

**KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

(2018-2021)

ADOPTED DRAFT

2017

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ADEOP	Annual District Education Operational Plan
APDO	Afram Plains Development Organization
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
CBO	Community Base Organization
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHOs	Community Resident Nurses
CHPs	Community Health Post
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
D.A	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DOVSU	Dosmestic Violence and Survelance Unit
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSD	Department of Social Development
DVGs	Dister Volunteers Groups
DWSP	District Water and Sanitation Plan
EGF	Externally Generated Funds
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBO	Farmer Base Organization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSGDA	Ghana Shed Growth Development Agenda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFWL	International Federation of Women Lawyers
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
KAPSDA	Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly
LEAP	Livelyhood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDAs	Ministries Metropolitan and District Assemblys
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother - to - Child Transmission
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints And Challenges

PPM	Prioritisation programme Matrix
PWD	Persons with Disability
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medium Term Development framework referred to as the Agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all (MTDP 2018-2021) is a new policy framework which is to guide all development from the National to the District Level. Following from the guidelines, the major activities carried out can be categorized into two main headings, namely **Preparation of the Current Development Situation of the District and Preparation of Programmes of Action and Implementation Strategies.**

These categorizations are further detailed out below:

During the review of the situational analysis, it was identified that 55.8 percent of the project and programmes in the MTDP 2014-2017 were fully implemented, 16.8 percent were partially implemented, and 23.2 percent were not implemented. Throughout the preparation period, a total 658 stakeholders were consulted at various stages to solicit and gather information, and to adopt the plan.

The Plan Preparation Team in close collaboration with the District Planning Coordinating Unit utilised questionnaires, interviews (both structured and unstructured) and public fora to solicit information from stakeholders. Also reviewed, were other reports on recent development interventions including the reports/documents from NGOs operating in the district and the District 2010 Population and Housing Census report. Questionnaires were administered to 500 of the sampled population in all the four (4) area councils. After these consultations and deliberations were done, specific issues and areas of development agenda were identified, prioritised and harmonised at the area council and District level. Data was collected to cover the entire spatial dimension of the District. Notably, data were gathered on economic activities, demography, geophysical, environment, tourism, spatial interaction, human settlements, social activities, culture, governance and fiscal management among others. The analysis and documentation of these data resulted in the identification of the key development issues and priorities of the District.

The District Assembly, after consultations with stakeholders and plenary deliberations agreed entirely on the following vision, mission and district goal for the MTDP 2018-2021:

Vision statement – “All-inclusive local Governance organization in the provision of economic and broad-based social development”.

Mission Statement – “Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly exists to provide basic services, infrastructure and support local economic and agriculture development through citizen’s participation, effective and efficient mobilization and use of resources to promote higher living standards of the people in the District”.

Goal - “To achieve accelerated socio-economic growth, sustainable environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance”.

The plan was prepared under four adopted national development dimensions from the five indicated in the NMTDPF. These include:

- i. Economic development
- ii. Social Development
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

In all, there are **184** programmes and projects to be implemented within the four (4) year period. This has been summarized in the table below:

Indicative Cost for the MTDP (Agenda for Jobs) 2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	NUMBER OF PROGRAMMES /PROJECTS	SOURCE OF FUND			BUDGET ESTIMATE	%
		DACF/ DDF/ GOG	IGF	DONNER		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	61	1,327,628	135,627.00	1,146,995.68	2,610,250.68	9.05
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	80	13,888,916.00	484,750.00	2,018,355.00	16,392,021.00	56.81
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	30	6,307,772.00	412,509.00	1,307,650	8,027,931.00	27.82
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	12	1,395,000.00	340,000.00	90,000.00	1,825,000.00	6.32
Grand Total	184	22,919,316.00	1,372,886.00	4,563,000.68	28,855,202.68	100

After an exhaustive analysis of the existing situation, a Programme of Action and Plan of Operation was developed for the district, which cuts across all the development themes. Out of these, a comprehensive list of projects to be executed within the plan period was developed for implementation. The total cost of implementing all the programmes in the Plan is **Twenty-Eight Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Two Hundred and two Cedis Ghana Sixty-eight pegas (GH¢28,855,202.68)**.

A total of **GH¢22,919,316.00** of the indicative budget would be financed from the District Assembly Common Fund, the District Development Facility and the Government of Ghana funds; **GH¢1,372,886.00** from the Internally Generated Fund. It is expected that **GH¢4,563,000.68 of the indicative budget would be Donner funded**. These represent **79.0%; 4.8%** and **16.2%** respectively.

Conclusion

The aim of the document is to provide a guide to the orderly development of the district as stipulated in the guidelines of the Agenda for jobs, creating prosperity and equal opportunities for all (MTDP 2018-2021).

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Background and Context

The present development administration and management system in Ghana requires that the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) play *deliberative, legislative* and *executive* roles and functions. The MMDAs are therefore charged to compose programmes and activities into comprehensive and well packaged development plans that would contribute to societal change by enhancing poverty reduction, employment generation, wealth creation, popular participation and the elimination of hunger and deprivation.

Following this directive, the MMDAs since 1996, have consistently been preparing and implementing series of Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs), spelling out their development agenda and programmes of action in line with national policy aspirations and community needs.

The maiden District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) spanning 1996-2000, focussed on the thematic areas of the Ghana–Vision 2020 development agenda namely; Human Development, Infrastructure Development, Rural Development, Urban Development and Social Development among others.






As a result of change in Government in 2000 which ensued in a change in the national development agenda, the second group of DMTDPs paid important attention to the thematic areas of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) namely; Human Resource Development and Basic Services, Vulnerability and Exclusion, Good Governance, Production and Gainful Employment as well as District Micro Economy. This phase of local development planning and implementation which started in 2002 was programmed to end in December 2005. These DMTDPs were aimed at reducing extreme poverty within communities.

The subsequent set of DMTDPs were to cover the period between 2006 and 2009. These were based on the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) document which had as its broad goal; wealth creation and poverty reduction within decentralized local governance. The broad thematic areas of the GPRS II which guided the MTDPs were Private Sector Led Competitiveness, Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility. The end of 2009 therefore served as the beginning of another local development planning cycle Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA I) 2010-2013 this was prepared and was implemented for the plan period.

Afterwards, MMDAs have been tasked to prepare their MTDPs to continue on the next phase of GSGDA II to cover the period of 2014 to 2017 in line with the new Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2014-2017). The MTDPF 2014-2017 had its broad goal as; “addressing the economic

imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the MDGs and Middle-income status”. The main thematic areas under the framework to guide the preparation of the current MTDPs are: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic stability, Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana’s private sector, Accelerated agricultural modernisation and sustainable natural resource management, Oil and Gas Development, Infrastructure and Human settlements, Human development, productivity and employment and Transparent and accountable governance.

Another change in Government in 2016 has again resulted in a change in the national development agenda, this fourth group of DMTDPF (Agenda for Jobs) 2018 - 2021 focuses on five broad development dimensions namely:

-  Economic development
-  Social Development
-  Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
-  Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
-  Ghana’s Role in international affairs

The guidelines require that the Five (5) development dimensions under the MTDPF Agenda for Jobs (2018 -2021) would be the main focus for local development. It also emphasizes on ensuring that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) and other cross-cutting issues such as gender and environmental sustainability are integrated in the DMTDP.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. PERFORMANCE REVIEW CURRENT SITUATION AND BASELINE PROFILE

1.1.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on District profile the legal framework, Vision, Mission, Motor, Core Values and Functions of the District Assembly and also describes the performance of the GSGDS II under the appropriate thematic areas and its achievement under the review and also took into consideration cross cutting issues such as HIV /AIDS, gender and environment. The income and expenditure statement of the District were equally reviewed for the period 2014-2017.

The review of the profile and the performance was to enable the District identify challenges during the period 2014-2017 that may have implication in the 2018-2021 plan period, lesson learnt were also outlined, the chapter ends with the identification of key development issues that need to be addressed among others in 2018-2021.

1.1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions of Kwahu Afram Plains South District Vision statement

All-inclusive local Governance organization in the provision of economic and broad-based social development.

Mission Statement

Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly exists to provide basic services, infrastructure and support local economic and agriculture development through citizen's participation, effective and efficient mobilization and use of resources to promote higher living standards of the people in the District.

Core Values

The core values of the Assembly are listed below:

Participation: Involve of all relevant stakeholders in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery.

Professionalism: Demonstrate requisite skills and competencies, and adapt best practices in service delivery.

Client focus: Use client requirements to prioritize and consistently develop affordable and accessible services in a timely manner.

Transparency: Provide all stakeholders with the understanding of how the District operates and furnish them with easy access to adequate and timely information regarding decisions and actions taken by the district

Effective and efficient use of resources: The optimal use of resources (including time, human resources, natural resources, financial resources) to provide services and products that satisfy the requirement of users in timely manner.

Accountability: Take responsibility for actions and/ or in-actions in rendering services and informing citizens on the use of public resources.

Functions of the District Assembly

The functions of the District Assembly are as follows:

- (a) exercise political and administrative authority in the district;*
- (b) promote local economic development; and*
- (c) provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.*
- (d) exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.*
- (e) be responsible for the overall development of the district;*
- (f) formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;*
- (g) promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;*

(h) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;

(i) initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services in the district;

(j) be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;

(k) in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

(l) ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;

(m) act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;

(n) initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and

(o) execute approved development plans for the district;

(p) guide, encourage and support sub-district local structures, public agencies and local communities to perform their functions in the execution of approved development plans;

(q) initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;

(r) promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and

(s) monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.

(t) co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or

carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district.

1.1.2 Review of Projects under the DMTDP (2014-2017)

Issues raised in this chapter include a review of projects under each thematic area with respect to the annual targets set in the plan and the extent to which these targets were achieved. It also includes an overall performance review which considers the total implemented, partially implemented, not implemented projects as well as on-going projects for the various thematic areas. The development gaps identified under this chapter will serve as inputs for harmonisation in chapter four (needs and aspirations) of this Plan.

The projects outlined under the DMTDP (2014-2017) have been reviewed under their corresponding thematic areas. In all, a total of 95 programmes and projects have been reviewed with respect to the guidelines for the preparation of 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. These are indicated below showing the magnitude of work done by the District

Table:1.1 Performance of Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly for 2014

Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
Period	Programme	Sub-programme	Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Annual target	Achievement	
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Revenue mobilization strategies workshop for revenue collectors	0	2	2 workshops organized	Fully implemented
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Establish revenue collection taskforce	0	1	Revenue Taskforce established	Fully implemented
2014	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information		5	5 public hearings organized	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase private sector investments in agriculture							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 1 No 20 unit Market stalls at Maame Krobo	3	1		Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Encourage the cultivation of wood lot for charcoal	n/a	0	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide 4 sets of irrigation equipment for female farmer groups	5	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic	Agriculture	Train selected farmers and staff	0	400 farmers	240 farmers	Partially

	Development	Development	in the operation and maintenance of recommended small scale irrigation technologies and the preparation and use of organic fertilizers in dry season vegetable production			trained	implemented
Policy Objective: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for Youth in Agric Programme	0	0	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize capacity building for farmers in value addition	n/a	100	125 levels achieved	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training on food and nutrition utilization in 10 communities	176 trainings in 4 communities	500	750 trainings organized	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Carry out extension programmes to support farmers on modern farming techniques to promote food security and emergency preparedness	2,965 extension programmes	4,500	3,241 extension programmes carried out	Partially implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Carry out veterinary services to promote healthy livestock and poultry	1,256 livestock and poultry vaccinated and treated	200	125 livestock and poultry vaccinations carried out	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Conduct training in grass cutter raising using cages, mushroom, beekeeping and snail production for 28 farmer groups	5 training in 2 communities	100	105 trainings conducted	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	extension programmes and Livestock Disease Surveillance to support farmers on modern farming techniques to promote food security and emergency	365 levels	350	451 levels carried out	Fully implemented

			preparedness Carry out				
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for fish farmers on aquaculture farming, stock management, good fishing practices and fish preservation	0	100	0	Not implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate farmers on stock management and good fishing practices	1,859 farmers educated	250	350 farmers educated	Fully implemented
2014	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate farmers on post-harvest management in 14 operational areas	165 levels	100	142 levels achieved	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping of selected feeder roads within the district	n/a	2150km	202.85 km of roads reshaped	Fully implemented
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Gravelling of Maame-Krobo Market	0	0	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing and preparation of District Maps	0	200	7 signage installed	Started but abandoned Some of the signage could not be installed because they have spelling mistakes on them
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	0	4	0	Not implemented the committee was not in place
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize statutory technical committee meetings	0	8	0	Not implemented The committee wasn't formed

Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution							
2014	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Enforce relevant environmental Bye-laws to protect the environment at all levels	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovation of 2 No 13 seater public KVIP toilets	n/a	2	2	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support landlords to construct 50 VIP latrines	0	50	66 VIP latrines constructed	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Preparation of District Environmental Water and Sanitation Plan	0	1	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	0	1	1,342 food/drink vendors screened	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	0	57	50 schools educated	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize health education on Environmental Sanitation at selected communities	0	40	3 communities educated	Partially implemented
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2 No 6 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities	n/a	2	0	Not Implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No. 10 Seater WC toilet at Samanhyia Presby Primary	15	1	1 W/C toilet constructed	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the establishment of 10 basic schools in the district	88	10	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the organization and	0	1	15 girls camp	Fully

	Delivery	Youth Development	formation of girls camp and clubs for basic schools within the district			organized for 50 girls	implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools	0	10	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to SMTE and Girl child Education	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for the organization of annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions.	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct SPIP activities within the district	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the drawing of Annual District Education Operational Plan (ADEOP)		1	1	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct inspection of 20 KG and Primary facilities and effective use of TLMs at the KG level	n/a	20	20	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Kitchen Utility Facility	0	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow	0	2	1	partially Implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	n/a	4	4	Fully implemented

2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide support for health Personnel to conduct training for quality health delivery	n/a	15	17 health personnel trained	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	40%	80%	60% coverage achieved	Partially implemented Could not reach the island communities due to lack of funds.
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	n/a	4	4 planned, 10 ad-hoc monitoring	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to Improve Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	n/a	20	20 health nurses capacity have supported to undertake midwifery course	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	n/a	1,500	1,606 condoms distributed 4 communities sensitized on HIV/AIDs	Fully implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	n/a	4 meetings	3 meetings organized	Partially implemented
2014	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	n/a		4,617 women educated	Fully implemented
Objective 1: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups	0	25	0	Not implemented

2014	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Support to mitigate disaster management of vulnerable groups	n/a		0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and register the vulnerable (PWDs, poor women, aged, and orphans) and support them (LEAP)	535	100	95 persons registered	Ongoing
Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provision of employable skills to delinquent and street children	0	20	0	Not implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support to combat child labour and child trafficking	n/a	4	1 sensitization programme organized	Partially implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provision of vocational skills for 10 unskilled females with disabilities	n/a	10	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective 3: To improve the institutional capacity of the District Assembly by the end of Plan period							
2014	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	3	1	1	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programme							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No 5 Unit Bedroom quarters for GPS at Maame Krobo	0	1	1	Ongoing
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of Assembly Block, DCE, DCD, DFO and DPO residential accommodation	0	3	3	Fully Implemented
2014			Procurement of Office Furniture	0		Furniture procured	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective : Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all level							
2014	Infrastructure	Planning Budgeting	Carry out regular supervision,	0	4	0	Not implemented

	Delivery and Management	and Coordination	monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operations to generate implementation data				
Policy Objective : To increase grass root participation in decision making process							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 new offices for the Area councils and Provision of logistic and office equipment	0	2	2	Ongoing Lintel level
Policy Objective 3: Promote gender equity in political social and economic development systems and outcomes							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out training for women groups on modern ways to process cassava	0	15	15 female farmers trained.	fully implemented
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training in shear butter extraction and modern ways to process cassava for 2 women groups	0	2	2 women group trained.	Fully implemented

Table 1.1.2. Performance Kwahu Afram Plains South District for 2015

Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
Period	Programmes	Sub Programme	Activity	Base line (2013)	Indicators		Remarks
					MTDP Annual target	Achievement	
2015	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Revenue performance review meetings	n/a	2	2 review meetings organized	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Set up and resource revenue collection taskforce	0		The taskforce was resourced with car, fuel and commission	Fully implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Construction and operation of Revenue Check points	1	3	3	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase private sector investments in agriculture							
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 1 No. 32 units Market Sheds at Tease Market	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Environment Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Encourage the cultivation of wood lot for charcoal	0		0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development							
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide training for farmers on operation and maintenance of small scale irrigation technology	27 trainings		9 trainings organized for 467 beneficiaries	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide training for female farmers on Yam mini set technology, grass cutter rearing using cages, Beekeeping, Mushroom and snail production	35 trainings	14 operational areas	14 trainings organized for 130 beneficiaries on yam miniset	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for crop farmers on post-harvest management and the	165 levels	14 operational	28 trainings organized	Fully implemented

			preparation and use of organic fertilizers in dry season vegetable production		areas		
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	1	1	20 farmers awarded	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Carry out veterinary services to promote healthy livestock and poultry	1,256 livestock and poultry vaccinated and treated		20 vaccinations carried out	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Conduct extension programmes on Animal Health and Livestock Disease Surveillance to support farmers on modern farming techniques	365 levels		38 health extension and disease surveillance	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs							
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping of selected feeder roads within the district	n/a	200km	200km	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing and preparation of District Maps	n/a	50	0	Started but abandoned
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	0	4	0	Not Implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize statutory technical committee meetings	0	8	0	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution							
2015	Environment Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce relevant environmental Bye-laws to protect the environment at all levels	n/a		18 communities with forest reserves patrolled	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support landlords to construct 50 VIP latrines	0	50	12 VIP latrines constructed	Partially implemented

2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	n/a	1	1,690 vendors screened	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out School Health education in 40 selected schools	n/a	50	50 health education carried out	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize health education on Environmental Sanitation at selected communities	n/a	10	6 communities educated	Partially implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out the disinfestation of all dumping sites	n/a	12	10	Partially implemented
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No 6 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Twifo Faso	0	1	1 constructed	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No 3 Unit KG Classroom block at Tease	0	1	1 constructed	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the organization and formation of girls camp and clubs for basic schools within the district	n/a	1	1 girls camp organized	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to SMTE and Girl child Education	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for the organization of annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions.	n/a	1	1 organized	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct SPIP activities within the district	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the drawing of Annual District Education Operational Plan (ADEOP)	n/a	1	Plan prepared	Fully implemented

Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	n/a	4	6 meetings organized	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to Improve Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	n/a	10	10 community Health Nurses supported to attend midwifery training	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2No CHPS compounds and Nurses bungalow at Foso and Kwame Dwamena	n/a	2	2	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide support for health Personnel to conduct training for quality health delivery	n/a	8	6 trainings conducted	Partially implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Immunization	n/a	95%	75% coverage	Partially implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	n/a	4	4	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	n/a	1,500	1,606 condoms distributed 4 communities sensitized on HIV/AIDS	Fully implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	n/a	4 meetings	3 meetings organized	Partially implemented
2015	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	n/a		6 HIV/AIDS education organized for 470 women and 365 female children	Fully implemented
Objective 1: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							

2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups	n/a	25	0	Not implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify and register the vulnerable (PWDs, poor women, aged, and orphans) and support them (LEAP)	535	100	50 persons were identified and registered	Partially implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out the settling of at least 10 child and family cases in areas of maintenance, reconciliation, custody and paternity	0	10	5 child and family cases were settled	Partially implemented
Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas							
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize mass meetings for 10 women groups to educate them on child abuse, home management, group formation, weighing and child wellbeing	0	10	44 mass meetings were carried out	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends							
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provision of employable skills for 80 unskilled persons with disabilities	n/a			
Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective 3: To improve the institutional capacity of the District Assembly by the end of Plan period							
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	3	1	1 DDF training organized	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programme							
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	Completion of 1 No. Area council office and Provision of logistic and office equipment	4	1	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective : Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all level							
	Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting and Coordination	Updating of the 2014-2017 MTDP	n/a	1	0	Not implemented

2015	Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out regular supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operations to generate implementation data	n/a	4	4 monitoring carried out	Fully implemented
Policy Objective : To increase grass root participation in decision making process							
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4 new offices for the Area councils and Provision of logistic and office equipment	n/a	1	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective : Promote gender equity in political social and economic development systems and outcomes							
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out awareness creation on the PWD Act, 2006 (Act715) and the Rights and Responsibilities of PWD's in seven (7) Zones within the District	0	4	Awareness created in 7 zones	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize women empowerment programme to educate women on effective use of human and material resource to meet their needs for better quality life	n/a	50	50 women educated	Fully implemented

Table 1.1.3. Performance of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District for 2016

Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
Period	Programme	Sub Programme	Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Base line (2013)	MTDP Annual target	Achievement	
2016	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	furnish Tease revenue office and other revenue collection post with working tools	n/a	1	Furnished with tables and plastic chairs	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	3	5	5 stakeholder consultation meetings organized	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize Six (6) community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	4	10	10	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase private sector investments in agriculture							
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 2 No. 32 units market shed	n/a	2	2	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 2 No 2 unit urinal facilities for Tease and Forifori markets	0	2	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote irrigation development							
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide training for farmers on operation and maintenance of small scale irrigation technology	27 trainings		0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote the development of selected staple and horticultural crops							
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide training for female farmers on Yam mini set technology, grass cutter rearing using cages, Beekeeping, Mushroom and snail production	35 trainings	1,500	205 farmers	Fully Implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for crop farmers on post-harvest management and the	165 levels	85	85 trainings organized	Fully implemented

			preparation and use of organic fertilizers in dry season vegetable production				
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training for vegetable farmers on the preparation and use of organic fertilizers in dry season vegetable production	6 trainings	9	9 trainings organized	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	1	1	24 farmers awarded	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2016	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Carry out extension programmes and Livestock Disease Surveillance to support farmers on modern farming techniques to promote food security and emergency preparedness	365 levels	56	56 extension and diseases surveillance carried out	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of drains within Ekye market	n/a	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15km Tease- Aduonum road	n/a	15km	15km	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct routine/recurrent maintenance of some selected feeder roads (100km)	n/a	100km	40km	Partially implemented
Policy Objective: Streamline spatial and land use planning system							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Carry out Street Naming and Property Addressing and preparation of District Maps	n/a	50	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	0	4	1	Partially implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize statutory technical sub-committee meetings	0	1	1 committee meeting organized.	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation							

2016	Environmental Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment at all levels	n/a	18	18 communities patrolled	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	n/a	2,000	1,406 food/drink vendors were screened	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out School Health education in 40 selected schools	n/a	12	12 schools educated	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize health education on Environmental Sanitation at selected communities	n/a	5	5 communities educated	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovation of Slaughter house at Ekye Amanfrom	2	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate 2 No 10 seater Public W/C Toilet at Maame Krobo	15	2	Public work yet to be done	Partially implemented
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2 No. 2 Bedroom semi-detached quarters at Tease	0	2	2	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	15	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of KG furniture, 100pieces of mono and dual desks	n/a	100pieces	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the organization and formation of girls camp and clubs for basic schools within the district	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support to SMTE and Girl child Education	n/a	1	1 SMTE organized	Fully Implemented

2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide support for the organization of annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions.	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct inspection of 20 KG and Primary facilities and effective use of TLMs at the KG level	n/a	20	20	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct SPIP activities within the district	n/a	1	1 SIP activity conducted	Fully Implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the drawing of Annual District Education Operational Plan (ADEOP)	n/a	1	1 ADEOP Prepared	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Carry out the supervision of 15 day care centres within the District	n/a	15	10	Partially implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	n/a	15	20 meetings held	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to Improve Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	n/a		A 3 day Maternal health training organized for mothers and service providers	Partially implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow	2	3	3 constructed	Ongoing
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitation of Dome CHPs center	2	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct training for health personnel to provide quality health delivery	n/a	1	3 trainings for 50 personnel	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio	n/a		2,345 children immunized	Fully implemented

			Immunization				
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	n/a	10	2 monitoring conducted	Partially implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize 4 communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	n/a	4	4 communities sensitized	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	n/a	4	2 DAC meetings held	Partially implemented
Objective 1: Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out the handling of 50 Family Tribunal cases	n/a	50	0	Not implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Social and Public education to sensitize CIC and the communities on LEAP 1000	535	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize prisons care services to render counselling to clients	0	4	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out sensitization programmes to create awareness on teenage pregnancy and its implications in basic schools	0	3	3 day sensitization programme carried out in 10 basic schools.	Fully implemented
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	n/a	10	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends							
2016	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize training in soap making and batik tie and dye for 40 women	n/a	2 trainings	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective 3: To improve the institutional capacity of the District Assembly by the end of Plan period							

2016	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly in Public Procurement, Local Government Administration, ICT, Environmental and Sanitation Management and Social Protection and Conflict Resolution	3	3	3 organized	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	Human Resource	Organize training for all Assembly members on Standing Orders and Protocols	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programme							
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No 4 Unit bedroom DCE bungalow	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Renovation of former Post Office Block into District Police Headquarters	1	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Purchase of 2 No. Pickup engines	3	1	1	Fully implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of six (6) motorbikes	n/a	6	5	Partially implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of four (4) tricycles	0	5	0	Not implemented
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of 5 No desktop computers and 1 No desktop flat screen computer monitor	n/a	6	0	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 1 No 3 bedroom DCD bungalow	0	1	1	Ongoing
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 No 2 unit bedroom semi- detached staff quarters	0	2	0	Not implemented

Policy Objective : Integrate and institutionalize District level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all level							
2016	Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting and coordination	Carry out regular supervision, monitoring and periodic evaluation of development activities and operations to generate implementation data	n/a	1	1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective : To increase grass root participation in decision making process							
2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	Inauguration and training of Area Council members	0	4	4	Fully implemented
Policy Objective : Promote gender equity in political social and economic development systems and outcomes							
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out awareness creation on the PWD Act, 2006 (Act715) and the Rights and Responsibilities of PWD's in seven (7) Zones within the District	n/a	7 zones	Organized in 7 zones	Fully implemented

Table 1.1.4. Performance of the MMDA for 2017

Thematic Area: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY							
Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management							
Period	Programmes	Sub Programme	Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Base line (2013)	MTDP Annual target	Achievement	
2017	Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting and Coordination	Organize 4 No of stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	2	4	4 fee fixing stakeholder consultation meeting held	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning Budgeting and Coordination	Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	n/a	6	6	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train Officers in data collection and analysis	0	1	No training was done	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Embark on pay your levy campaign	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Update revenue data base	0	1	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Introduce 5 improved crop varieties, maize, sweet potato, cashew, cassava and yam (high yielding, short duration, pest resistance and nutrient fortified) to farmers	5 demonstrations	5 varieties	4 crops varieties were introduced for 540 farmers	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate farmers and market women on safe use of agro chemicals	28 training	500 farmers	540 farmers educated	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Educate farmers on post-harvest management in 11 operational areas	165 levels	11 operational areas	230 farmers educated in 11 operational areas	Fully implemented

2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ pets	1,256 livestock and poultry vaccinated and treated		2,595 livestock 5,200 poultry and 60 pets were vaccinated	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	0	2 training	2 training workshops organised	Fully implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of modern office block complex for Dept. of Agric	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Site a set of green house in selected communities	0	5	0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for Youth in Agric Programme	0		0	Not implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize 33 rd Annual Farmers Day celebration	1	1	25 farmers were rewarded	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Carry out extension programmes and Livestock Disease Surveillance to support farmers on modern farming techniques to promote food security and emergency preparedness	365 levels		2,595 livestock 5,200 poultry and 60 pets were surveyed	Partially implemented
2017	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Carry out education to promote fire prevention	150	400	450 fora organized	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize medical screening for food and drink vendors	n/a		1,535 food and drink vendors screened	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	n/a	57 schools	28 schools	Partially implemented

2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize health education on Environmental Sanitation at selected communities	n/a	50 communities	21 communities	Partially implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. 10 Seater WC toilet at Ekye	2	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Drilling of 9 no. bore hole for some selected communities	n/a	9	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction/ Renovation of 3 No Slaughter house	3	3	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Prepare the district Environmental Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) plan	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Facilitate the formation of community Disaster Management Committees	n/a	20	0	Not implemented
2017	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Procurement of relief items	n/a		Roofing sheets and ceents were procured	Partially implemented
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	n/a	4	4 meetings organized	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out sensitization to Improve Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	n/a		20 communities sensitized	Partially implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	n/a		0	Partially implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	n/a	4	0	Not implemented

2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 2 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow at	2	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	n/a	38 communities 25,461 suspected	20 communities 23,164 tested for malaria	Partially implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	n/a	200 pieces	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Supply of 12 No. Teachers' tables and 16 No. Chairs for selected schools	0	12 pieces	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atosu	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct SIP activities within the district	n/a	1	80 headteachers participated in training of SIP	Fully implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the celebration of independence day	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017			Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	3	4	0	Not implemented
Thematic Area – INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Carry out regular community visits to check development control	0	20 communities	2 communities	Partially implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Embark on sensitization programme on the need to obtain permit before building	0	4	0	Not implemented

2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping of roads within the district	n/a	270km	150km	Partially implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of old cocoa sheds at Ekye and Tease	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Boys quarters for DCE residence	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Fixing of burglary proofing for the new office complex at Tease	0	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 No 2 unit bedroom semi- detached staff quarters	0	2	0	Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Prepare Master Plan/ layout for the District Capital	0	1		Not implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	0	4	1 meeting held	Partially implemented
Thematic Area – TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of the 2018-2021 MTDP	0	1	2 major public hearing conducted on the preparation of MTDP 2018-2021	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans	1	1	1	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	n/a	4	3 quarterly monitoring conducted	Ongoing

2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 2 new offices for the Area councils and Provision of logistic and office equipment	2	2	1 completed	The structure is on standstill
2017	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	n/a	2	2 major public hearing conducted on the preparation of MTDP 2018-2021	Not implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 2 no sets of household furniture for the DCD and DCE Bungalows.	n/a	2 set	2 set	Fully implemented
2017	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement of 1 No. 4x4 Pick Up vehicle	3	1	0	Not implemented
2017	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	518 beneficiaries	518 beneficiaries in 20 communities	509 beneficiaries were paid in 20 communities	Ongoing
2017	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support to 100 PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	n/a	100	17	Ongoing
2017	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Carry out the handling of 50 Family Tribunal cases	n/a	50	4 cases disposed	Partially implemented

1.1.3 Projects Implemented outside the KAPSDMTDP (2014-2017)

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly did not implement any project outside its Medium Term Development Plan during the 2014-2017 plan period.

1.1.4 Identified Development Gaps

The inability to implement some projects as specified in the 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan has led to the identification of these projects as development gaps. These gaps have been captured under the various thematic areas of the GSGDA 11.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management for an Enhanced Private Sector Competitiveness

- ✚ construction of 1 No 20-unit market stalls
- ✚ Encourage the cultivation of wood lots for charcoal
- ✚ Provide 4 sets of irrigation equipment for female farmer groups
- ✚ Provide support for Youth in Agric Programme.
- ✚ Organize training for fish farmers on aquaculture farming, stock management, good fishing practices and fish preservation.
- ✚ Construction of 2 No 2-unit urinal facilities for Tease and Forifori markets.

Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- ✚ Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications.
- ✚ Organize statutory technical committee meetings.
- ✚ Construction of drains within Ekye market.
- ✚ Preparation of District Environmental Water and Sanitation Plan.
- ✚ Renovation of Slaughter house at Ekye Amanfrom.

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- ✚ Construction of 2 No 6 Unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities.
- ✚ Identify and recruit 10 street children for enrolment into vocational schools.
- ✚ Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups.
- ✚ Support to mitigate disaster management of vulnerable groups.
- ✚ Provision of employable skills to delinquent and street children.
- ✚ Provision of vocational skills for 10 unskilled females with disabilities.
- ✚ Supply of KG furniture, 100pieces of mono and dual desks.
- ✚ Organize prisons care services to render counselling to clients.
- ✚ Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities.

Transparent and Accountable Governance

- ✚ Completion of 1 No. Area council office and Provision of logistic and office equipment.
- ✚ Renovation of former Post Office Block into District Police Headquarters.
- ✚ Procurement of 5 No desktop computers and 1 No desktop flat screen computer monitor.
- ✚ Construction of 2 No 2-unit bedroom semi- detached staff quarters.

1.1.5. Summary of Performance of the 2014 -2021 Medium Term Development Plan

From the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014-2017),

a total of 95 projects and programs were to be implemented under the various thematic areas:

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability,
2. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management,
3. Infrastructure and Human Settlement,
4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment,
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Table 1.1.5: Overall Performance Review of 2014 – 2017 MTDP.

Thematic area	Implemented		Partially implemented		Not implemented		On-going		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% of overall
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	7	13.2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	7.4%
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	11	20.8%	1	6.3%	6	27.3%	0	0%	18	18.9%
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10	18.9%	6	37.5%	4	18.2%	0	0%	20	21.1%
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	15	28.3%	8	50.0%	9	40.9%	2	50%	34	35.8%
Transparent and Accountable Governance	10	18.9%	1	6.3%	3	13.6%	2	50%	16	16.8%
Overall Total	53	100	16	100	22	100	4	100	95	100

The table above indicates that, out of the 95 projects and programmes planned to be implemented, 55.8 percent were fully implemented, 16.8 percent were partially implemented, and 23.2 percent were not implemented primarily due to inadequate source of funds and 4.2 percent are still ongoing.

1.1.6. Finances and Budgeting

The DAs are placed with the responsibility to mobilize resources for their developmental activities. The following therefore is the analysis of the district's financial status over the 3-year period.

- **Revenue**

Sources of revenues for the district are classified under internal sources (i.e. revenues generated by the Assembly from within) and external sources (i.e. those revenues coming from governmental/donor sources). Internal sources of revenue include rates and receipts (basic rate, property rate), lands (share of stool lands, sale of buildings permits and mining), fees and fines (courts fines, market tolls, lorry park, artisans, marriage/divorce etc), licenses (local breweries, lotteries, millers, traders/bakers, kiosks, restaurants, etc), rent (Assembly houses, market stalls), interests on investments. External sources of revenue include those mainly from grants-in-aid (ceded revenue, DACF, DDF etc). Since 2014, the government of Ghana releases of revenue for the district has been increasing as indicated in Table 1.2.1. Over the years, grants have constituted the bulk of the district's revenue. Table 1.2.2 gives a summary of all sources of financial resources that accrued to the district from 2014 to 2016 planned period.

- **Expenditure**

The district's expenditure is also classified under recurrent (goods and services) and capital expenditure. Recurrent expenditure comprises personal emoluments (salaries and wages, overtime allowance, revenue collectors commission, Social Security contributions), transport and traveling (night allowance, vehicle maintenance, Travel and Transport for administration and Assemblymen etc), maintenance, repairs and renewals (maintenance of office buildings, tools and equipment, fix/furniture, etc), general expenses (training workshops, office expenses, bank charges, contingency, funeral/donations etc). Capital expenditures include rehabilitation and/or construction works on health, education, government bungalows, purchasing of vehicles. Table 1.2.1 show the Assembly's expenditure pattern since 2014.

- **Summary of Revenue and Expenditure**

Table 1.2.1 shows a summary of the district's Revenue and Expenditure pattern for the period 2014 to 2016. Both the budgeted, actual revenues and expenditure have been increasing from 2014 to 2016. But in 2016, the capital expenditure exceeded the budgeted and revenue released. However, it is important to note that the actual expenditure pattern of the district fell within the budgeted expenditure and this gives evidence of high level of expenditure control.

