolment levels and participation in Education	Outcome	1:18 1:22 1:24	1:20 1:35 1:27	1:25 1:40 1:29	1:30 1:43 1:35	1:35 1:45 1:40	Male/ Female	Annually	DED, DWD
BECE Pass Rate (%)	Measures improvement in Basic Education System in the District	Impact	73.2	75.5	80	85	90	Male/ Female	Annually	DED
Teacher-Pupil Ratio KG Primary JHS	Measures the improvement in teaching and learning	Outcome	1:26 1:30 1:16	1:28 1:35 1:20	1:30 1:38 1:25	1:35 1:43 1:30	1:35 1:45 1:35	Male/ Female	Quarterly	DED

% of pupils having access to seating and writing places: KG Primary JHS	Measures the availability of dual desks in basic schools.	Outcome	70	75	78	85	90	Sex	Quarterly	DED
% of with safe drinking water KG Primary JHS	Measures pupils access to safe drinking water in schools		85	90	95	97	100			
% of Schools with toilet facilities KG Primary JHS	Measures access pupils access to improved and gender sensitive toilet facilities in schools		80	83	85	90	95			
			49	50.5	55	60	70			
			45	51.3	57.5	63.8	70			
No. of SPAM Organized	Number of School performance appraisal meetings organized	Output	6	6	6	6	6			
No. of Schools with Functional SMC/PTA	Measures ability of stakeholders to demand for quality education through community based groups such SMC/PTA that meeting regularly	Output	23	20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DED
Objective 18: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
No. of CHPS Compound established	Measures citizens access to health facilities within a defined geographical location	Output	6	1	2	2	1	location		
NO. of compound completed	Number of CHPS compounds with Staff accommodation, access	Output	7	4	2	2	2		Quarterly	DHA DWD

	to water, electricity and furniture										
No. CHPS compound with Permanent Structure	The indicator measures the number of CHPS compounds that have suitable structures that are permanent	Output	8	2	2	2	2			Annually	DHA
NHIS coverage	Percentage of population registered with the NHIS	Outcome	65	70	75	80	85			Quarterly	DHA
OPD attendance	Percentage Reduction in OPD reported cases in Malaria	Outcome								Quarterly	DHA
Malnutrition prevalence	Percentage Reduction in Malnutrition cases	Outcome								Quarterly	DHA
Penta 3 Coverage	Number of Children (0-11 months) given Penta 3 Vaccination/Total Number of Children 0-11 months of age	Outcome	90%	95%	99%	100%	100%			Quarterly	DHA
Family planning Coverage (Acceptance Rate)	Total Family Planning Acceptors/Women in Fertile Age	Outcome	16%	20.5%	24.5%	28.5%	32.5%			Quarterly	DHA
Objective 19: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
Percentage of population tested for HIV	Number tested/Total District Population	Outcome	2.04%	3%	3.6%	4%	5%			Quarterly	DHA Focal Person
HIV prevalence	Total Number of HIV cases/population at risk	Outcome	0.06%	0.05%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%			Quarterly	DHA
Percentage of HIV person receiving ARV	Number of HIC client on Treatment	Outcome	47%	60%	80%	90%	100%			Quarterly	DHA
Objective 20: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
Potable water coverage	Measures citizens access to potable water such as mechanized boreholes and pipe borne water	Outcome	62.2	70.2	75	78	82	Location		Annually	DWST
Objective 21: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
Percentage of households with	measures the extent of household access to improved sanitation	Outcome	51.8	60	68	76	84			Quarterly	DEHU

access to improved toilet facilities											
Percentage of households without access to toilet facility	Measures open defecation	Outcome	10	7.5	5	2.5	0			Quarterly	DEHU
Percentage improvement in solid waste coverage	Measures the extent	Outcome	55	60	65	70	80			Quarterly	DEHU
Objective 22: Promote economic empowerment of women.											
Percentage of women participation in decision making	Percentage of women representation in decision making	Output		25	30	35	40	Age		Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , DSD
No. of women/ girls engaged in skills training	No. of women girls engaged in skills training	Output		60	60	60	60	Sex		Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , DSD
Objective 23: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly											
No. of LEAP beneficiaries	Measures the number of citizens benefiting from LEAP	Outcome	1350	2500	1200	300		Male/Female		Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , DSD
No. of Child labour and abuse cases reported and addressed	No. public Education on Child Labor organized	Outcome		15	15	15	15	Male/Female Age		Quarterly	DEHU
Objective 24: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country											
No. of Persons with Disability provided with financial support	No. of Persons with Disability provided with financial support	Output	58	350	400	400	350	Male/Female Type of Disability		Quarterly	Gender Desk Officer , DSD
No. of PWD identified and engaged in income generation activity	No. of PWD identified and engaged in income generation activity	Output	11	25	25	25	25	Male/Female Type of Disability		Quarterly	DSD
Objective 25: Harness demographic dividend											
Percentage of unemployed youth employed	Measures the proportion of unemployed youth employed	Output		10	10	5	5	Male/Female		Annually	NABCO DA YEA

6.2.1 Data Collection

In conducting M&E activities, data is important to enable management assess the socio-economic impacts, sustainability and success factors of the plan. Generally, data collection will focus on institutional and management capacity, economic and financial viability, socio-cultural issues, physical delivery of infrastructure and services. This covers all programmes and plans undertaken by the District, the Central Government, Development Partners and others. This is updated after quarterly visits to the sites.

The data to be gathered for the purpose of monitoring would be both quantitative and qualitative. Areas that would be covered are Social, Economic, Human Resource development and others.