Table 1.2.1: 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	748,000.00	748,000.00	74,624.14	0	(673,375.86)	74,624.14	0
2015	966,890.00	966,890.00	123,104.53	0	(843,785.47)	123,104.53	0
2016	2,270,185.00	2,270,185.00	373,499.28	0	(1,896,685.72)	373,499.28	0
2017	938,841.59	938,841.59	169,966.26	0	(768,875.33)	169,966.26	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	A-B	B-C	Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
2014	1,942,639.00	1,942,639.00	1,238,435.00	0	(704,204.00)	1,238,435.00	0
2015	3,078,315.00	3,078,315.00	1,427,770.00	0	(1,650,545.00)	1,427,770.00	0
2016	3,138,987.49	3,138,987.49	2,739,161.84	0	(399,825.65)	2,739,161.84	0
2017	2,877,875.69	2,877,875.69	543,474.41	0	(2,334,401.55)	543,474.41	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,424,348.91	2,424,348.91	842,062.44	0	(1,582,286.47)	842,062.44	0
2015	1,765,505	1,765,505.00	1,156,771.00	0	(608,734.00)	1,156,771.00	0
2016	1,653,778.68	1,653,778.68	1,535,359.70	0	(118,418.98)	1,535,359.70	0
2017	1,962,997.77	1,962,997.77	1,506,275.12	0	(456,722.65)	1,506,275.12	0

Table 1. 2.2: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	700,000	0	(700,000)	826,890. 61	0	(826,890.61)	2,170,185	298,330. 32	(1,871,854.6)	22,179.00	60,916.85	38737.85
IGF	456,900	376,472. 16	(80,427.84)	465,500.00	418,000. 92	(47,499.08)	494,600	329,818.68	(164,781.32)	535,000.00	449,654.56	(85345.44)
DACF	2,985,168	926,755. 29	(2,058,412.7)	3,146,665.23	2,405,875.02	(740,790.21)	3,568,142.26	2,558,119.98	(1,010,022)	4,000,349.	1,634188.98	(2,366,160)
DDF	586,302	949,136. 54	362,834.54	874,982. 00	431,770.00	(443,212)	807,845. 00	922,820. 90	(842,075.90)	807,843.00	0	(807,843)
GET Fund												
Other												
Total	4,271,470	2,252,363.9	2,476,006.01	5,314,037.84	3,255,645..94	2,058,391.90	7,040,772.26	4,109,089.88	2204582.38	5365371.00	2,144,760.3	3298086.3

1.1.7 Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan

The major challenges which faced the DPCU in the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan were:

- i. untimely release of funding which hampered the effective implementation of programmes and projects. This affected project implementation and monitoring.
- ii. lack of logistic especially vehicle to undertake serious field inspection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of planed programmes and projects.
- iii. Long period of absence from post by some key members due to frequent travel out of station on official duties due to inaccessibility and poor road network and frequent transfers of staff out of the district without prompt replacement.

1.1.8 lessons learnt from the Implementation of the 2014 -2017 Medium Term Development Plan

The following were the major lessons learnt from the implementation of the 2014 – 2017

Medium Term Development Plan:

- i. Some projects that were implemented without the full engagement of all key stakeholders led to these projects underutilized or are not being used at all. Therefore, the district would ensure all key stakeholders would be involved in the plan preparation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.
- ii. The use of external consultants in the implementation of GETFund projects, payment made to contractors at the secretariat and the selection of project location without the consultation with the District Assembly made it difficult for the District Assembly to effectively monitor the project implementation since most contractors find ways to effect payment at the secretariat for work not done. Hence, most of the projects remained uncompleted.
- iii. Some NGOs operating in the District carried out projects and programmes without consultation with the District Assembly. Therefore, the District Assembly could not monitor their implementation and harmonize the programmes with the Medium Term Development Plan and report accordingly. Therefore, all NGOs have been asked to consult the MTDP of the District Assembly and also submit their work plans so that their operations would fall within the priority areas of the District Assembly.

- iv. Most self-help projects initiated by some communities and wanted the District Assembly's support did not meet standard because the District Assembly was not consulted to give technical advice. The communities have been advised to always consult the District Assembly for technical advice and possible project designs in the implementation of self-help projects.
- v. Most physical projects undertaken by the District Assembly did not factor the provision of equipment and logistics to make the facility functional. Therefore, the facilities are not immediately put into use. Subsequent projects would factor all logistics that would make the facilities functional.

1.2 Profile of Kwahu Afram Plains South District

The chapter laid emphasis on updating the profile of the District with specific consideration to the NDPC Guidelines for the preparation of Medium-Term Plans for the 2014-2017 Plan Period. In this report, the Kwahu Afram Plains South District profile was updated with respect to seven thematic areas in the guidelines of the NDPC Policy Framework for the preparation of the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

Issues covered in this chapter include the physical and demographic characteristics of the District; the structure of the District economy; social services in terms of their availability, distribution in space, quality and access. The profile also touched on the administrative structure of the district, governance, culture, social structure and other cross-cutting including gender mainstreaming and vulnerability. The yield of this chapter in the form of development problems will serve as an input for the generation of needs and aspiration for the next chapter.

1.2.1 Institutional capacity needs

The ability of the District especially the DPCU to prepare and implement the Medium Term Development plan for 2018 -2021 was assessed. This did not only include the available funds for preparation of the plan but also the requisite logistics and experienced personnel who can assist in the planning and conducting monitoring and evaluation activities. The assessment of needs is basically the process of evaluating the status, conditions, needs and M & E capacity in the district. Although majority of the DPCU members exist in the district (17 out of 21 members), a number of the departments do not have the requisite qualified staff. Table 1.3 below shows the capacities available in the District for MTDP and M & E:

The results collated and analysed indicates that management index for the district is **6.4** which means the district has an average capacity and management performance available for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan and M&E.

Table 1.3: DPCU Capacity and Management Index

	Indicators	Scores													
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total	Average
1	Qualifications of personnel	8	8	9	7	5	9	10	8	7	9	8	9	97	8.1
2	Staff Compliment	8	6	6	8	5	8	5	6	7	8	7	7	81	6.8
3	M&E Skills and Knowledge	6	8	6	6	5	9	10	5	6	6	8	7	82	6.8
4	Availability of Funds	7	9	8	6	10	10	4	8	7	7	5	6	87	7.3
5	Utilisation of Funds	9	8	8	7	10	10	10	7	7	8	8	9	101	8.4
6	Timely Access to Funds	6	5	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	6	5	6	61	5.1
7	Leadership	7	7	6	6	10	9	5	7	8	5	6	7	83	6.9
8	Management	9	9	6	6	10	10	8	6	8	8	7	7	94	7.8
9	Workload	7	4	5	9	10	5	5	5	7	4	7	6	74	6.2
10	Motivation / Incentives	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	57	4.8
11	Equipment / Facilities	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	5	3	3	4	1	34	2.8
	Total Individual Score	76	73	66	68	76	81	67	67	68	70	70	69	851	70.9
	Index (Average Indicator Score)														6.4

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

Table 1.4: Human Resource Establishment of KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH District Assembly

Department (Dept)	No Required		Current Est.	Shortage
	Min	Max		
Coordinating Director	1	1	1	0
Total (Central Admin. Dept)	101	132	24	77
Total (Finance Dept)	20	30	15	5
Total (Budget Rating Dept)	3	4	1	2
Total (Internal Audit Unit)	5	6	1	4
Total (Education, Youth & Sports Dept)	34	47	0	34
Total (Health Dept)	79	122	11	68
Total (Social Welfare And Community Development Dept)	10	11	3	7
Total (Agric Dept)	43	72	18	25
Total (Physical Planning Dept)	15	21	3	13
Total (Trade,Industry & Tourism)	11	17	1	10
Total Transportation	10	11	0	10
Total (Works Dept)	49	70	4	45
Total (Urban Roads Dept)	13	22	0	13
Total (Legal Dept)	0	0	0	0
Total (Waste Mgt Dept)	0	0	0	0
Total (Disaster Prevention & Mgt Dept)	0	0	0	0
Total (Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry Game & Wildlife Dept)	0	0	0	0
Total (Job Titles Not Included In The Staffing Norms)				
Grand Total Per Mida	391	562	80	311

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

1.2.2 Physical and Natural Environment

This piece presents the ‘gifts of nature’ or natural resource base of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. It begins with explanation of the positioning of the District in the global, national and regional contexts as well as the size in terms of land mass. The natural situations and factors that influence and govern human activities and behaviours are also presented in detail.

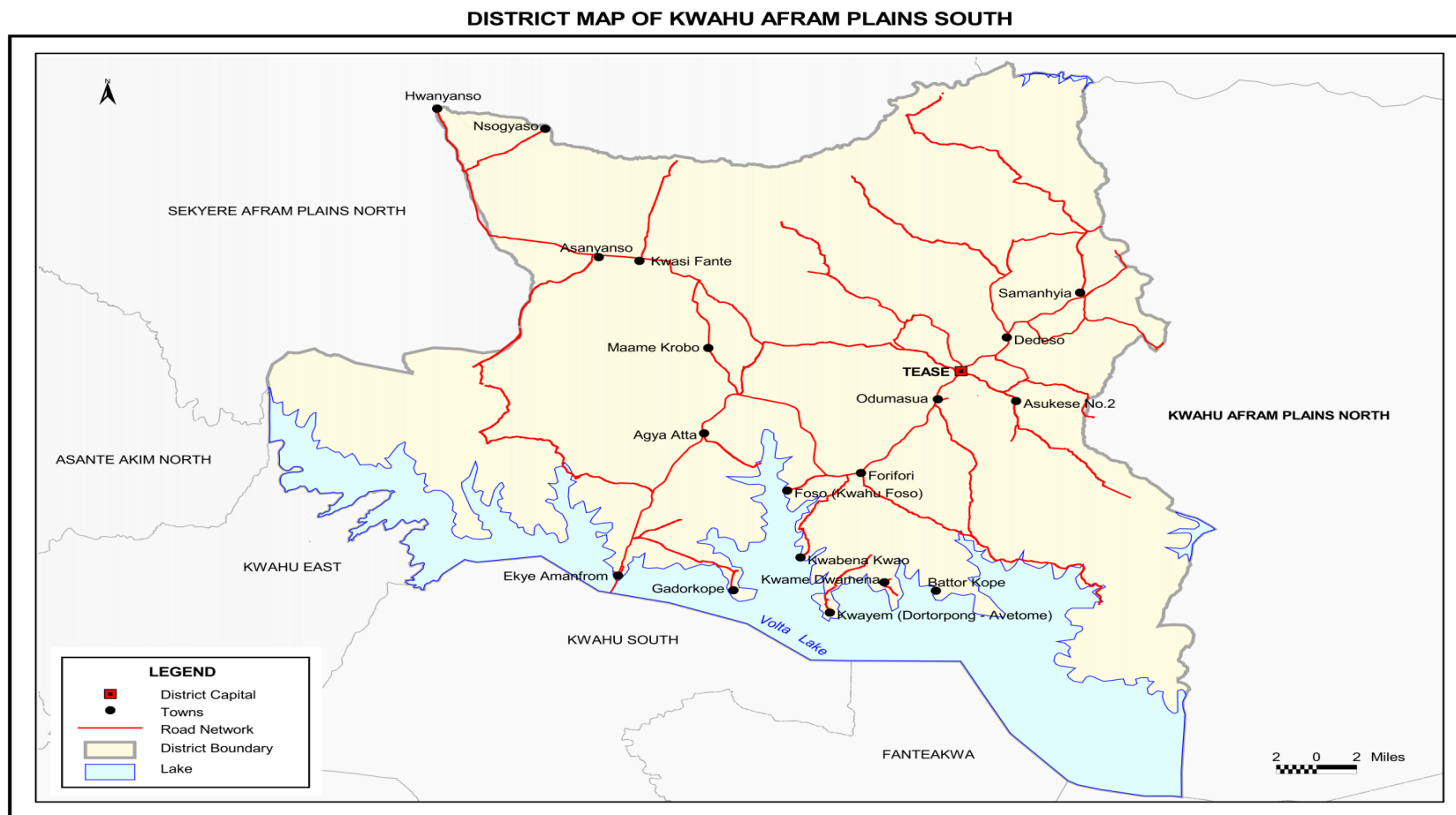
1.2.3 Location & Size

The District is located between Latitudes 6° 40¹ N and 7° 10¹ N; longitudes 0° 40¹ E and 0° 10¹ E; at the North-Western corner of Eastern Region with a total land area of approximately 3,095 sq km. The District is bounded to the north by the Kwahu Afram Plains North, to the south by the

Kwahu South, to the east by the Afram River and to the west by two Districts in the Ashanti region precisely Sekyere East (Sekyere Afram Plains) and Ashanti-Akim North Districts.

There are two main entrance into the District by road; namely Nkawkaw-Mpraeso-Bepong-Kwahu Tafo and Adawso from where the three-kilometre-wide Afram River is crossed to Ekye-Aman from by ferry operated by the Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC). The second entrance is through Agogo in the Sekyere Afram Plains in the Ashanti region where one can travel by road through Dome to Maame Krobo then to Tease, the District capital. The location, and vast nature of the plain land which is mostly undeveloped would be suitable for the development of a modelled industrial city.

Figure 1.1: Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

1.2.4 Climate and Rainfall

The District falls within the savannah vegetation zone comprising of the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland which is characterized by short deciduous fire resistant trees often widely spaced and a ground flora composed of grass of varying heights which is associated with two main rainfall seasons occurring in March and Mid-November; the first rainy season starts from mid-March to Early July and the second from August to mid-November. The mean annual rainfall is between 1150mm and 1650mm. The dry seasons are distinct starting between November and late mid-March. Temperatures are found to be hot ranging between February to mid-April (36.8°C and 36.6°C on the average respectively), while the coldest ones are December and January (19.9°C and 20.1°C on the average respectively). Relative humidity is generally high throughout the year, ranging between 68.2% to 71.6% in the dry season and 81.6% and 71.6%.in the wet season.

1.2.5 Vegetation, Forest Reserve and Soil Type

The District lies within savannah vegetation zone comprising the savannah transitional zone and savannah woodland. There are few forest reserves covering about 120.8sq km. The forest reserves constitute about 15% of the entire surface area of the District. Some commercial tree species contained in the forest are *Milicia excelsa* (Odum), *Sterculia rhinopetala* (Wawa), *Terminalia superba* (Ofram), *Khaya ivoriensis* (African mahogany), *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kyenkye) The major soils in the District are the Swedru-Nsaba-Offin Compound group. Dominating this soil group is the Swedru series which are mainly red silty, well drained, deep gravel-free silty loams and silty-clay loams. The Nsaba series are yellowish red silty clay loam, moderately well drained, very shallow and rocky. The soils are suitable for the cultivation of food crops (cassava, plantain, yam, cocoyam, maize) and has potential for cash crop production (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cola) however such potentials have not been explored.

1.2.6. Green Economy and Climatic Change Issues

As awareness about the ecological crisis and climate change has increased in recent years, there is growing need to make changes hence Kwahu Afram Plains south has incorporated ecological and environmental issues in its Medium term Plan using the green economy and climatic changes strategic approaches.

A green economy is essentially an economy whose aim is to create a sense of social unity and equality while keeping in mind the impact on the environment. The district is investing in eco-sustainable practices such as tree planting bush fire prevention and climate smart

agricultural practices through the introduction and upscaling of the adoption of drought tolerant and short duration crop varieties in the district.

Climate change is the gradual, long-term alteration of worldwide weather patterns, especially increases in temperature and storm activity, attributable to the increased accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. A major activity contributing to this phenomenon in the district is the wide spread tree cutting for charcoal burning resulting in deforestation and bushfires. Challenges the district is facing include high temperatures, low and erratic rainfall pattern and emerging pests and diseases

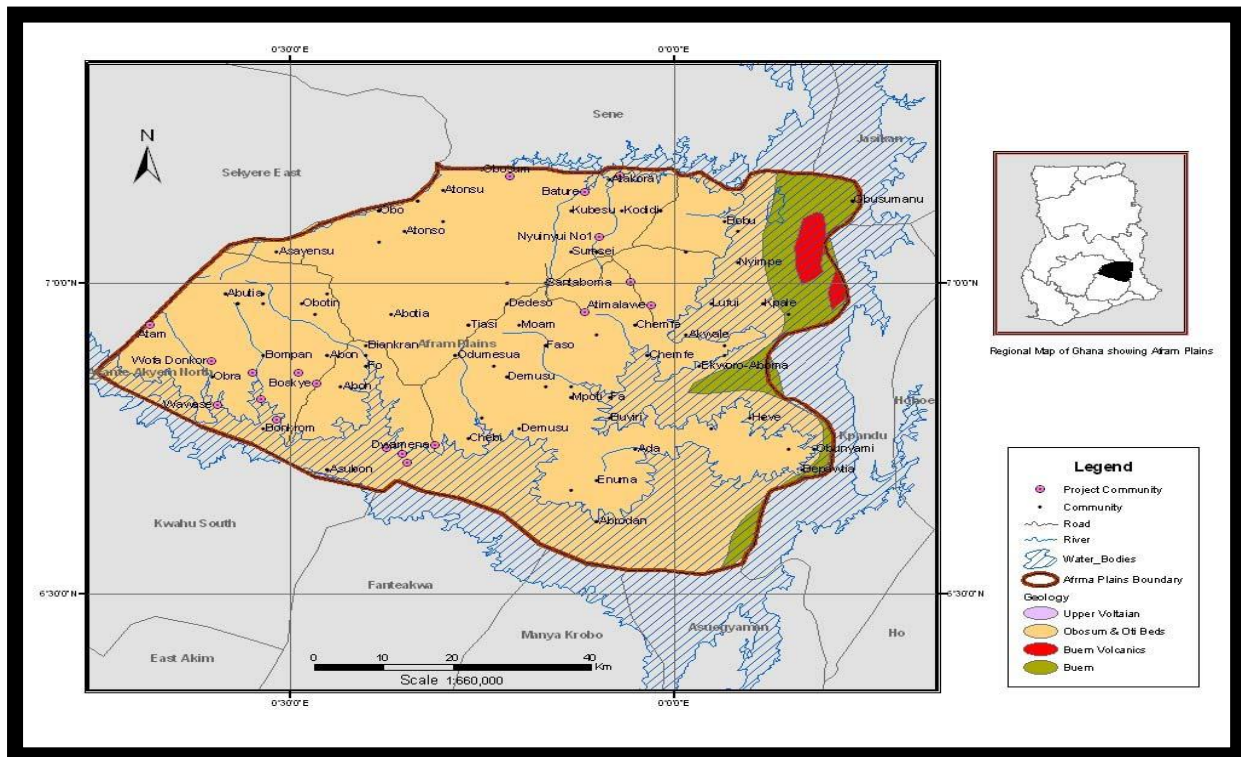
One of the major strategies to address the climatic change in Kwahu Afram Plains South is the promotion of re-forestation programme due to high cutting of timber log and charcoal burning by the indigenes for livelihood since the issue of deforestation is a major challenge in the District. The provision of alternative livelihood is being pursued to reduce over dependence on the dwindling natural resource and for economic development among others.