The principal mode of collecting data would be through the use of templates and in some instances questionnaires developed out of the Indicator Data Collection Sheet and would be circulated to the various directorates and stakeholders. The DPCU will design and administer questionnaires to collect both qualitative and quantitative data which are unavailable from primary and secondary sources. Table 6.2 shows the data collection matrix

Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society				
No. of staff bungalow constructed	December, Every Year	Survey of Staff provided with residential Accommodation	Male/female Department	16 staff of the district provided with an accommodation from 2018
No. of communities educated on Assembly's Policies	Second week of the ensuing quarter, every year	Minutes and reports of public education and community interface	Location Area Council	120 communities educated on public education from 2018
No. of mandatory meetings organized for Assembly Staff	Second week of the ensuing quarter, every year	Minutes and reports of meetings	DPCU, Staff Durbar, Management Meeting, General Assembly Meeting etc	Mandatory meetings organized quarterly 2018
No. of Area Council that are fully operational	December, Every Year	Survey of Area Council Members Minutes of council meetings	Location Area Council	3 area councils fully operational by 2019

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
Police Citizen Ratio	quarterly, Every Year	Staff enrolment updates from district police command	Achiase Swedru	One policeman to 2515 citizens by 2021
Number of Fire Hydrants Constructed	December, Annually	Monitoring of Hydrant construction	Location	Two hydrants constructed by the end of 2020
No. of Chieftaincy disputes resolved	Quarterly, Every Year	DISEC Report and minutes	Communities	All chieftaincy disputes settled by December 2021
Amount of Internal revenue mobilized	Quarterly, Every Year	Review of Trail Balance	IGF Revenue Heads.	A total of GHC 1,707,711.92 Local revenue generated by 2021
No. of Town Hall meetings organized	March and October, every year	Minutes and Reports of Meetings	Female Male	Four Town hall meetings organized every year
Amount of money received from Donors	December, Every Year	Review of trail Balance	Male/ Female	GHC 660,000.00 collected every by 2021
Level of stakeholder involvement in annual and Mid-year meetings	April, July, October and January every year	Minutes and reports Survey of citizens	Annual Action Plans Composite Budget	annual mid-year and budget review organized
No. of Annual Action Plans and Composite Budget prepared and approved	November, every year	Minutes of general Assembly Meeting Approving budget and Plans	Members attending Male/ Female	Annual Action Plan and composite budget prepared and approved by 2021
No. DPCU meetings Organized	April, July, October and January every year	Minutes and signed attendance of minutes	Male/ Female	Quarterly DPCU meetings organized annually from 2018
No. of monitoring and evaluation exercise carried out	April, July, October and January every year	Monitoring Report review	Funding Source Location	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities organized
Economic Development				
Goal: Build a Prosperous Society				
No. of SMEs linked with financial institutions	Oct.-Dec., every year	Survey of all MSEs in the District	Male female ownership	12 SMEs trained and linked to financial institutions from 2018 to 2021
No. of markets developed and constructed	Oct.-Dec., every year	Monitoring of markets construction	Female Male	Six new markets developed and constructed by 2021
No. of co-operative societies formed	Oct.-Dec., every year	Survey of cooperate societies	Type/ location	Additional 8 cooperative societies formed and trained from 2018
No. of persons engaged in factory	Oct.-Dec., every year	Survey of factory workers	Male/ Female	70 persons engaged by the new factory by 2020
No. of export products identified and developed	Oct.-Dec., every year	Product survey	Crop	Two export products identified and developed by 2020
Percentage Yield in food crops -rice	December, every year	Field survey in the District	Operational areas	Yield per metric ton increased to 2145,5250, 8560 for rice, cassava and maize respectively by 2021

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
-cassava -maize				
Farmer Extension Agent Ratio	December, every year	Department of Agriculture annual report	Male/ Female	Farmer-extension agent ratio improved by 2021
No. of public Education organized for fringe communities	Oct.-Dec., every year	Forestry commission quarterly report	Male/ Female, communities	24 public education organized by 2021 to educate fringe communities
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements				
Goal: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment				
Hectares of degraded forest, Mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restore	Oct.-Dec., every year	Forestry commission quarterly report	Hectares	200 hectares restored
Percentage reduction in disaster cases	April, July, October and January every year	Review of NADMO quarterly report	community	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated Trunk Roads (in km) Urban Roads (in km) Feeder Roads (in km)	December, every year	Review of feeder roads and highways reports	Type of road	20 Km trunk road constructed 30 km urban roads constructed 73.km feeder roads constructed
Percentage of communities connected with the National Grid	December, every year	Request for data from ECG	Communities	95 percent of communities connected to the National Grid
No. of Culverts and Foot bridges constructed	December, every year	Review of monitoring reports	location	13 culverts and foot bridges constructed
Percentage of authorized Development	December, every year	Review report of Physical planning department	Residential development	90 percent of new development authorized
No. communities with layouts	December, every year	Review report of Physical planning department	Communities	10 major communities with layouts
No. of inspections organized quarterly	quarter	Review report of Physical planning department	Communities	98 building inspections organized across the district
No. of communities with street names	December, every year	Review report of Physical planning department	Communities	4 communities with streets named
Social Development				
Goal: Create Opportunities for All				
NER KG Primary JHS	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	100 98 60