1.2.7. Geology

Kwahu Afram Plains South District lies in the southern-most part of the Voltaian Sedimentary Basin, which covers about 45% of the total area of Ghana and extends eastwards into the Republic of Togo. The underlying geology of the Voltaian Basin consists almost entirely of sedimentary rocks; mainly coarse-grained sand stones, clays shales and mudstones of the Devonians or early Carboniferous Age (Junner and Hirst, 1946). The District therefore has geology described as principally Upper Voltaian sandstones consisting of coarse and fine-grained massive sandstones that are thin bedded, flaggy, impure, ferruginous or Field spastic and locally inter-bedded with shale's and mudstone. The sandstones are found along the boundary margins while shale's and mudstones outcrop within the central part of the District from below the sandstone bed.

There is the availability of local building raw materials for individuals to construct their houses within these rocks are patches of minerals that are yet to be fully discovered and exploited which would contribute immensely to employment creation.

Figure 1.2: Geological Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: Adapted from the Town and Country Planning Department, KAPSDA, 2016

1.2.7 Temperature

Generally, the hottest months are February and March (36.8⁰C and 36.6⁰C respectively) while the coldest ones are December and January (19.9⁰C and 20.1⁰C). The highest average mean monthly temperature occur in February and March, indicating that the highest temperatures are recorded just before the onset of the main rainy season in April. During the wet months from April through to October, temperatures fall gradually and are relatively low. However, the lowest temperatures are during the harmattan months of December or January.

1.2.8 Relief and Drainage

The land is generally undulating and rises about 60 metres to 120 metres above sea level. The only high ground is in Bonkrom. The District is drained to the south by the Afram River and the Volta River to the east which flow continually throughout the year and can be used for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Several other seasonal streams are found in the District. The pattern is largely dendritic flowing in the north-south direction.

1.2.9 Relative Humidity

Relative humidity values in the District are generally highest in the mornings (06:00 hrs.) and lowest around early afternoon (15:00 hrs.). Relative humidity figure for both 06:00 and 15:00 are highest between April and October and lowest between November and May, which coincide with the rainy and dry periods of the District. During the highest relative humidity periods and rainy season months of April to November, mean monthly relative humidity

ranges between 81.6% and 71.6%. During the harmattan months when relative humidities are low, mean monthly relative humidity figures of only 68.2% to 71.6% are recorded.

1.2.10 Water Resources

The District has very rich groundwater resources. These could be developed for water supply purposes, particularly in the rural communities, which are not served by pipe-borne water. Even though most are not perennial, a number of springs are found in the District. Apart from being of geographical importance, these springs could be further investigated for possible exploitation to provide raw materials for the production of mineral water. The Volta Lake, Afram River, Obosom River are located in the various town and its environs, Ekye-Amanfrom, Bridge Ano are all blessed natural water resources in the District.

Over the past decade, the rural water and sanitation sector in Ghana has been transformed from a centralized supply-driven model to a system in which local government and communities plan together, communities operate and maintain their own water services, and the private sector is active in providing goods and services. This reform started with an extended dialogue with the major stakeholders in the sector, which led to a new rural water, sanitation, and hygiene education policy.

Table 1.4: Major Sources of Water in the District

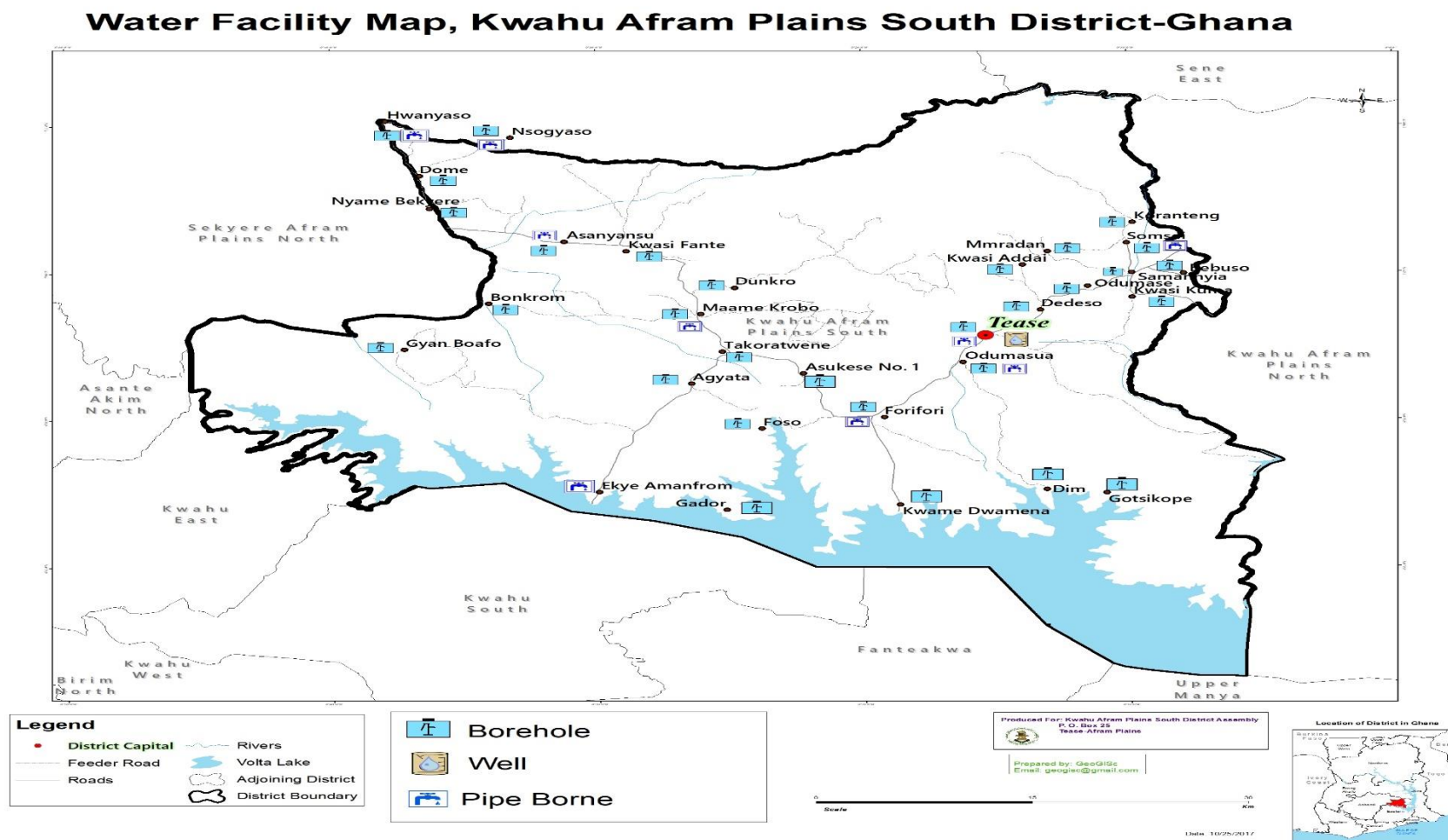
FACILITY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	PERCENTAGE
Borehole/pump/ tube well	10,622	42.5
Streams/ river	10,908	43.6
Public tap/ stand pipe	1,787	7.1
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	1,690	6.8
Total	25,007	100

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

Water supply is generally inadequate, considering the difficulty women and children have to go through to meet their water requirement. This situation is however pronounced in the rural areas. The implications are that the communities face serious water problems when the rivers and streams dry up. The situation forces households to depend on other sources, which are contaminated, and are susceptible to water borne diseases.

The main sources of water in the district are borehole/pump/tube well (42.5%), river/stream (43.6%), Public tap/standpipe 7.1 percent and Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal 6.8%. In most remote villages irrespective of size, boreholes have been provided. The achievement is due to the collaborative effort between the District Assembly and other development partners such as World Vision and Afram Plains Development Organisation (APDO). Most households use a combination of water supply systems because of water shortage.

Figure 1.3: Water Facility Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

1.2.11. Natural and man-made disasters

Evidence shows that most households in the District face a variety of disasters, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of disasters identified are floods and bush fires which are the most prevalent in the District.

Types and Causes of Disasters in the District

The disasters in the District are primarily:

- ❖ Fire outbreaks caused mainly by human activities including hunting, farmers who burn their farms before planting, children who play with fire on farm sites during the dry seasons
- ❖ Flooding caused by the Afram river overflowing its bank, and heavy rainstorm destroying farms and properties.

Disaster Prone Areas in the District

The number of people living in the disaster prone areas is approximately thirty thousand, five and seventy – thee (30,573). Based on the above identified disasters, the areas where these disasters are experienced have been indicated in Table 1.25.

Table 1.5: Disaster Prone Areas in the District

Nature of Disaster	Location
Rain storm affected areas	Ekye Amanfrom, Maame Krobo., Somsei, Kwasi Kuma., Bebusu, Aframso, Harbour City, Nframadzo, Batoekope, Awusagba, Akpalu-kope, Tomboya, Domeabra, Yerenka, Adudei-kope, Kpomkpor, Asaseboama, Kponordome, Dortorpong Avetome, Dortorpong Sukasu, Kwame Dwamena, Gazele, Kovedome, Boluma, Yerenka No. 1, Yerenka No 2, Bayhor-kope, Adzidekope, Kponkpo, Apapasu, Asankasu, Prapra, Obomeng, Asikuma, Ameyaw, Asimpani, Aduonum, Dedeso, Tease, Kpomlepo, Amedzope, Tegbedzi, Taila-kope, Anyereka No. 1, Jakabo 2, Dim, Tsutsu-kope, Abotan, Dinkro, Bonkrom, Dagato Akura, Tinorga, Kgriba, Alezuma, Buakyekrom, Aziati-kope, Agyata, Konadu, Car Owner, Wawase, Mafi-kope, Todoko-kope, Aframso, Ahiatroga, Bumpata, Ekye Zongo.
Flood Affected areas	Ekye- Amanfrom, Forifori., Digya Island, Atonsu, Fodoa No. 1, Fodoa No. 2, Jonas Akura, Koranteng, Krachie, Abrewaso II, Oframase, Apapaso, Fradaka, Kwachi Fosu, Norga, Wongwong, Bonkuro, Nsiagyanamfo, Kwame Lobi, Kwame Dwamena, Kpomlepo, Amedzope, Tegbedzi, Taila-kope, Anyereka No. 1, Jakabo 2, Dim, Tsutsu-kope, Konadu, Car Owner, Wawase, Mafi-kope, Todoko-kope, Aframso, Ahiatroga, Bumpata, Ekye Zongo.

<p>Fire affected areas</p>	<p>Agyata, Takoratwene, Foso, Forifori, Kwasi Fante, Kwaekese, Adampa, Abrewankor, Kwamelobi, Kunadu, Wawase, Atonso, Fodoa No. 1, Fodoa No. 2, Jonas Akura, Koranteng, Krachie, Abrewaso, Fradaka, Kwachie Fosu, Nsiagyanamfo, Brakofi, Kwame Akura, Kwame Lobi, Dogoma, Kwame Dwamira, Batoe-kope, Awusagba, Akpalu-kope, Tomboya, Domeabra, Yerenka, Adudei-kope, Kpomkpor, Asaseboama, Kponordome, Dortorpong-Avetome, Dortorpong Sukasu, Aframso, Kwame Dwamena, Gazele, Kovedome, Boluma, Yerenka No. 1, Yerenka No. 2, Bayhor-kope, Adzide-kope, Harbour City, Kponkpo, Apapasu, Asankasu, Prapra, Obomeng, Asikam, Ameyaw, Asimpani, Aduonum, Dedeso, Tease, Kpomlepo, Amedzope, Tegbedzi, Taila-kope, Anyereka 1, Jakabo 2, Dim, Tsutsu-kope, Abotan, Dinkro, Bonkron, Maame Krobo, Dagato Akura, Tinorga, Kgriba, Alezuma, Buakyekrom, Car Owner, Wawase, Mafi-kope, Todoko-kope, Ahiatroga, Bumpata, Ekye Zongo.</p>
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Source: KAPSDA NADMO Department, 2017

1.2.12 Demographic Characteristics

Using the growth rate of 3.2 from the 2010 Population and Housing Census data, the total population of the district is projected at 144,889, consisting of 78,129 males (53.9%) and females 66,760 (46.1%). The projected higher male population is due to the fact that the District is a typical migrant destination. Most of the people in the District are migrants from the Volta Region and the Northern Ghana who have been attracted to the area basically for employment in the agricultural sector and it is usually the men who migrate.

1.2.13 Age-Sex Distribution

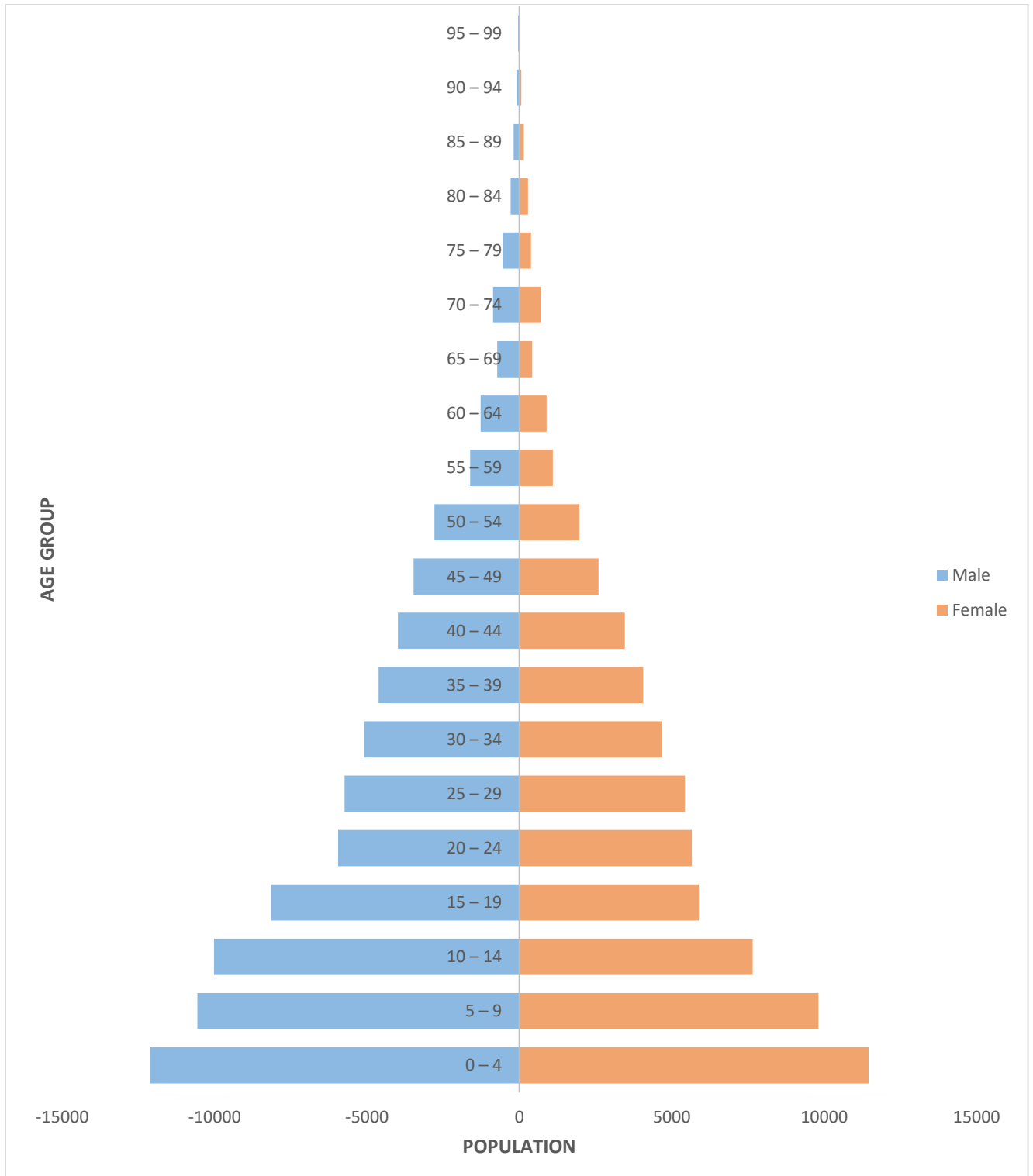
The age-sex distribution of the District depicts a male population of 78,129 males (53.9%), while the female constitutes 66,760 (46.1%) of the total population. This gives a projected sex ratio of 117 males to every 100 females as against the regional ratio of 100 males to 96 females, representing a different situation from the national (95.2 males to 100 females) ratio. Table 1.6 and Figure 1.4 show the projected age-sex distribution of the district for all ages.

Table 1.6: projected Age-Sex Distribution by Locality of Kwahu Afram Plains South District for 2017

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	144,889	78,129	66,760	117.0	35,605	109,284
0 – 4	23,590	12,125	11,465	105.8	5,257	18,333
5 – 9	20,384	10,564	9,820	107.6	4,758	15,626
10 – 14	17,684	10,025	7,659	130.9	4,745	12,939
15 – 19	14,048	8,153	5,895	138.3	4,292	9,756
20 – 24	11,607	5,948	5,660	105.1	3,188	8,420
25 – 29	11,175	5,737	5,437	105.5	2,696	8,479
30 – 34	9,787	5,096	4,692	108.6	2,497	7,290
35 – 39	8,685	4,621	4,063	113.7	2,102	6,583
40 – 44	7,441	3,982	3,459	115.1	1,613	5,829
45 – 49	6,073	3,472	2,601	133.5	1,350	4,723
50 – 54	4,759	2,787	1,972	141.4	1,078	3,681
55 – 59	2,709	1,611	1,097	146.9	574	2,134
60 – 64	2,167	1,267	900	140.9	495	1,671
65 – 69	1,151	726	425	170.6	243	908
70 – 74	1,566	866	701	123.6	312	1,255
75 – 79	933	548	385	142.2	164	769
80 – 84	569	281	288	97.8	126	443
85 – 89	334	184	150	122.5	60	274
90 – 94	154	91	63	146.0	31	123
95 – 99	73	44	29	152.2	24	49
All Ages	144,889	62,450	78,129	117.0	35,605	109,284
0-14	61,658	26,149	32,714	113.0	14,760	46,898
15-64	78,451	34,111	42,675	119.3	19,886	58,565
65+	4,780	2,190	12,740	134.3	960	3,821
Age-dependency ratio	84.7	83.1	83.1		79.0	86.6

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

Figure 1.4: Population pyramid



Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

It is projected that 26.8 percent of the population between the 0-14 age cohorts represent current as well as future needs of the District with respect to increased investments in education, health and skills training sectors of the District. Efforts should also be geared towards increasing employment opportunities to cater for the youthful population as 66.2 percent of the total population fall within the youthful age cohort of 15-64 years.