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
GER KG Primary JHS	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	140 Gross Enrolment Rate Achieved 125 Gross Enrolment Rate Achieved 95 Gross Enrolment Rate Achieved
Classroom-pupil ratio KG Primary JHS	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	1:35 Classroom-pupil ratio achieved 1:45 Classroom-pupil ratio achieved 1:40 Classroom-pupil ratio achieved
BECE Pass Rate (%)	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	90 % BECE Pass rate
Teacher-Pupil Ratio KG Primary JHS	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	1:35 Teacher-Pupil Ratio achieved 1:45 Teacher-Pupil Ratio achieved 1:35 Teacher-Pupil Ratio achieved
% of pupils having access to seating and writing places: KG Primary JHS % of with safe drinking water KG Primary JHS % of Schools with toilet facilities KG Primary JHS	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	90% of KG schools with access to seating and writing spaces 100% of Primary schools with access to seating and writing spaces 95% of JHS schools with access to seating and writing spaces 70% of schools with safe drinking water at all levels 70% of schools with toilet facilities at all levels
No. of SPAM Organized	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female & location	24 School Performance Appraisal meetings organized
No. of Schools with Functional SMC/PTA	August, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	100 SMC/PTAs functional
No. of CHPS Compound established	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Location/type	10 CHPS compound established
No. of CHPS compound completed	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Location	5 No. CHPS compounds completed

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
No. of CHPS compound with Permanent Structure	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Location	19 CHPS compound with permanent Structure
NHIS coverage	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Coverage	85% NHIS coverage
OPD attendance	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	
Malnutrition prevalence	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	
Penta 3 Coverage	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	100% Penta coverage
Family planning Coverage (Acceptance Rate)	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	32.5% Family Planning acceptance rate
Percentage of population tested for HIV	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	5% of the population tested
HIV prevalence	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	0.01% prevalence rate
Percentage of HIV person receiving ARV	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	100% HIV persons receiving ARV
Potable water coverage	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Type/ location	82.2 % water coverage
Percentage of households with access to improved toilet facilities	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Households	55.2 % of Household with improved toilet facilities
Percentage improvement in solid waste coverage	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Households/ community	80% solid waste coverage
Percentage of women participation in decision making	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	40% of women participated in decision making
No. of women /girls engaged in skills training	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	240 girls engaged in skills training
No. of LEAP beneficiaries	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	4000 leap beneficiaries
No. of Child labour and abuse cases reported and addressed	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	60% child abuse cases reported and addressed
No. of Persons with Disability provided with financial support	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	1500 PWDs provided with financial support

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Method	Data Disaggregation	Results
No. of PWD identified and engaged in income generation activity	December, every year	Review of departmental reports	Male/female	100 PWDs engaged in income generation activities
Percentage of unemployed youth employed	December, every year	Review of YEA/NABCO report	Male/female	30% unemployed youth employed

6.2.2 Primary and Secondary Data

Data on the operations of the DPCU and Zonal 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 Fund (IGF) will be gathered.

Additionally, construction projects, crops and livestock productions 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.

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, and CWSA, GSS (CWIQ, GLISS, GDHS Surveys and National Census reports). The secondary data collected would also be validated before they are analyzed.

6.2.3 Data Validation

It is worth mentioning that stakeholders 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.

6.2.5 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 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.

6.2.6 Data analysis and use

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.

6.3 Reporting

Management personnel at various levels of the DMTDP implementation need timely and relevant information to undertake their tasks. The primary work of monitoring and evaluation is to assist management in establishing information system and involves the collation of recorded programme/project data and the collection of supplementary data for the analysis and interpretation required to make decisions concerning the goals of the DMTDP.

It is required of the M&E team and key stakeholders to report on M&E findings and subsequently disseminate the information to all relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. The following guidelines must be adhered to in the planning, execution and documentation of M&E exercise:

- M&E actors (project actors, communities and sector departments) should be made aware of key observations and findings of the monitoring exercise
- The DPCU should brief the DCE, Presiding Member and other DA actors on progress of work, observations and gaps identified
- The DPCU should prepare Quarterly and Annual Reports incorporating all findings and reactions from the monitoring exercise
- The Annual Progress Report (APR) should be a summation of all the M&E activities conducted within the year under investigation.

The NDPC recommends the following reporting format for M&E exercise:

Outline for District Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- Update on disbursement from funding sources
- Update on indicators and targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- Participatory M&E and other issues

The Way Forward

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

6.4 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, Zonal 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 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 M & E activities

The strategy for the dissemination of M & E reports in the districts indicated in table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Dissemination Strategy for Birim South District

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholder sensitization	To disseminate MTDP (2018-2021)	Assembly members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media and Development Partners	Stakeholders' workshop	July	DCE, DPCU
Community sensitization	To create awareness on MTDP (2018-2021)	Community members, NGOs/CSOs/CBOs, chiefs and opinion leaders, Zonal Council members, Assembly members	Discussion and broadcast on local radio station, Community Information center and community durbars	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU
Stakeholder sensitization	To create awareness on stakeholders' roles & their expectations in the implementation of MTDP (2018-2021)	Assembly members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Stakeholders' fora, power point presentation, discussions	December	DCE, DPCU
Sensitization of heads of departments	To present/discuss & validate monitoring reports	Heads of departments	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU
Submission of quarterly and annual progress reports	To disseminate quarterly and annual progress reports and evaluation reports.	Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Present reports physically to the RCC	End of April, July, October, January	DCD, DPO
Sensitization of stakeholders & community members		Assembly members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Departments/Organisations, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups, media	Community durbars, town hall meetings, radio discussions/ broadcast	Every quarter	DCE, DPCU

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss mid-year, annual & mid-term review reports and evaluation reports	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	July, February	DCE, DPCU
Community sensitization		General public, media, Assembly members, community members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Public fora	July, February	DCE, DPCU, Media
Meeting with heads of departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members & Presiding Member	To present/ discuss revised annual action plans	Heads of Departments, Development Planning Sub-Committee members, Zonal Council members, Presiding Member	Meeting sessions, power point presentation	August, March	DCE, DPCU
Sustain Assembly's website	To disseminate progress reports and evaluation reports and other relevant information	General public, media, Assembly members, community members, Zonal Council members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Non-Governmental, Civil Society & Community Based Organisations (NGOs/CSOs/CBOs), traditional authorities, religious groups.	Uploading of progress reports and other relevant information	Throughout the year	DCE, DPCU, IT Officers

6.4.1 Evaluation

The DPCU would evaluate the MTDP to ascertain its impact. Mid-term and Terminal evaluation 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 effectiveness of all programmes and projects in relation to the Agenda for Jobs policy.

These evaluations will inform 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 assessment, thematic evaluation and beneficiary assessment.

Table 6.7: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
Relevance	<p>1. To what extent are the programmes, projects and activities relevant considering the municipality’s context, priorities and needs?</p> <p>2. To what extent are the outcomes selected for the programmes relevant given the municipality’s context, priorities and needs?</p>	<p>What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of relevance of the programmes, projects and activities for the preparation of future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/ projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>
Efficiency	<p>1. What were the benefits obtained in comparison to the costs?</p> <p>2. Could alternative strategies be implemented to reduce costs in relation to the outcomes?</p> <p>3. What was the cost of producing the outcomes and how did they compare to national benchmarks?</p>	<p>What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the efficiency of the municipality’s programmes for future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/ projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>1. Have the results stated at the outcome level the MTDP been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement?</p> <p>2. What factors (political, sociological, economic, etc) have affected the outcomes, either positively or negatively?</p> <p>3. How have these factors limited or facilitated progress towards the outcomes?</p> <p>4. What were the key outputs produced by the Assembly that contributed to the outcomes?</p>	<p>1. What were the quantity, quality and timeliness of outputs? What factors impeded or facilitated the production of such outputs?</p> <p>2. What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the effectiveness of the district’s programmes for future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/ projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub- Questions			
	15. Were the outputs produced by the Assembly relevant these outcomes?				
Sustainability	<p>1. To what extent are outcomes sustainable at the relevant levels (communities, mid or high level institutions)?</p> <p>2. To what extent have outcomes and outputs been replicated (which were aimed for replication) within the district and especially in support of decentralization strategies? If so, by whom? If not, what are the realistic prospects of doing so?</p> <p>3. To what extent was a specific exit strategy prepared and agreed upon by key partners/stakeholders to ensure post programme sustainability specifically in the areas where the Assembly would not work?</p>	<p>1. What was the partnership strategy adopted by the Assembly in pursuing the outcomes and was it effective and sustainable?</p> <p>2. What conclusions and recommendations should be drawn in terms of the sustainability of the district's preparation of future plans?</p>	<p>1. Primary data.</p> <p>2. Secondary data.</p> <p>3. Data on programmes/ projects.</p>	<p>Cent. Admin., Fin. Dept., depts. of the Assembly, other depts./organisations, field</p>	<p>1. Review of monitoring /progress reports/annual accounts.</p> <p>2. Performance review of MTDP (2018-2021).</p> <p>3. Field survey.</p>

6.4.2 Which Participatory M & E will be done

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) would be adopted to capture perception and assess whether interventions have met these expectation. The involvement of stakeholders particularly beneficiaries is vety important.

- To ensure effectiveness 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 organizations (NGOs/CBOs) and communities would be promoted.
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA-ER), The Hunger Project-Ghana, the District Citizen’s Monitoring Committee 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 organize workshops for stakeholders and local NGOs and CBOs to discuss their roles and how PM&E results will be incorporated in to the district M&E reports

The following PM&E methods would be used:

Participatory Rural\ Appraisal.

- i. Citizen Report Card.
- ii. Community Score Card.
- iii. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.
- iv. Photographing the evidence
- v. Beneficiary Assessment

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

Table 6.8 shows the monitoring and evaluation work plan and calendar with budget for the Medium Term.

Table 6.8: Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan and Calendar

Activities	Timeframe																Budget	Actors
	2018				2019				2020				2021					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
DMTDP stakeholders review meeting	■				■				■				■				57,040.00	DPCU/DA/NGOs
Validation																	41,040.00	DPCU
Monthly monitoring visits to monitor activities of the district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	92,240.00	DPCU/ASSEMBLY MEMBERS/CSOs
Organize site meeting	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		DPCU/CONTRACTORS/COMMUNITY MEMBERS
Prepare monitoring report	■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■			DPCU
Brief stakeholders																		DPCU/DA
Quarterly monitoring visits to monitor activities of the district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	96,000.00	DPCU/STAKEHOLDERS
Prepare monitoring checklist	■																	
Organize site meeting	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		DPCU/CONTRACTORS/COMMUNITY MEMBERS
Prepare monitoring report																		DPCU
Brief stakeholders on monitoring visits		■				■				■				■			41,440.00	DPCU
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation and dissemination							■	■									7,630.00	DPCU/STAKEHOLDERS
Analyse all monitoring report into one comprehensive report																		DPCU
Disseminate report to stakeholders		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		DPCU/DA
Annual Progress Review workshop	■				■				■				■				43,440.00	DPCU/STAKEHOLDERS
Annual Progress Report	■				■				■				■				15,260.00	DPCU
GRAND TOTAL																	394,090.00	

APPENDIX 1: Impact Analysis

CRITERIA	Needs of Basic Human Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	
	Health	Education	Social Security	attraction of investors	job creation	increases in incomes and growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled).	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+
Ineffective Sub-structures	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inadequate involvement of stakeholders in governance	+	+	+		0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
Poor service delivery	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Low Agricultural Productivity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Poor storage and transportation systems (post-harvest lost)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	1	+	+	+	
	Basic Human Needs and Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	

CRITERIA	Health	Education	Social Security	Attraction Of Investors	Job Creation	Increases In Incomes And Growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Enhance capacity of small and medium scale enterprises	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Limited local participation in economic development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	0	0	0	-	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	+	-/+
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-	0	0	0	+	+
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+/-	-	0	+
Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management	+	+	+	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0