In all, the broad age cohorts in figure 1.4 on the population pyramid indicates a projected more males than females at birth and at the mature stages of life (0-64 years). However, the situation is sharply different during old age periods (65+ years). With the 0-14 age cohorts, males account for 27.4 percent with the females accounting for 26 percent. With the 15-64 age cohort, projection for both sexes had the same percentage of 66.2 percent whereas with the 65+ cohort the males accounted for 6.4 percent while the females accounted for 7.8 percent. This phenomenon is principally due to the fact that males die earlier as they grow older as compared to females. This is supported by the fact that life expectancy at birth for females in the Ghana as at 2010 is estimated at 62 years as compared to 59 years for males (CIA-World Fact Book, 2010).

1.2.14 Population Density

The 2010 population figure gives the density of the District to be 37.4 persons per sq. km which is much lower than the national density of 103.3 and lower than the regional density of 136.3 persons per sq. km.

1.2.15 Rural-Urban drift

According to the 1984 National Population Census, only 4.9 percent of the population lived in urban areas and the rest (95.1%) lived in rural areas. However, the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that about 24.6% of the population in the District live in urban areas whilst 75.4% live in rural areas. The District is therefore typical of a rural community as presented in table 1.7 below.

Table 1.7: Spatial Distribution of the Population in the District.

No	Locality	2010 PHC			2017 Projected		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1	Abokyere	301	278	579	377	348	724
2	Abudzro (Car Owner)	284	174	458	355	218	573
3	Adampa	244	162	406	305	203	508
4	Adidokpoe	370	298	668	463	373	836
5	Adidokpoe Newtown	190	180	370	238	225	463
6	Adiku Kope (Vovominavo)	210	188	398	263	235	498
7	Adrome Kope	466	308	774	583	385	968
8	Aduonum	326	288	614	408	360	768
9	Adzidekope	398	312	710	498	390	888
10	Aframso	486	370	856	608	463	1071
11	Agbokpakope	504	433	937	631	542	1172
12	Agroso	388	326	714	485	408	893
13	Agya Atta	866	734	1600	1083	918	2002
14	Ahiatroga Kope	545	487	1032	682	609	1291
15	Akabukope (Kabukope)	292	200	492	365	250	616
16	Akama Kope	300	186	486	375	233	608
17	Akpalu Kope	272	220	492	340	275	616
18	Akumaning Kope/Isaac Kope	464	336	800	580	420	1001
19	Alavanyo	78	73	151	98	91	189
20	Alex Zuma	250	216	466	313	270	583
21	Amadu Kope	105	80	185	131	100	231
22	Amedzorpe	358	326	684	448	408	856
23	Ameyaw	268	218	486	335	273	608
24	Anyideka (Yereka No.2)	286	204	490	358	255	613
25	Anyinasu	506	370	876	633	463	1096
26	Apapa Abotan Akura	306	238	544	383	298	681
27	Apapasu	514	438	952	643	548	1191
28	Asankasu (Asenkansu)	360	292	652	450	365	816
29	Asanyanso	1048	890	1938	1311	1113	2425
30	Asase Boama	453	391	844	567	489	1056
31	Asorli Kope	268	188	456	335	235	570
32	Asukese No.1	336	252	588	420	315	736
33	Asukese No.2	598	470	1068	748	588	1336
34	Atonsu	354	306	660	443	383	826
35	Awua Apesika	448	294	742	560	368	928
36	Battor Kope	606	454	1060	758	568	1326
37	Bebuso	446	370	816	558	463	1021
38	Boakyekrom	420	332	752	525	415	941
39	Bohuma	384	316	700	480	395	876
40	Bondaso	362	278	640	453	348	801
41	Bounkrom	790	662	1452	988	828	1817
42	Bumpata	481	383	864	602	479	1081
43	Daklokope/Awudi Kope	366	342	708	458	428	886
44	Date Krom	250	186	436	313	233	545
45	Dedeso	724	674	1398	906	843	1749
46	Demso	478	276	754	598	345	943
47	Didida (Dida)	188	172	360	235	215	450
48	Dikoman	364	244	608	455	305	761
49	Dim Kope	524	422	946	656	528	1184
50	Dome	519	403	922	649	504	1153
51	Dortorpong Kodome	192	176	368	240	220	460
52	Dunkrom	430	418	848	538	523	1061

Table 1.7.1: Spatial Distribution of the Population in the District.

No	Locality	2010 PHC			2017 Projected		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
53	Ekye Amanfrom	5224	4966	10,190	6536	6213	12748
54	Fiadugbekope (Togome)	192	196	392	245	245	490
55	Fodua No.2	212	140	352	265	175	440
56	Forifori	1788	1386	3174	2237	1734	3971
57	Foso (Kwahu Foso)	1291	1163	2454	1615	1455	3070
58	Gadorkope	642	527	1169	803	659	1463
59	Gallon Mmienu (Mmofrabesu)	292	214	506	365	268	633
60	Gavorkope (Samankwae)	441	421	862	552	527	1078
61	German	115	115	230	144	144	288
62	Gotsi Kope (Framandzo)	326	272	598	408	340	748
63	Gyani Boafo	257	173	430	322	216	538
64	Hedzodzoe (Domeabra)	522	400	922	653	500	1153
65	Hlihadzi	229	191	420	286	239	525
66	Hwanyanso	946	784	1730	1184	981	2164
67	Jonas Akura	372	332	704	465	415	881
68	Kofi Nyame	202	134	336	253	168	420
69	Koranteng	560	487	1047	701	609	1310
70	Koranteng Abotan	252	140	392	315	175	490
71	Koranteng Krachi	422	324	746	528	405	933
72	Kwabena Gare	320	270	590	400	338	738
73	Kwabena Kwao	784	718	1502	981	898	1879
74	Kwaekese	111	111	222	139	139	278
75	Kwame Boe	286	254	540	358	318	676
76	Kwame Dwamena	534	554	1088	668	693	1361
77	Kwasi Addie (Addai)	370	288	658	463	360	823
78	Kwasi Fante	791	663	1454	990	829	1819
79	Kwasi Kunde	432	284	716	540	355	896
80	Kwasikuma	502	470	972	628	588	1216
81	Kwayem (Dortorpong - Avetome)	588	500	1088	736	626	1361
82	Kwesi Djekope (Dzekope)	204	176	380	255	220	475
83	Kyemfere	434	412	846	543	515	1058
84	Kyiriba Battor	362	196	558	453	245	698
85	Lardekope	334	316	650	418	395	813
86	Maame Krobo	5418	5400	10818	6778	6756	13534
87	Mafi Kponu (Wawase No.2)	488	400	888	611	500	1111
88	Mmeredan	154	127	281	193	159	352
89	Ningo Harbour/Hausa Kponu	490	322	812	613	403	1016
90	Nkubeta	196	160	356	245	200	445
91	Nsogyia Anafo	338	258	596	423	323	746
92	Nsogyaso	1020	838	1858	1276	1048	2324
93	Nyamebekyere	466	430	896	583	538	1121
94	Odortorpong Sikasu	370	358	728	463	448	911
95	Odumase	422	450	872	528	563	1091
96	Odumasua	992	894	1886	1241	1118	2360
97	Ogbodo Kope	512	328	840	641	410	1051
98	Osofo Kope	172	134	306	215	168	383
99	Praprababida	324	232	556	405	290	696
100	Sakabu No.1	456	380	836	570	475	1046
101	Sakabu No.2	196	176	372	245	220	465
102	Sakyikrom	192	120	312	240	150	390
103	Samanyhia	786	800	1586	983	1001	1984
104	Somsei	544	412	956	681	515	1196
105	Tailor Kope	342	271	613	428	339	767

Table 1.7.2: Spatial Distribution of the Population in the District.

No.	Locality	2010 PHC			2017 Projected		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
106	Takoratwene	592	426	1018	741	533	1274
107	Tankran - Agbonyetor (Kusaka - Amadu Kope)	242	220	462	303	275	578
108	Tease	3811	3641	7452	4768	4555	9323
109	Tengenekope	512	414	926	641	518	1158
110	Tome Kope	332	284	616	415	355	771
111	Trebu	494	370	864	618	463	1081
112	Tsutsukope	372	364	736	465	455	921
113	Twerefour Faaso	380	312	692	475	390	866
114	Wanyekope (Gbetekope)	198	168	366	248	210	458
115	Xelokope (Helokope)	332	262	594	415	328	743
Total		62450	53362	115812	78129	66760	144889

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

1.2.16 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The migrant population constitutes 32.1%. The significant phenomenon is out migration. Out-migration is significant because nearly every household in the District has some members living outside the District, especially Accra and Kumasi. This is reflected in the age structure presented above. This phenomenon has given rise to some towns being referred to as “Ghost” towns.

1.3. Gender Representation at Community Meetings

Gender access to resources in the District is a paradigm shift. Many men have access to land, credit, and technology and contribute much in decision making than women while women have more access to market.

However, the field survey in the District gives an indication that, at community gatherings where community decisions are made; only 20.1 percent are females and the rest 79.9 percent males. At various unit committees, area councils and urban council of the District, women on the average forms 10.3 percent of total membership of these decision-making bodies.

The small number of female leaders or representatives in any decision-making body of the Assembly implies the tendency in making such a decision-making body:

- a) formulate decisions that may not factor in the concerns of females especially when the existing female leaders/representatives are not better advocates than their male counterparts;
- b) have a very limited perspective of issues and hence very limited alternatives and solutions; and
- c) Discrimination against females in decisions aimed at the total welfare of all people in the District.

1.4 Issues on Child Welfare

The definition of children covers boys and girls between the ages of 0 and 14 years, according to the United Nations definition for children. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

❖ *Nutrition*

According to the District Director of Health Services, 20 percent of children are malnourished (have less than three meals a day and take meals which do not provide all body nutrient requirements). At the household level it was found out that the farming households rely on their produce for food, which is mostly carbohydrate-rich and lacking most of the other nutrients such as protein and vitamins.

❖ *Contributions of Institutions to Child Development*

Some of the Institutions that contribute in various ways to the development of children have been indicated in Table 3.24

Table 1.8: Institutions Contributing to Child Welfare and Areas of Contribution

Institutions	Areas of Contribution
Department of Social Welfare	Educating, sensitizing and welfare supports for marginalized children.
Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service	Helps to entrench the rights of children, using available legal provisions. Example: Enforcement of Children’s Act, 1998 (Act 560).
Non-Governmental Organisations	Assists in providing educational materials and infrastructure, and responding to general needs of children
Community Based Organisations	Educating the public and members on proper child development issues and providing financial cushioning.

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, May, 2017

1.5. Institutions Responsible for the Welfare of the Vulnerable in the District

Two institutions can be identified to be responsible for the welfare of the vulnerable groups in the District. These are the Social Welfare Department and Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice. The presence of these institutions means that the plight of the vulnerable in the society can be well attended to. This will succeed if the duties of the institutions are well defined and executed.

1.6. Spatial Analysis

1.6.1 Land Use Distribution

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District measures about 3, 095sq. km, and is about 26.8% of the total land area of the Eastern Region. The major land uses which can be identified within the District are;

- Agricultural and economic land use
- Settlements and developments
- Rivers/water bodies and forest reserves
- Difficult/Terrain and steep slopes; and
- Roads, and high-tension lines

1.6.2 Settlement Patterns

In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, there are only two urban settlements in the District these are, Tease the capital, and Maame Krobo, the rest of the settlements are peri-urban, towns and small communities. However, there is a very strong economic, social and political interaction between the smaller settlements and the urban centres. These settlements are separated from each other by a distance of about 1-9km and mostly spread along the main trunk roads within the District and from the District capital by an average distance of about 20km. The remaining smaller settlements are scattered all over the District.

1.6.3 Spatial Distribution of Facilities and Services

The distribution of services in space, especially in Districts determines the accessibility to basic necessities. In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, distribution of services and facilities mostly of the higher order services in the District are located in the District Capital. This is because 45 percent of the people in the District are located in this settlement. The above situation can be explained by the District status of the District.

It is therefore obvious from the scalogram that most of the higher order services such as Health Centre, second-cycle education, water closet and police station are situated at Tease.

1.6.4. Scalogram (Functional) Analysis

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

In this scalogram analysis, twenty (20) services are used to determine the functionality of each settlement. The services were weighted and assigned centrality indices to depict their centrality levels. From the functional analysis, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification together with the settlements are shown in Table 1.9. Again, Table 1.55 is a scalogram indicating these orders of settlement.

Table 1.9: Hierarchy of Settlements in Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	2	Above 500	Tease, Maame Krobo,
2 nd	4	100-500	Ekye Amanfrom, Samanshyia, Forifori, Koranteng, Asanyansu, Odumasua, Kwesi Fante
3 rd	7	50-99	Agya Atta, Dedeso, Fosu, Somsei, Kwame Dwamena, Bebuso, Dim, Dome, Sakabo No.1 Takoratwene, Nsogyaso
4 th	8	Below 50	All other settlements

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2017.

Table 1.10: A Scalogram of Kwahu Afram Plains South District																								
Settlement/ Functions	Population	SHS	JHS	Primary	KG	Hospital	Clinics	Health Center	CHPS	Pipe borne	Well	Boreholes	Electricity	Toilet	Police Station	Police Post	Telephone services	Bank	Hotel/Guest house	Fuel Station	District Assembly Administration	No of Functions	Weighted Centrality Index	Hierarchy
Weight (W)		4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Tease	9323	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	16	1240	1
Maame Krobo	13534	√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	15	732	
Ekye-Amanfrom	12748		√	√	√				√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		12	378	
Samanhyia	1984		√	√	√			√	√			√	√						√	√		9	208	
Forifori	3971		√	√	√		√			√		√	√	√			√					9	200	2
Koranteng	1310		√	√	√		√		√			√	√	√			√					7	158	
Asanyansu	2425		√	√	√			√		√		√	√	√								8	150	
Odumasua	2360		√	√	√					√		√	√	√			√					8	125	
Kwasi Fante	1819		√	√	√			√				√	√									6	117	
Agyata	2002		√	√	√				√			√	√				√					7	99	
Dedeso	1749		√	√	√							√	√	√								6	90	
Foso	3070		√	√	√				√								√					6	83	
Somsei	1196		√	√	√					√		√										5	81	
Kwame Dwamena	1361		√	√	√				√								√					5	79	3
Bebuso	1021		√	√	√							√					√					5	76	
Dim	1184		√						√			√					√					4	74	
Dome	1153			√	√				√			√								√		5	70	
Sakabo No. 1	1046			√	√			√									√					4	64	
Takoratwene	1274			√	√							√	√							√		5	63	
Nsogyaso	2324			√	√					√		√					√					5	48	
Odomase	1091			√	√							√	√	√								5	42	
Asukese No.1	738			√								√	√				√					4	41	
Kwasi Addae	823			√	√				√			√					√					5	35	
Hwanyanso	2164			√	√					√		√										4	33	
Dunkro	1061			√					√			√					√					4	32	
Gadorkope	1463			√	√				√								√					4	31	
Mmradan	352			√	√				√								√					4	31	4
Tailorkope	767			√	√							√					√					4	28	
Gotsikope	748			√	√												√					3	24	
Nsogyanamfour	746			√	√												√					3	24	
Nyamebekyere	1121			√	√												√					3	24	
Bonkrom	1817			√	√				√			√										4	20	
Ghani Boafo	538			√	√							√										3	13	
Kwasi-Kuma	1216			√	√							√										3	13	
No of Stellements with Functions = N		2	16	33	31	0	4	5	14	10	1	25	13	8	2	2	22	3	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Centrality Score (CS)= 100/N		50	6	3	3	0	25	20	7	10	100	4	8	13	50	50	5	33	25	17	100	.....	.....	.....
Weighted CS = W x CS		200	48	6	3	0	75	40	7	20	100	4	16	13	150	100	15	66	50	34	400	.....	.....	.....

The scalogram indicates that the first two settlement- Tease, and Maame krobo provides higher order services to its inhabitants than the rest of the settlement in the District. These services range from education, health, security. Tease also renders the administrative services.