CRITERIA	Needs of Basic Human Rights			Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency			Social and Natural Environment						Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting Issues	
	Health	Education	Social Security	attraction of investors	job creation	increases in incomes and growth	The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);	Balanced development	Natural resource utilization	Institutional reforms.	Resilience and disaster risk reduction	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	HIV and AIDS	Gender equality
ISSUES														
Poor sanitation and waste management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+
Increasing demand for household water supply	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
High levels of Youth Unemployment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+
Poor quality of education at all levels	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	-+	+	+	+

APPENDIX 2: Climate Change Integration in Birim South District Medium Term Plan

MTDP Programme	Sub-Programme	Related Objective	Current and Potential Future Risk	MTDP Adopted Strategy	Do the Adopted Strategies address the Identified Climate Risk?	List Measure enhancement or Additional Resilience Measures
Economic Development	Sp4.2: Agricultural Development	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p style="text-align: center;">PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased prevalence of parasites and diseases that affect crops and livestock due to changing climate conditions. •Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall. •Reduced water availability for crops and livestock due to increased evaporative demand from higher temperatures. <p style="text-align: center;">FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced yields of staple cereal crops and increased food insecurity due to higher temperatures. •Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. •Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reinvigorate extension services •Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water <p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimize cost in all operations</p>	YES	<p style="text-align: center;">PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant •Promote adoption of livestock breeds better adapted to the prevailing climate. •Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos) • •Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility) <p style="text-align: center;">FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products. •Help develop value chains for new agricultural products. •Support investments in new technologies and management practices (e.g selection of suitable land) that will increase returns.

			<p>extremes that impact local and global food production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced willingness of farmers to invest in productivity-enhancing assets (e.g. fertilizer) due to price volatility and greater future price uncertainty. 			
Economic Development		Improve Post-Harvest Management	<p>PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress (e.g. cassava, cocoa, maize). •Decreased agricultural productivity, food security, and nutrition caused by changes in rainfall. <p>FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced food availability due to the impact on supply changes and productivity of increased climate variability and the changed frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. •Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes that impact local and global food production. •Disproportionately negative effects on poor consumers, who spend most of their income on food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution •Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative •Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers •Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system <p>Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities</p>	YES	<p>PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide farmers with new cultivars that are drought and heat-tolerant •Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, mechanized farming and food banks/silos) <p>FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support improvements in processing, marketing, storage and distribution of agricultural products. •Help develop value chains for new agricultural products. •Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture. •Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.
Economic Development	SP4.1: Trade, Tourism	•Enhance Domestic Trade				<p>PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams,

	And Industrial Development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade •Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package <p>Implement One district, one factory initiative</p>		<p>mechanized farming and food banks/silos)</p> <p>FOOD SECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Expand access to markets, credit and insurance to encourage farmers to adopt new, climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices.
Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP 5.2: Natural Resource Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Protect existing forest reserves •Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion 	<p>TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Increased risk of wildfire damage to infrastructure due to drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country •Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems •Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities. <p>Promote and develop mechanisms for transparent governance, equity sharing and stakeholder participation in the forest, wildlife</p>	YES	<p>PRODUCTIVITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implement activities to enhance the natural resource base (e.g., restrict slash and burn agriculture that increases erosion and reduces soil fertility)
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<p>SERVICES AND ACCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased incidence of transportation service disruption, resulting in loss of access to critical destinations and services, and impeded restoration efforts of energy, water supply and sanitation, and communication services due to increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Modernize transmission and distribution networks to significantly reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution •Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid •Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	YES	<p>TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads and runways. <p>SERVICES AND ACCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify emergency management procedures and alternative routing to maintain critical transportation services during severe events.

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP2.2: Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<p>TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher levels of structural damage and road deterioration due to flooding caused by increases in heavy precipitation and inland flooding. • Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads, railroads, airports, and port infrastructure due to sea level rise and increased intensity of storm surge. <p>SERVICES AND ACCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure and/or diminished access to low-lying coastal transportation routes (roads, rail) due to permanent inundation or temporary flooding caused by sea level rise and increased intensity of storm surge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. 	YES	<p>TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use improved asphalt/ concrete mixtures for roads and runways. • Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more severe rainfall events. • Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding. <p>MAINTAIN SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify emergency management procedures and alternative routing to maintain critical transportation services during severe events. • Monitor changing environmental conditions affected by climate (e.g., land erosion patterns, frequency and severity of inundation events) to understand evolving adaptation needs. • Increase financial and technical resources for more frequent maintenance and repairs to accommodate changes in temperature and precipitation.
Environmental & Sanitation Management	SP5.1: Disaster Prevention & Mgt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<p>WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought. • Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 	YES	<p>WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure • Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps

Infrastructure Delivery And Management	SP 2.1: Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<p>WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding. <p>WATER QUANTITY AND QUALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide 	YES	<p>MWSDQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes, surface water supply, rainwater harvesting Recycle water for non-potable grey water, including sanitation Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations Increasing water efficiency in agriculture and industry through conservation agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices Educate consumers about water conservation Install non-return valves on septic tanks to ensure they are closed during flood events <p>SWSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure Locate the tank in an elevation that is high enough to provide adequate pressure despite low tank levels. Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps Replace latrines with dry or composting latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use
Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to improved and 	<p>VWBD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altered transmission cycles resulting from shifts in the geographic range, seasonal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 	YES	<p>VWBD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are adequate and resilient to climate impacts

		reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>presence, and biting rates of disease vectors due to changes in temperature, precipitation (especially flood/drought cycles), and ecology (e.g. malaria).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Acceleration of the life cycles or emergence of new climate-sensitive disease vectors due to higher temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. •Increase in incidence of diarrheal diseases due to higher temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera). <p>HFSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Disruptions in access to health facilities, as well as drug and supply distribution chains, due to weather and climate events. •Disruption in energy and water sources for medical centers due to extreme weather events. •Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign •Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative •Provide public education on solid waste management •Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities •Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation •Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets •Rebuild “climate smart” after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run. •Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible. <p>HFSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water- borne diseases •Identify climate-relevant diseases and gaps in information systems that could provide early warning of changes in relevant health patterns •Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services. •Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and investments in health and weather monitoring is leveraged. •Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.
Infrastructure Delivery And	SP2.2: Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve access to safe and reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WQQ •Increased water demands for potable and for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 	YES	<p>MWSDQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase water supply by expanding the capacity of existing sources; e.g., the number and/or depth of boreholes,