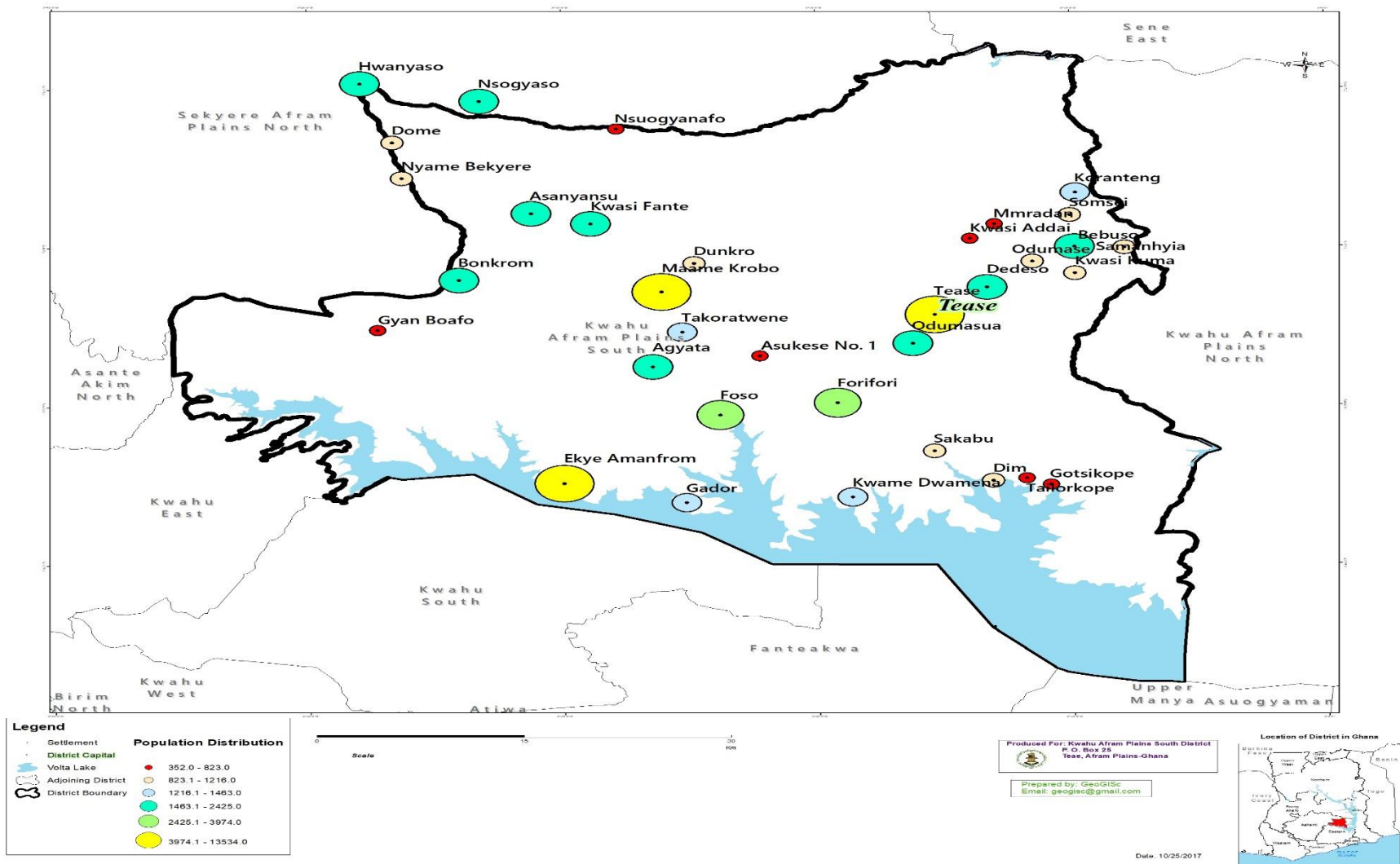
The order settlements namely Ekye-Amanfrom, Forifori, Samanhyia, Kwesi Fanti, Koranteng and Odumasua provide other lower order services in their catchment areas.

The third order settlements comprise of the other Area Council Capitals and other major settlements in the District. These settlements have populations within 1,000 to 3,000 and provide minor services to surrounding villages.

The forth order settlements are those settlements that do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other orders of the hierarchy. These can be seen from Figure 1.5

Figure 1.5: Hierarchy of Settlement in Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Population Distribution Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District, Ghana



Source:

GeoGISc,

2017

1.7: Transportation

There are two main types of transportation systems in the District. These are Roads and Water transport systems with the road system being the most patronized system. The Kwahu Afram Plains South District has about 690 km of feeder roads. However, only 270 km have been engineered and gravelled, and are in maintainable state. Many tracks exist and constitute the missing link in the road network. There is one central trunk road in Kwahu Afram Plains South District, that is, that from Ekye Amanfrom to Tease and continues to Donkrokrom; a distance of 91.2 km. There are on-going contracts for the bituminous surfacing of this road so far there is 26.5km outstanding which yet to be surfaced to complete the total length. The central truck road has also proposed under Eastern Corridor Programme for resurfacing. The 270km engineered will be reshaped under DFR routine/ recurrent maintenance programme every year.

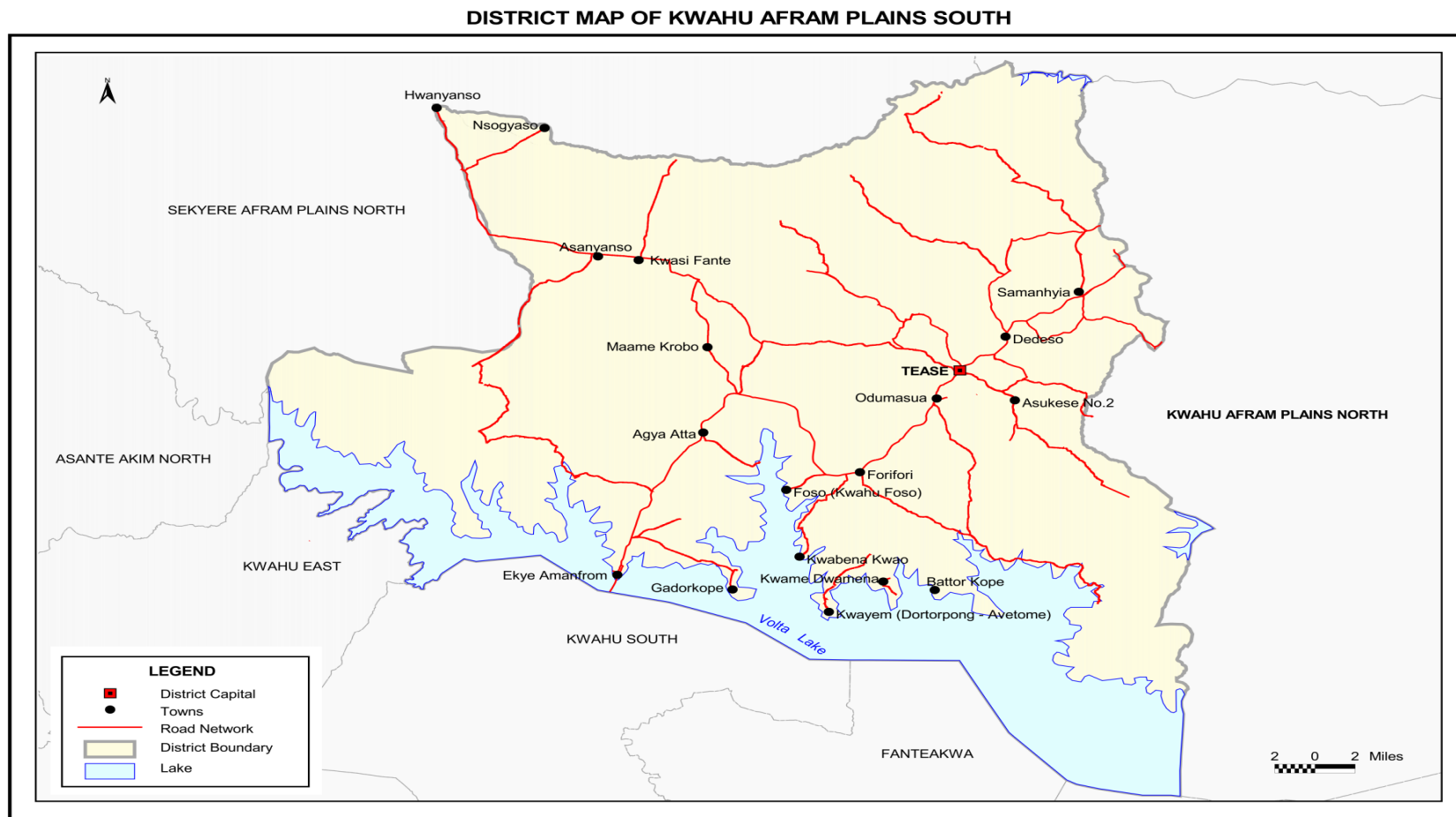
Ferries

The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) provides ferry services on the Lake Starting from 8.00 am and closes at 6.00 pm. and currently operates one ferry in the Afram Plains between Adawso and Ekye Amanfrom to the south of the District. It has a capacity of 360 tonnes. When using a single engine, it takes about 20 minutes to cover the distance of 2.5 nautical miles (3km) to cross. The peak periods are during the yam and maize harvesting period September – March; when up to six trips could be undertaken in a day.

The District Assembly do not have the capacity to provide the required manpower to manage the ferries and the VLTC has provided the needed support.

The small boats also serve as alternative water transport for the people despite the risk involved. Some of the operators have life jacket but these are inadequate.

Figure: 1.6:Transportation Network in Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, GIS

1.8: Surface Accessibility to Services

This is the ease of reach of service or facility. Human beings need basic facilities to satisfy their basic needs; however, the provision of these facilities is not a sure guarantee that their needs are satisfied. These facilities need to be accessible both economically and physically. In this regard, attention is given to the latter. The basic facilities and services considered are health, educational, postal, police, agricultural extension, banking and market services. Standardized time for accessing facilities are provided in Table 1.11

Table 1.11: Accessibility Standards with Respect to Travel Time to Selected Facilities

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

Source: GTZ- Programme for Rural Action/Nkum Associates

Using the standard travel times on the various classes of roads together with their waiting time, the various access zones were generated. The coverage area under each of the access zones have been indicated in Table 1.12 whiles Figures 1.7 to 1.15 show the accessibility maps of all the services.

Table 1.12: Areas in Different Accessibility Zones in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District.

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

Source: KAPSDA, May, 2017

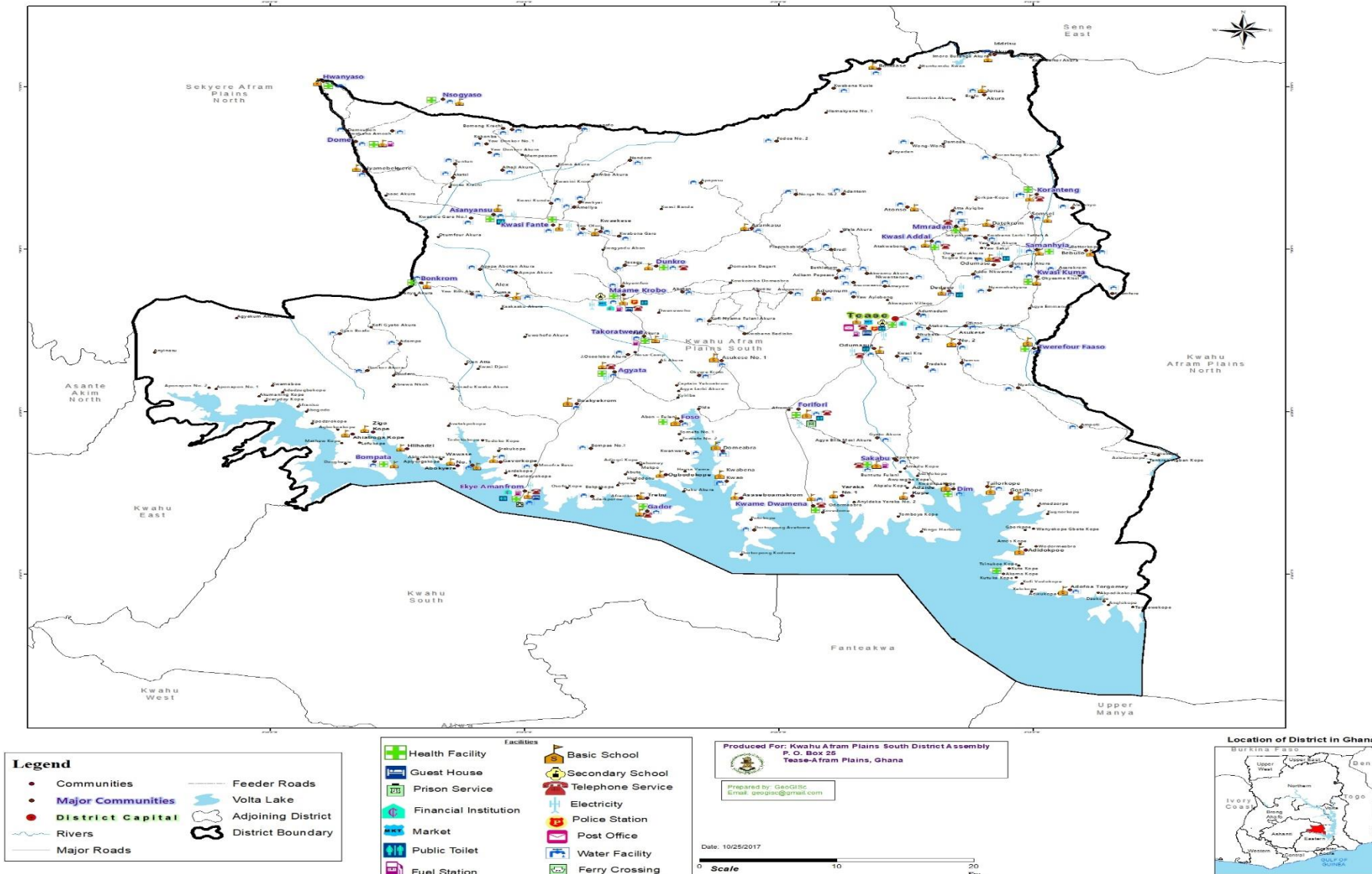
Table 1.12 indicates that accessibility to services in the District is low. This stems from the fact that a large area in the District (44.1%) has no or little access to these necessities. Communities such as Kwasi Kuma, Bonkrom, and Ghai Boafo have access to at least one of the services. Furthermore, only 14.8 percent of the area in the District have access to all the services considered. A major part of the District (73.7%) have no access to all the facilities.

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

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

Figure 1.7: Accessibility map of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District

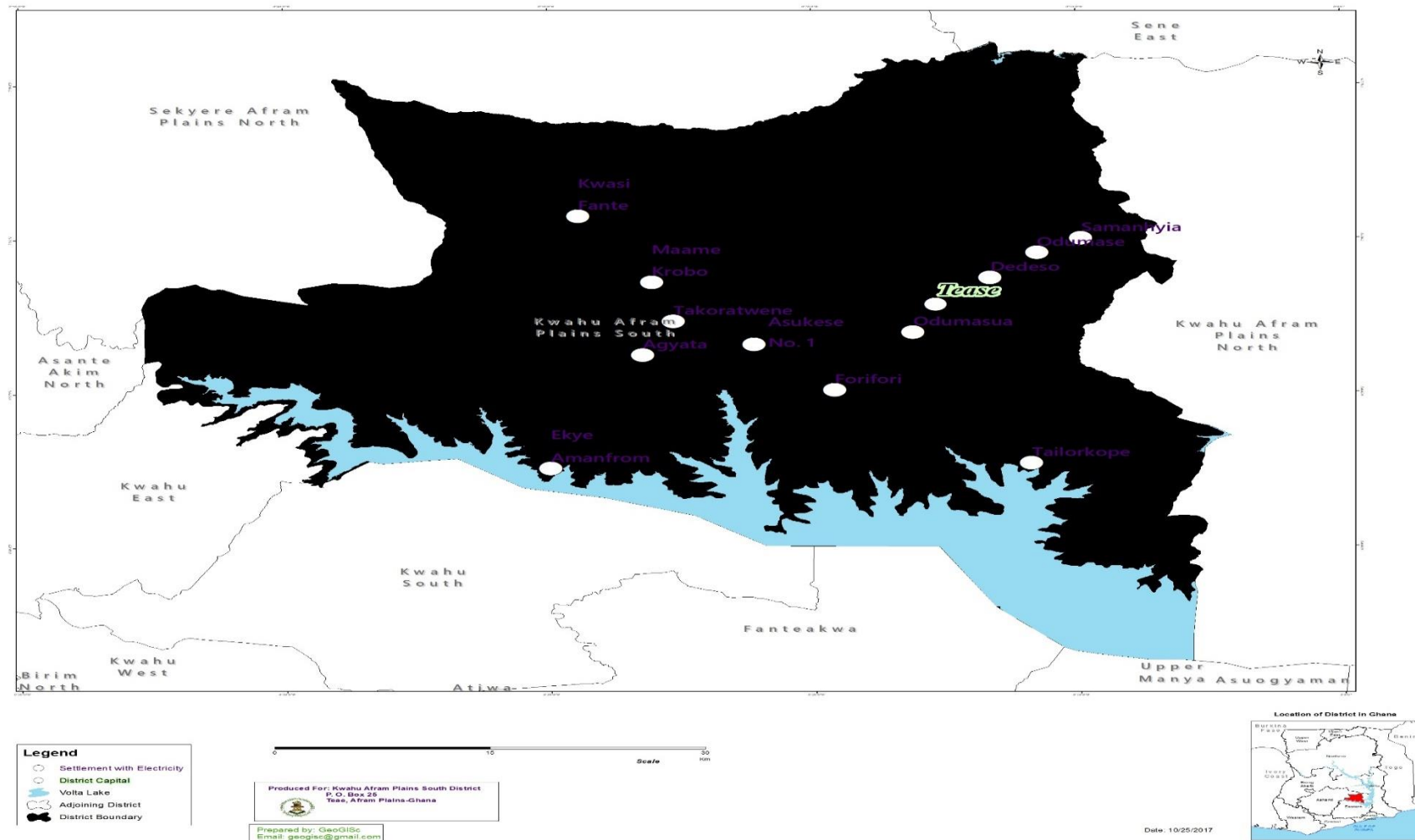
Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District, Ghana



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

Figure 1.8: Electricity Satus map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Electrification Status Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District, Ghana



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

1.9: Cultural and Social Structure

The District is typically a settler District with majority being migrants. Ewes constitute the highest, followed by the Kwahus, as well as tribes from the Northern extraction of the Country. However, the widely spoken language in the District is Twi.

Most of the people in the District are Christians (74.6%). There are also Muslims (11.6%) and traditionalists (3.9%) with only 9.1 percent of the population who do not belong to any religion in the District.

The Kwahu traditional council is the highest traditional authority in the District. The council is headed by Acheamfour Asiedu Agyemang III (Acting Okwahumanhene) who is resident at Abetifi. However, several sub-divisional chiefs operate within various traditional areas in the District. There are four traditional areas namely Pitiko, Bukuruwa, Abetifi and Nkwatia with their sub-chiefs who adjudicate minor cases within areas under their jurisdiction.

1.10: Governance of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Governance comprises the interaction between the formal institutions and those in civil society. It also refers to a process whereby elements in society wield power, authority, resources and influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public life and social uplift (South Africa National Party, 1996).