Management	Development	water supply services for all	<p>agricultural use due to higher temperatures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased competition for water for rural and urban needs due to drought and water shortages •Increase in wells drying up, due to declining precipitation. •WSI •Increased damage to water supply and sanitation systems, including collection, treatment, and distribution systems, due to increased intensity of precipitation. •Reduced efficiency of sanitation systems and treatment performance due to prolonged drought. •Damaged pumps due to sea level rise and saltwater intrusion. •Inundation of low-lying latrines and septic systems caused by sea level rise. •Damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure due to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems •Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery •Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs <p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p>		<p>surface water supply, rainwater harvesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Recycle water for non-potable grey water, including sanitation •Reduce water losses by fixing leaky infrastructure, regulating and enforcing water theft violations •Educate consumers about water conservation •Install non-return valves on septic tanks to ensure they are closed during flood events <p>SWSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Incorporate considerations for flooding and drought into the design/upgrades/maintenance of intakes, dams, and underground water conveyance infrastructure •Site sanitation systems away from flood risk zones •Design pumping stations above floodplain or use submersible pumps •Replace latrines with dry or composting latrines to provide increased odour control and reduce water use
Social Services Delivery	SP 3.2: Health Delivery	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HFSC •Destruction or disruption of sanitation and health facilities and access roads due to extreme events, such as floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care •Expand and equip health facilities •Strengthen the referral system 	YES	<p>ICRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure that water and sanitation systems and energy systems are adequate and resilient to climate impacts •Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets

		Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Disruptions in access to health facilities, as well as drug and supply distribution chains, due to weather and climate events. •Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the •Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services <p>Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure that siting choices for health facilities and building codes consider current and projected climate risks, such as increasing thermal stress, frequency of floods or extreme events. •Rebuild “climate smart” after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run. •Design health infrastructure (e.g., hospitals) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate. For example, install solar panels where feasible. •RAIEWR •Add information to public health fact sheets with advice on how to respond to the influence of climate stressors on the development and spread of vector- and water- borne diseases • •Use surveillance equipment needed for early warning and emergency response to provide information to managers and designers of health programs and services. •Ensure relevant information for climate-sensitive disease monitoring and early warning systems is captured, and investments in health and weather monitoring is leveraged. •Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.
Social Services Delivery	SP 3.1: Education And Youth Development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs •Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT 		

		on in quality education at all levels		education in basic and secondary education •Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		
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APPENDIX 3: Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment

1.0 Background

Human activities such as construction, mining activities, logging, quarrying, and poor farming practices have over the years impacted negatively on the natural resource endowment of the District. These activities have led to serious environmental degradation especially on the vegetation cover. It however sad to note that, the District Medium Term Development Plans prepared for the past years had little or no programme or projects to address the above environmental concerns for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the District.

To response to the above issues in the Planning Process, the Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA has been recognised as a major tool for the development and analysis of Programmes, Projects and Policies to ensure that the concept of sustainability is adequately mainstreamed to address the need for balancing socioeconomic development with the requirement for conserving and enhancing the natural capital on which all lives depend.

1.1 Purpose of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Birim South District within the framework of SEA and support from EPA undertake SEA to achieve the following objectives:

- Mainstream environmental issues into the DMTDP
- Formulate appropriate interventions to mitigate impacts associated with the implementation of the PPPs.
- Train District staff (DPCU) in the application of SEA

Table 1: Compatibility Matrix

No	PROGRAMMES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Improvement in Internal Revenue Mobilization		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	
2	Strengthening of Sub-structures			+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	
3	Improve Socio economic data				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	Enhance of citizens participation					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	
5	Improvement in service delivery						+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	Improvement in Agricultural Productivity							+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	
7	Reduction in Post-harvest lost								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	
8	Enhance capacity of small and medium scale enterprises									+	+	-	+	+	-	0	0	+	+	-	-	+	+	
9	Enhancement of LED										+	-	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	
10	Enhance industrialization											+	-	+	0	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	
11	Natural resource management												-	-	+	+	+	-	+	0	0	-	-	
12	Extension of Electricity													0	0	+	0	0	+	-	-	+	+	
13	Improvement of Road transport infrastructure														0	+	0	0	+	-	-	+	+	
14	Climate Change and Disaster prevention and Management															+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	
15	Spatial Planning and Development control																+	+	0	0	0	+	+	
16	Sanitation and waste mgt																	+	+	0	0	0	+	
17	Improve access to portable water																		+	0	0	+	+	
18	creation of Youth employment																				-	-	+	+
19	Reduction in New HIV infection																					+	+	+
20	Improve reproductive health																						+	+
21	Increase access to educational infrastructure																							+
22	Improve access to quality Healthcare																							

Table 2: Compound Matrix

Pillars of Sustainability	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Major Environmental Concerns	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTFP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Strengthen Fiscal decentralization	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Improve participation of civil society	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improvement of service delivery	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
Pillars of Sustainability	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ²					Institutional			

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

² The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Major Environmental Concerns	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Plan Objectives																		
Enhance Domestic Trade	+	+ ₋	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	+	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	+	-	0	0	-	0	-	+	+	+
Ensure improved Public Investment																		
Protect existing forest reserves	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system (electricity)	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+ ₋	0	0	+	+	+
Enhance resilience to climate Change	+ ₋	+ ₋	+ ₋	+ ₋	0	+ ₋	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	0	+ ₋	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ ₋	+	+	+	+	+ ₋	+ ₋	0	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+ ₋	+
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	0	0	+ ₋	+	+	+	+ ₋	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Harness demographic dividend	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+ ₋	0	+	0	+	+	+
Reduction in New HIV infection and stigma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ ₋	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+

Pillars of Sustainability	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ³					Institutional			
	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Major Environmental Concerns																		
Plan Objectives																		
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+ -	0	+	+	+
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+ -	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+ -	+	+	+	+
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+ -	+	+	+	+
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+ -	+	+	+	+

³ The potential of the PPP intervention/strategy to reduce Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions while enhancing adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change, build resilience, and sequester Green House Gases and reduce its emissions.

Compatibility Matrix -Record Sheet No.....

Policy No. (Column)	Policy No. (Row)	Reasons for incompatibility
11	8	
14	8	
19	8	
20	8	
11	9	
19	9	
20	9	
12	10	
16	10	
19	10	
20	10	
12	11	
13	11	
17	11	
21	11	
22	11	
19	12	
20	12	
19	13	
20	13	
19	18	
20	18	

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

1. Construction of Educational infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of water borne disease cases Number of people lacking shelter and good nutrition.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Construction of Educational infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: Activity should conserve and these sources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced.	2	Excavation of sand and stone will affect the top-soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	2	Maximum use of fossil fuel in the timber logging and construction activities
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	1	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	The construction aspect will create short term jobs for women and the youth
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The presence of the facility will enhance education
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	4	Both boys and girls will use the facilities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	The facility will improve the standard of living of the people.
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project obtained locally.
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 project is a means of investing in the local capital within the district
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	No direct relationship
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	5	Staff common room, office and store will be provided in the project
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	5	The capacity of the staff and the pupils will be enhanced
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	Selection of project type and the siting will be done by all stakeholders

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

1. Construction of permanent accommodation for Public Officers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of workforce to shelter them	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs: Activity should promote the MDGs	Effects on MDGs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Construction of permanent accommodation for Public Officers		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	1	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	2	Excavation of sand and stone will affect the top-soil soil and for that matter fertility
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	2	Maximum use of fossile fuel in the timber logging and construction activities
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	1	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	2	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	4	The construction aspect will create short term jobs for for women and the youth
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	4	It provides accommodation for the Director of education
MDGs: Activity should promote the MDGs	4	The project helps in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal on education
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	The project helps to improve the efficiency of Director of Education in discharging his duties
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project are obtained locally.
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 project is a means of investing in the local capital within the district
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	Not relevant
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	5	Staff common room, office and store will be provided in the project
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	4	The capacity of the staff and the pupils will be enhanced
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	Selection of project type and the siting will be done by all stakeholders

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Construction of drainage facilities in areas prone to flood and erosion		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land: activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of drainage facilities in areas prone to flood and erosion		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	4	Vegetated areas that vulnerable to floods are protected
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	4	It will prevent further erosion of degraded lands and protect land vulnerable to degradation
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	4	Pollution caused by running water can be solved
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	4	There is the creation of short term employment for some construction workers
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the local communities.	5	Communities that are usually affected by floods will be protected
Access to land: activity should improve access to land	4	Reclaiming of lands vulnerable to floods for agricultural purposes
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	4	Prevention of loss of lives and properties through disasters from floods
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project are obtained locally.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	Not relevant
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	0	Not relevant
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	3	There is no relationship
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	There are stakeholders deliberations on how to curb the flood situation

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: 1. Redevelopment markets and lorry stations		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 ■ 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 ■ 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
Local character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 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 ■ 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 ■ 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 ■ 5

Activity: Construction of Storage facilities in Achiase and Swedru constituencies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of Storage facilities in Achiase and Swedru constituencies		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	2	Excavation of sand and stone will affect the top-soil soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Maximum use of fossil fuel in the timber logging and construction activities
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	The construction aspect will create short term jobs for for women and the youth and also boost local economic activities
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the local populace.	5	It improve access to goods and services
Gender equity: The activity should improve lot of women.	5	It builds the capacity of the local women in terms of trading
Local character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical	4	Consultation with the local people on the siting of the market
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	The project helps to develop other local businesses
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project are obtained locally.
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 project is a means of investing in the local capital within the district
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	Not relevant
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	0	Not relevant
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	4	Building the economic capacity of local women
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	5	Stakeholders consultation on the siting of the project

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Redevelopment of markets and Lorry Station		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	2	Excavation of sand and stone will affect the top-soil soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	4	Maximum use of fossile fuel in the timber logging and construction activities
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	The construction aspect will create short term jobs for women and the youth and also boost local economic activities
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the local populace.	5	It improve access to goods and services
Gender equity: The activity should improve lot of women.	5	It builds the capacity of the local women in terms of trading
Local character: and cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical	4	Consultation with the local people on the siting of the market
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	The project helps to develop other local businesses
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project are obtained locally.
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 project is a means of investing in the local capital within the district
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	Not relevant
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	0	Not relevant
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	4	Building the economic capacity of local women
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	5	Stakeholders consultation on the siting of the project

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Demonstrations on timely application of fertilizer and introduction to new farming technology		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Access to land: activity should improve access to land	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Demonstrations on timely application of fertilizer and introduction to new farming technology		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	4	To help check fallow farming
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	4	It helps to restore fertility to degraded lands
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	3	There is no relationship
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	4	Educating farmers to curb the problem of run-off of fertilizer in nearby streams and water bodies
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	3	There is no relationship
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	4	Makes agriculture a lucrative venture thereby attracting more of the youth into agriculture
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	5	Prevent contamination of water bodies from fertilizers
Access to land: activity should improve access to land	5	Lands are improve land for better crop yields
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	4	Increase in crop yield increase the income generation of farmers
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	There is a means of local investment in agriculture.
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	3	There is no relationship
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	0	Not relevant
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	5	Farmers knowledge on farming are improved
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	5	Local farmers actively participate in the demonstration activities.