1. 10.1: Establishment

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (LI. 2045) in 2012. Under the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Assembly exercises deliberative and legislative functions in the District which created its mission statement “The overall development goal of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly is to provide an enabling environment to ensure a higher standard of living for the people of the District through the formulation and implementation of sound policies and programmes in support of human, agriculture development and infrastructure development by qualified and motivated staff. The Assembly is also enjoined by the National Development Planning (System) regulation LI 2232 to initiate the preparation of the District medium term Development Plan and its related budget, which is to serve as a development direction of the District. It is vested with the power to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the plan to enhance effective and efficient mobilization of human, physical and financial resources for development.

1. 10.2: The Administrative Structure of the District Assembly

The administrative structure of the District Assembly entails those administrative departments of the Assembly. These departments of the Assembly are responsible for the day to day activities of the District. The secretariat provides advisory services to the Executive Committee of the Assembly in the areas of planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District has 9 out of the 11 departments established by the provisions of the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936.

The following departments exist in the district:

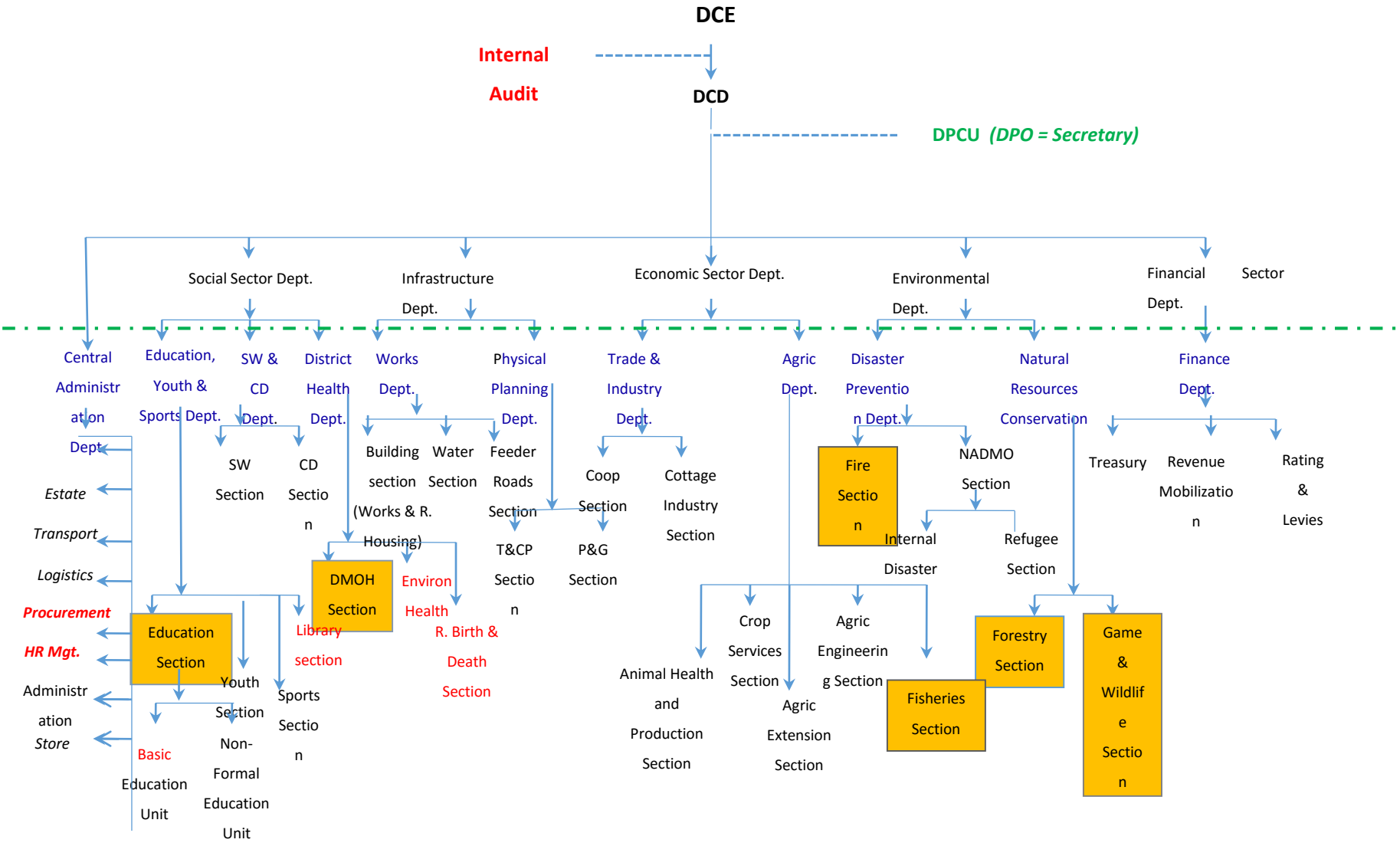
- Central Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Social development
- Works
- Physical Planning
- Agriculture
- Health
- Disaster Prevention

The following departments do not exist in the district:

- Trade and Industry
- Natural Resource Conservation

The existing organizational structure of the district is given in figure 1. 9

Figure 1.9: The Administrative Structure of the District Assembly



1.10.3: Political Structure of the District Assembly

The political structure of the Assembly places the District Assembly as the main institution about which every other institution revolves. The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the District level, which is made up of the following:

- i. District Assembly;
- ii. Town /Area Councils; and
- iii. Unit Committees

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly has Four (4) Area Councils (Tease, Forifori, Ekye- Amanfrom, and Samanhyia) and 90 Unit Committees. The Area Councils are partially functioning to support the Assembly in its development efforts. The Assembly is in the process to constructing permanent offices for the sub district structure to enable them perform their mandate effectively.

The Assembly is made up of District Chief Executive; thirty - nine (39) Assembly members of which twenty- Seven (27) or two thirds are elected by universal adult suffrage and twelve (12) or one-third are appointed by the President in consultation with the chiefs and interest groups in the district. The Member of Parliament in the district is an ex-officio member. The Assembly is chaired by a Presiding Member elected from among their rank.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of sub-committees. The executive functions are performed by the Executive Committee which is presided over by the District Chief Executive (DCE) and consists of not more than one-third of the total number of members of the Assembly, excluding the Presiding Member. It exercises its executive and co-coordinating functions of the Assembly through the five sub-committees that collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. The sub-committees are as follow:

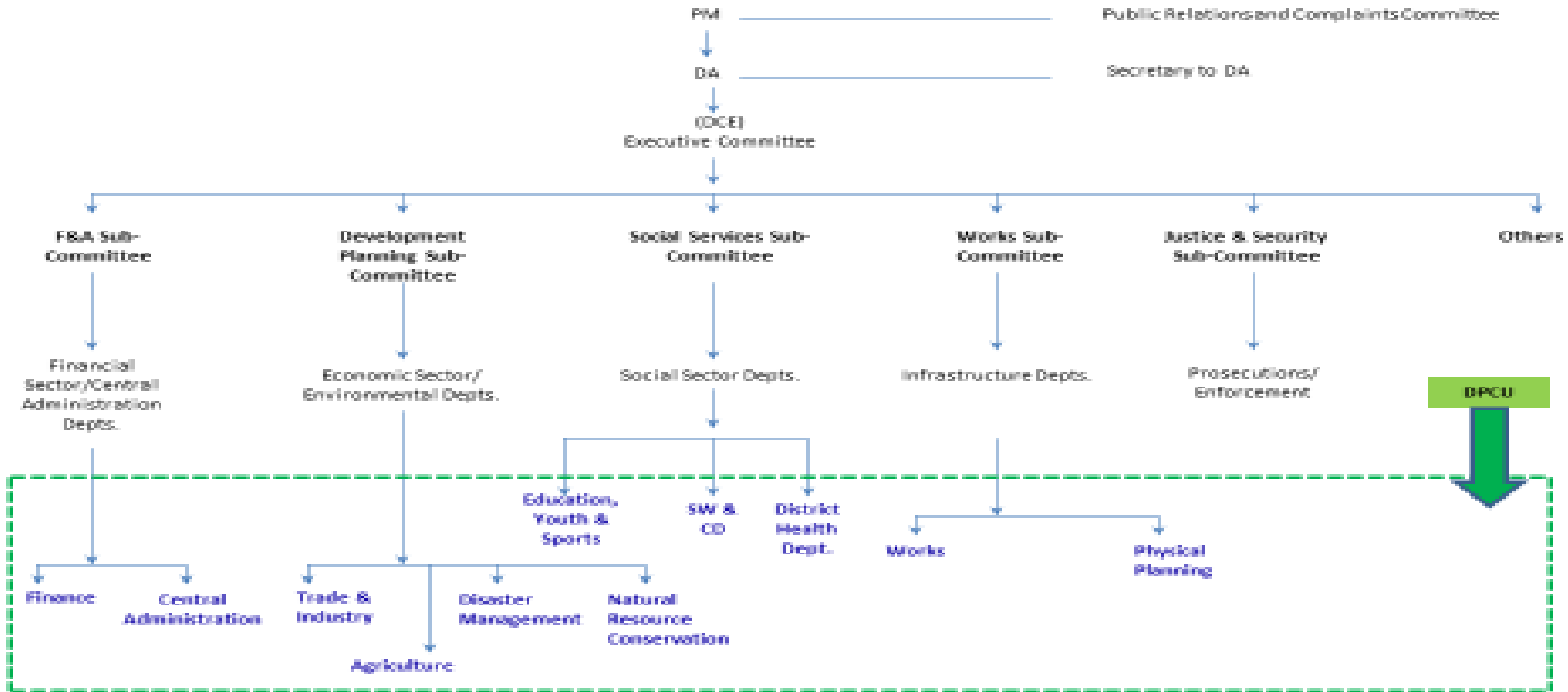
- Development Planning sub-committee;
- Social Services sub-committee
- Works sub-committee
- Finance and Administration sub-committee
- Justice and Security sub-committee

To ensure effective administration of the Assembly, the DCE is supported by a secretariat or central administration which is headed by the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who reports to the DCE and is in-charge of the day to day administration of the Assembly.

Figure 1.10 shows the organogram of the political structure of the district Assembly.





Figure 1: 10: Organogram of the Political Structure of the District Assembly

APPENDIX 1B
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM



1.11: Development Partners

The Assembly recognizes the enormous contribution of its development partners which includes the private sector, Donors and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Some of the Development partners and their areas of operation are listed as follows:

-  UNISEF - Education
-  PLAN GHANA - Health and Education
-  APDO - Water and Sanitation
-  World Vision International. - Education, HIV/AIDS, AGRIC

1.12 Community Participation

Community participation in decision making as well as issues towards contribution (in any form) towards developmental projects has been of prior concern as far as contemporary paradigm to community planning for development is concerned. Hence, key words such as ‘bottom-up’ planning ‘grass root participation’, ‘self-help’ projects are gaining increasing grounds in Local Level (Metropolitan, District and District Levels) Planning.

Table 1.13: Peoples Contribution to Development at the Community Level

Contribution to development	Total	Percentages
People who contribute to development	315	70.8
People who do not contribute to development	130	29.2
Total	445	100

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Field Survey, May, 2017

1.13: Security

The security situation in the District is relatively peaceful. The total police population in the district is 16 personnel with a police citizen ratio of 1: 9,056. This is woeful inadequate in a district which is bedevilled with Fulani menace and armed robbery on the ascendency. The security challenges being faced by the district is as a result of high unemployment rate, poor road network and the Fulani headsmen allowing their cattle to destroy farm crops which generates into conflict between the headsmen and farmers. The police are also faced with inadequate logistics such as vehicles for patrol and inadequate personnel.

There is also the existence of a prison camp in the district with a staff capacity of 76 officers and prison population of 160 inmates. The district has no fire service station. The district relies on the station at Kwahu Afram Plains North and this poses treat to agriculture farm lands in the district during the dry season where there is widespread fire outbreak.

1.14: Local economic development

The development of local economy is largely based on a policy framework that integrates issues of social, economic, physical dimensions as well as political dimensions aimed at securing the satisfaction of human needs, improvement in the quality of life of the people and the realisation of the district potentials to foster the development agenda of the country as a whole.

The local economic activities in the district is dominated mainly by small scale industrialists comprising gari processing, carpenters, and mechanics. About 97% of the entrepreneurs finance their businesses from their own sources. This constitutes a serious setback to expansion of the enterprises. Entrepreneurs also face the problem of transportation of produce to market centres due to the nature of most roads in the district and the ferry takes about 2 hours to cover the distance of 18 nautical miles on one engine. There is only one return trip a day, with scheduled commencement at 8.00 am and return journey starting at 2.00 pm.

To be able to improve on the local economic development in the district, the District Assembly has put in the following interim measures:

1. The District Assembly has acquired a one-mile square land and is in the process of registering the land to be developed into an industrial area in order to attract investors to the area;
2. Create an Artisan village at Tease. There will also be a public private partnership agreement to develop restaurant, guest houses and hostels.

1.15: Economy of Kwahu Afram Plains South District.

The economy of the District considers the structure of the district economy, household income and expenditure, major economic activities the revenue and expenditure performance of the Kwahu Afram Plans South District Assembly. Detailed analysis of the economy of the District is considered to determine and establish the economic situation as basis for intervention measures in the District's economy.

1.15.1: Occupational Distribution

The 2010 PHC defines occupation as economic activity that individuals engage in to earn a living in cash or in kind. Table 1.2 shows the analysis of the employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It indicates that 77.2 percent of the working population are the skilled agricultural forestry workers and fishery worker's occupation. The group forms the largest occupation in the district.

However, there are variations in the occupational pattern in the district with high percentage of male population (86.3%) is engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries as compared to females (65.6%). On the other hand, more females (17.5%) are engaged in craft and related trade work

than their male counterparts (4.2%). Apart from the two dominant occupational sectors mentioned from table 4.3, the remaining occupational sectors employ less than two percent of the population.

Table 1.14: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Sector	Total	Percent	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	53637	77.2	33619	86.3	20,018	65.6
Craft and related trades workers	6975	10.0	1631	4.2	5,343	17.5
Service and sales workers	5047	7.2	1125	2.9	3922	12.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1230	1.8	153	0.4	78	0.3
Total	69476	96.2	38950	93.8	30526	96.2

Source: Projections from 2010 Population and Housing Census, KAPSDA, May, 2017

1.15.2 Employed Population

With reference to the 2010 PHC, figures, the district has a projected employed population of 69,476 engaged in the industrial sector. Table 1. 14 shows the analysis of projected employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex in the District. It indicates that 76.3 percent of the working population are agricultural forestry and fishery workers as represented in table 1.15 below.

Table 1.15: Projected Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Occupation and Sex

Industry	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture forestry and fishing	53015	76.3	33176	85.2	19839	65
Mining and quarrying	44	0.1	28	0.1	16	0.1
Manufacturing	5615	8.1	1219	3.1	4396	14.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4937	7.1	1545	4	3392	11.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1292	1.9	141	0.4	1151	3.8
Education	823	1.2	593	1.5	230	0.8
Total	69476		38950		30526	0.8

Source: Projections from 2010 Population and Housing Census, KAPSDA, May, 2017

However, there are variations in the employment pattern in the district with high percentage of male population (85.2%) engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries as compared to females (65%). On the other hand, more females (14.4%) are into manufacturing works than their male counterparts (3.1%). Apart from the two dominant employment industries mentioned from table 1.15 above, the remaining are minor employment avenues employing less than two percent of the population.

1.15.3: Labour Force and Dependency Ratio

According to the 2010PHC, the District has about 54.1 percent of its population falling within the economically active (i.e. 15-64) with a dependency ratio of 79 percent for urban population and 86.6 percent for the rural population. This implies that one person in the economically active population is taking care of at least 85 people in the economically not active population (0-15 years and 65+ years).

1.15.4: Commodity flow

Kwahu Afram Plains South District engages in the exchange of goods and services within and outside the District. Here, consideration is made to merchandised trade (trade in visible goods). The types of goods that flow within and outside the District are classified as agricultural and industrial goods. Tease, Maamekrobo, Ekye Amanfrom, Dome and Foroifori are the major market centres in the District. Maame krobo serves as a commercial hub in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District and thus attracts a large quantity of goods. A day's volume of trade for Maame Krobo is shown in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16: A day's Volume of trade in Maame krobo

Type of goods	Exogenous		Endogenous		Total (Gh¢)	Percentage
	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)	Inflow (Gh¢)	Outflow (Gh¢)		
Agricultural goods	19293	12993	6792	9851	41525	70.66
Industrial goods	17456	10896	1225	3468	40449	29.34
Total	36749	23889	8017	13319	81974	100
	44.83	29.14	9.78	16.25	100	

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2017

Table 1.16 indicates that Maame krobo trades in more agricultural commodities than industrial commodities. Agriculture goods constitute 70.66 percent of the total quantity of mechanised trade in a market day at Maame krobo. More goods from outside the Kwahu Afram Plains South District enter Tease. The major trade partners of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District include Fanteakwa, Kumasi, Accra, Kwahu South District, Asante Akim North and South, and others as

shown in Figures 1.11 and 1.12. Table 1.17 gives a summary of these trade partners and the types of goods they trade with the District.