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Construction of water facilities for needy communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(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
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water and sanitation: Activity should improve access to water and sanitation.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
MDGs: Activity should promote the MDGs	The relation to the goals of the MDGs	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Description of Activity: Construction of water facilities for needy communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	3	The project will be based on ground water within existing communities
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	3	The project will be based on ground water within existing communities
Rivers and water bodies: should retain their natural character	5	It will satisfy the water needs of the communities hence less pressure on the rivers and water bodies
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	0	No relationship
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	2	The use of sand and stone for the project is derived locally
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	Jobs will be created during and after construction of the project
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The living standards of the people will improve
Water and sanitation: Activity should improve access to water and sanitation.	5	Water supply and sanitation situation will be highly improved
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	5	The livelihood of women will be improved
MDGs: Activity should promote the MDGs	4	The MDG water for all goal will be achieved
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	4	It will promote the living standards of the people.
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	Sale of water will generate revenue to the community, Area council and District Assembly
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	The use of sand and stones for the project are derived locally
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	4	The funds generated will enhance the performance of the Area Councils
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	0	Not relevant
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	5	The Water Board and the Area Counsellors will benefit from several training programmes
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	The implementation process is very participatory

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Construction/Rehabilitation of selected roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of education and cultural expression.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Access to land: activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Extension of electricity to new communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Extension of electricity to new communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	2	Digging of the ground to erect the poles will affect the top-soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	2	Maximum use of fossil fuel in the logging of the poles
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	2	The activity consumes more raw materials like wooden poles, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	Jobs will be created during and after construction of the project
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities.	4	The living standards of the people will improve
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	4	The livelihood of women will be improved
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	It will promote and improve the living standards of the people.
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	The use of sand and stones for the project are derived locally
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 extension of the electricity will boost existing businesses and lead to the establishment of new small and medium scale enterprises
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	4	The electricity will help the Area Councils to perform its duties efficiently
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	3	There is no relationship
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	4	Building the economic capacity of local people
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	5	The implementation process is very participatory

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Street Naming and Property identification Exercise		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit local communities.	Number of lives to be improved.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Activity: Street Naming and Property identification Exercise		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	2	Digging of the ground to erect the poles will affect the top-soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	2	Maximum use of fossil fuel in the logging of the poles
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wooden poles, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITION		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	4	Jobs will be created during and after construction of the projects
Wellbeing: The activity should benefit local communities.	4	The living standards of the people will improve as a result of the investment
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	5	It will solve the problem of looking for firewood which is normally done by the women.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	4	It will improve economic activities in the transport and catering 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	4	Activity should improve upon the revenue status of the Local Authorities (District Assembly)
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	The use of wood, sand and stones for the project are derived locally
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	4	It will empower the substructures to discharge their duties efficiently with regards to private sector investment
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	4	Office accommodation will be provided for the staff
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	4	The staffs' will be trained to enhance their knowledge and skills on LPG services
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	It will enable the local populace to participate effectively in local decision making

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Construction of toilet facilities for institutions and communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: should be conserved and these sources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	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/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 raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of water borne disease cases Number of people lacking shelter and good nutrition.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for 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
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated.	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	Extent and quality of service delivery	1 2 3 4 5
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	Type and ownership of offices	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	Number of staff to be trained and logistics/equipment assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	Number of public hearings	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet

Construction of toilet facilities for institutions and communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected areas and wildlife: Activity should conserve and these sources should be enhanced where practical.	2	Site clearing and timber for the project will cause some damage to forest
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded lands should be enhanced.	2	Excavation of sand and stone will affect the top-soil leading to soil erosion
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximum use of renewable rather than fossil fuel	2	Maximum use of fossil fuel in the timber logging and construction activities
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	1	The project's components have direct impact on air, land and the vegetation cover.
Use of raw materials: all raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency and recycled where practical	4	The activity consumes more raw materials like wood, sand and stones from the local environment
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Job creation: Activity should promote job creation for the youth and women in particular.	5	The construction aspect will create short term jobs for women and the youth
Health and wellbeing: The activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	5	The presence of the facility will enhance education
Gender equity: The activity should improve the lot of women.	4	Both boys and girls will use the facilities
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: Activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions for economic growth.	5	The facility will improve the standard of living of the people.
Use of local raw materials and services: the PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services for local industries where possible	4	Most of the materials that are used in the project obtained locally.
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 project is a means of investing in the local capital within the district
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Strengthening of substructures: Activity should ensure the effective operation of Area/Town Councils	0	No direct relationship
Office accommodation: Activity should ensure the availability of permanent office accommodation.	5	Staff common room, office and store will be provided in the project
Capacity building: Activity should promote staff capacity building	5	The capacity of the staff and the pupils will be enhanced
Popular participation: The activity should promote participatory decision making.	4	Selection of project type and the siting will be agreed by all stakeholders

APPENDIX 5: PM&E activity reporting format

No.	Name of PM&E Tool	Policy/ programme/ project involved	Consultants or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations

PUBLIC HEARING REPORTS