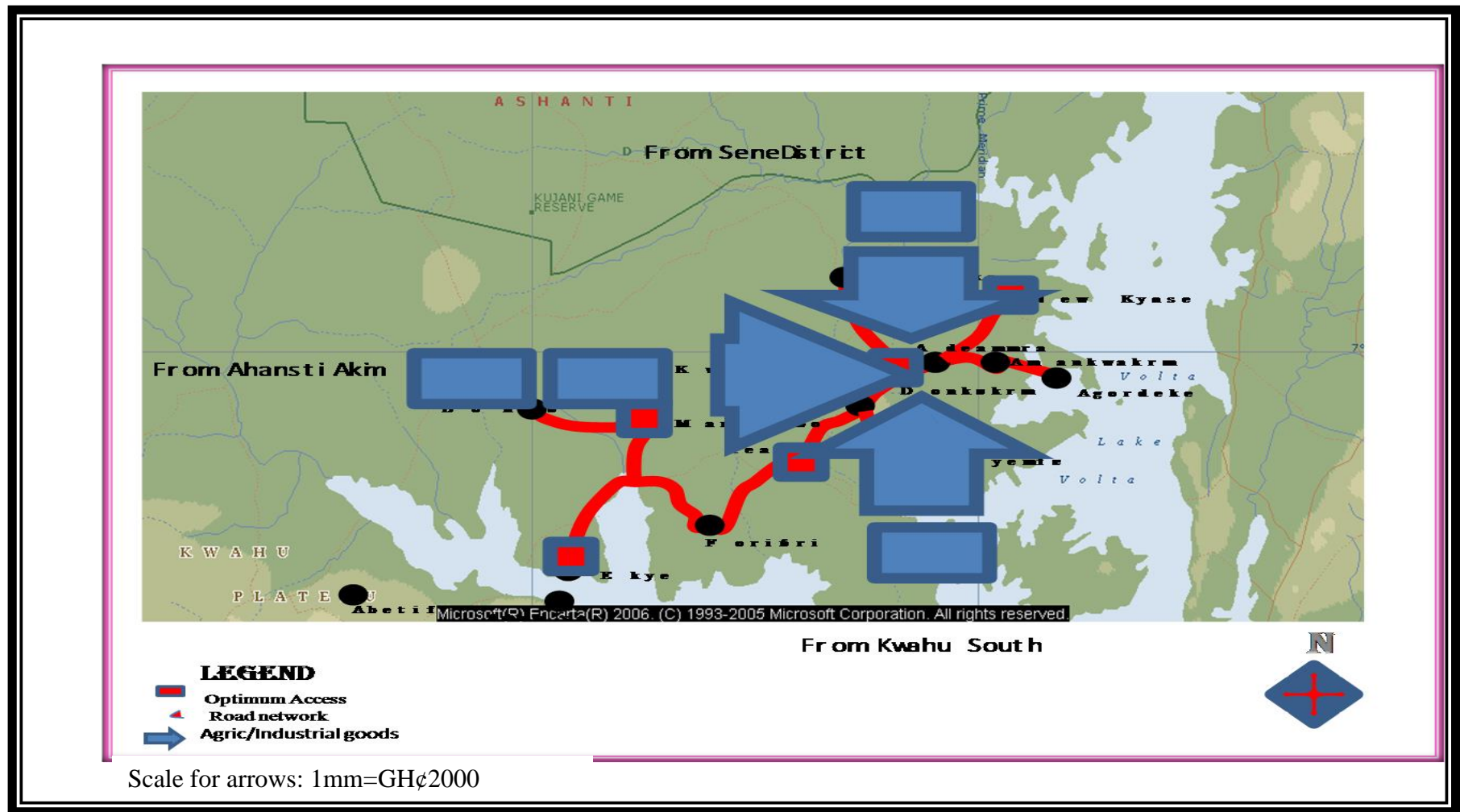
Table 1.17: Major Trade Partners of Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Major Trade partners	Trade	Types of commodities traded	
		Inflows	Outflows
Kumasi		Clothes & footwear, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,	Maize,yam,tubers,vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture
Accra		Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,	Tubers, vegetables, snails, fruits, maize
Kwahu South		Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others	Tubers, vegetables, eggs, plantains, snails, legumes, cereals, fruits, sculpture
Kwahu West		Clothes & footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others,	Maize, yam, Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture
Asante North	Akim	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others	Maize, yam, Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture
Asante South	Akim	Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others	Maize, yam, Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture
Birim North		Clothes&footwears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others	Maize, yam, Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture
East Akim		Clothes & foot wears, domestic goods, processed food, cosmetics, jewellery, others	Maize, yam, Tubers, vegetables, plantains, snails, , fruits, sculpture

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South Assembly, 2017

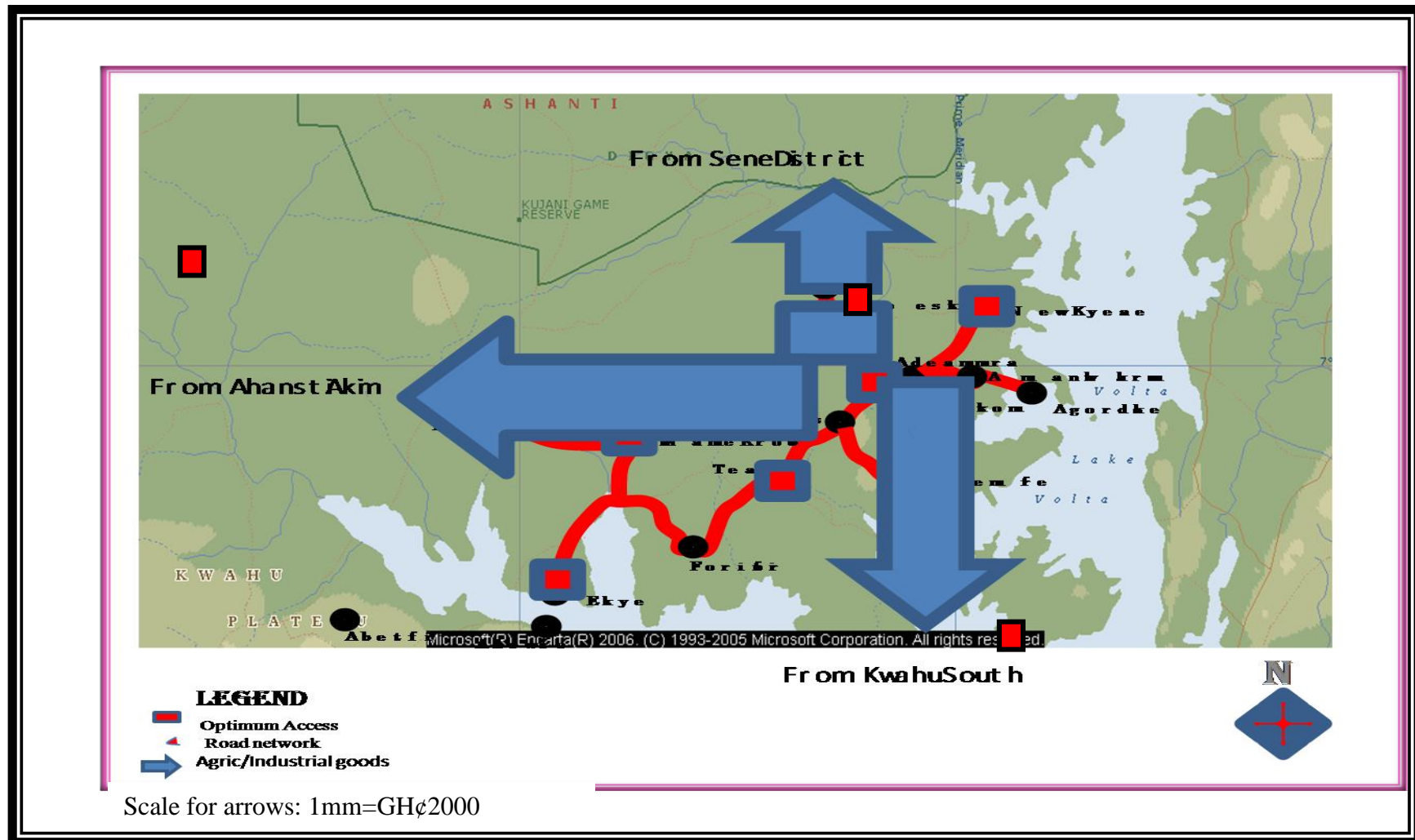
The above scenario indicates that with Maame krobo serving as a commercial hub between the various Districts, there is ready market for commodities in the District. Thus it is imperative to develop production centres to feed this trade hub.

Figure 1.11: Exogenous Inflow of Commodities into Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KAPSDA, 2014

Figure 1.12: Exogenous outflow of goods from the Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: Adapted from Town and Country Planning Department, KAPSDA, 2017

1.15.5. Food Security

It ensures that there is available, affordable, wholesome and nutritious food for all. Agriculture remains the major economic activity in Kwahu Afram Plains South District by virtue of its percentage employment, which is 77.4% of the total employed labour force. Agriculture is however divided into three major sub sectors- crop sub sectors, animal sub sectors and fishery sub sectors.

1.15.6 Crop sub- sector

About 90.1% of the farmers are into crop production. The favourable climatic conditions and the geo-physical characteristics of the area support intensive crop farming. These and other factors such as the availability of arable land account for the high crop production. Most of the food crops are grown mainly to be sold for income and the rest to be consumed by the family. There is high potential for tree crops such as cashew and oil palm but such crops have not been grown in large scale in the district.

1.15.7 Crops Cultivated

The major crops cultivated can be put into two categories:

- **Food crops:** maize, yam, plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and vegetables
- **Tree crops:** cashew, orange and oil palm

Rice cultivation:

Rice is planted in the district in small quantities in swampy areas. Much of this rice is consumed or sold between households and so never reaches the market. It is virtually ignored in all agricultural statistics, so its contribution to agricultural output remains unquantified.

However, the district has the potential to engage in large-scale high input rice variety projects that will depend on elaborate water-channelling, pumps and dams from the Afram river. This can be achieved through the introduction of new technologies with sufficient understanding of local farming systems to enable a successful transition to an alternative farming method.

1.15.8 Farming systems

There is also evidence of mixed farming since most of the farmers growing food crops also rear livestock and poultry either for domestic consumption or for income. Considering the farming systems, bush fallowing, which is a system whereby a land is left for a period of time to regain its fertility is being practiced by 48.5% of the farmers. The length of fallow period has been drastically reduced due to the growing population and the increasing demand for lands for uses

other than agriculture. Continuous cropping is practiced by about 45.5% of the farmers. This can result in the loss of soil fertility and adversely affect output levels if measures are not put in place to retain the soil fertility in the course of continuous cropping. The other 6% of the farmers practice crop rotation.

There are two main farming seasons in the District; from March – July and August – December for the major and minor seasons respectively. Maize, groundnut and cowpea are grown in the two seasons whilst yam, guinea corn and cassava are grown once in a year.

1.15.9 Mode of Land Acquisition

Land is vital in the development of agriculture and measures put in place to ensure effective administration of land resources go a long way to ensure agricultural development of a particular area. In a situation where land issues are fraught with problems, it invariably affects agricultural development in the area.

Land ownership in the District is basically vested in stools occupied by the chiefs who are the custodians. Farm lands in the District are obtained through lease, inherited/shared family property, share cropping, and seasonal rent and gifted. The table below explain the proportions of ownership.

Table 1.18: Land ownership

Source	Percentage (%)
Long Lease (bought)	17.4
Lease	32.4
Inherited	21.7
Shared Family Property	12.4
Doma Yen Kye (Sharecropping)	1.8
Gift	14.3
Total	100.0

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, April, 2017

1.15.10 Sizes of Farm

The size of a farm can be said to be a determinant of the total farm output. Due to the availability of large stretch of land and its suitability for various crops, farm sizes range between 2 acres and 200 acres. The current study on agricultural development in Kwahu Afram Plains South reveals that the area is suitable for mechanized and large scale commercial farming.

1.15.11 Major Crops and Output Level

Apart from the major crops below, other minor crops like vegetables such as Okro, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage and pepper are grown mostly as food supplements together with the crops

identified in the table below on the same piece of land. Table 1.19 gives a summary of the various crops and their output levels.

Table 1.19: Crops and their Output Level in Metric Tons per acre

CROP	ESTIMATED ARE (HA)	ESTIMATED YIELD (MT/HA)	PRODUCTION (MT)
Maize	26,702	3.05	78,311.80
Cassava	18,102.5	45.50	565,414.85
Pepper	5,576.8	-	-
Cowpea	1,173	-	-
Yam	17,775	18.57	312,477
Groundnut	8,216	-	-
Tiger nut	1,896	-	-

Source: MOFA, KAPSDA, April, 2017

1.15.12 Incidence of Pests and Diseases

The incidence of disease and pest on a particular farm largely affects the output produced. In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, the common crop diseases found in the area include maize streak; cassava mosaic; dumping off, wilt and rot, leaf curl and fruit drop in vegetables and pests such as termites, maize borers, rodents, nematodes and grass cutters.

1.15.13 Access to Extension Services

One key to rapid progress in rural areas depends on the introduction of new inputs and new techniques. It follows that some of the most important rural institutions are those responsible for speeding the transfer of these new techniques to the farmers. Extension services, as these institutions are usually called, provide the key link between the research laboratories or experimental farms and the rural population that must ultimately adopt what the laboratories develop. They advise farmers on new techniques of farming such as row planting, correct use of agro chemicals, improve crop varieties, planting material production and multiplication techniques, disease and pest surveillance, post-harvest handling and soil fertility improvement and management among others. The survey also indicated that a large majority of the farmers do not have access to the services of Agricultural Extension Agents. The extension officer-farmer ratio in the District is currently 1:4000. This situation has led to inadequacy of extension officers (the frontline officers) who assist farmers to address emerging problems and introduce them to new techniques. Concerning access to veterinary services for animal farmers, the picture is even worse. Over 70% of the farmers do not have access or use veterinary services.

1.15.14 Access to Credit

Financial accessibility by farmers is crucial to the development of agriculture in every agrarian economy. This is needed for the purchase of agricultural inputs for farming. Such inputs include agro chemicals, hiring of labour and buying improved planting materials. In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, the survey reveals that 85 percent of the farmers have no access to credit. This could be attributed to the lack of collateral, fear of taking loans and lack of information on available credit, absence of cooperatives and some others who are not interested in credit. It is however realized that, areas where the banks have been successful with loan disbursement are areas of group loan facilities. Farmers who do not have access to credit facilities or enough money to finance their farming activities will be compelled to produce on subsistence basis.

1.15.15 Storage of produce and post-harvest losses

For farmer to have the desire to produce more, there must be available storage facilities. The availability of storage facilities will help farmers to store crops which are not in high demand or that which are in excess. All other things being equal, with the hope of having a place to store produce, farmers can produce enough to meet production level. It can then not be denied that the availability of storage facilities increases farmers' morale to produce. However, 79 percent of the crop farmers do not have access to storage facilities. The 21 percent of farmers with access to storage facilities use store rooms, huts, sacks and cribs.

1.15.16 Marketing of Produce and Location of Market

Table 1.20. indicates that 71 percent of crop farmers sell their produce outside the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. The presence of ready market in the District (Tease, Mama Krobo, Dome, Kwesi Fanti, Ekye Amanfrom) serves as an incentive drawing farmers to sell their produce in the District. This ready market also aids in the prevention of post-harvest losses which would have occurred as a result of absence of storage facilities in the District.

Table 1. 20: Location of market

Location	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Within District	12,695	29
Outside District	31,080	71
Total	43,775	100

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, May 2017

The District's main markets are in Tease, Ekye Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo. Items traded in these markets include agricultural and non-agricultural goods.

1.15.17 Livestock and Animal Rearing Sub-Sector **Animals Reared**

Livestock production is an important sub-sector of agricultural. This is because it serves as a source of protein in the food we eat and as a source of revenue to those engaged in animal rearing. The very little attention paid to this sub-sector affects productivity hence, its low contribution to GDP. The survey reveals that, most of the farmers engaged in crop production are also into livestock production. Animal compositions in the District are as follows; Cattle 25 %, Sheep 15 %, Goat 40 %, Commercial Poultry 5 %, Pigs 10 %, Rabbit 2 %, and Grass cutter 3 % of the livestock in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District. Cattle production is average since only few farmers keep them and are kept in kraals during the night and herdsmen follow them to graze during the day time. Almost every household keeps local birds. Few pigs, ducks and grass cutters are also kept.

Fishery Sub Sector

There is great potential for fishery in the district due to large water bodies in the district. These water bodies can be used for inland fishing, cage culture and any other aquaculture activities.

Currently, there is significant number of people making use of the water bodies for fishing and transport as their livelihood.

1.15.18 Incidence of Pests and Diseases

Table 1.21 indicates that 33.3 percent of the livestock farmers complain of pest attacks, the remaining 66.6 percent have their animals being attacked by diseases of various kinds. The common pests affecting the animals include ticks and lice. The diseases on the other hand include foot and mouth disease, rabies, mange, newcastle, gumboro, and tuberculosis. The pests and diseases are mainly controlled by injection, Deworming and dipping. This increases the cost of production.

Table 1.21: Pests and Diseases

TYPE	NO. OF FARMERS	PERCENTAGE	MEANS OF CONTROL
Pest	374	33.3	Injection, Dipping
Diseases	748	66.7	Deworming, Dipping
Total	1,122	100	

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, May 2017

1.15.19 Access to Veterinary Services

It was realized from the survey that the activities of veterinary service have not impacted very much on animal rearing in the District. At the District level, there are very few veterinary officers responsible for all animal farmers in the District.

The survey revealed that the major sources of funding in the District can be categorised into three main sources. These are; farmers own resources (70%), Banks, NGO'S Government etc (15%), Friends, Relatives and Money lenders (15%).

1.15.20 Manufacturing Activities

The type of industrial activities in the District can be categorized based on their primary input or raw material and the kind of skill in the production process. The wood industry is visible even though not very vibrant. This includes sawmilling, carpentry and joinery, and woodcarving. These are medium and small scale production units.

Also of some significance are metal-based manufacturing enterprises that include welding and fabrication, steel bending, etc.

The industrial sector is very much dominated by informal micro agro-processing enterprise in the District's economy. Gari processing, oil palm extraction and fish processing are some of the main areas of employment and income generation, especially among women, within the industrial sector of the District. Small boat and canoe building as well as wood carving enterprises also exist.

1.15.21 Trading and Markets

As well-known with the Kwahus, buying and selling has been and is still their main occupation. Trading in a variety of commodities both on small and large scale basis is also predominant in the District. Trading activities take place periodically in a number of communities where mostly food stuff and other merchandise are sold.

The trading activities are supported by mini marts. The District has also provided markets to aid the business of farm produce. The District cannot boast of any well-developed market centre. However, plans are far advance to upgrade all the identifiable market centres to promote trading activities and revenue generation. There are a number of vibrant market centres which when developed to modern standards, will rake in substantial revenue for the Assembly. It should however be mentioned that all the major market centres are periodic receiving patronage only of

the stipulated market days. The major marketing centres in the District include: Tease, Ekye-Amanfrom, and Maame Krobo. However, none of these market centres can boast of any proper market facility. This makes investing in market infrastructure a potential avenue for the private sector. With Tease, the district capital, increasing in population and growing into a cosmopolitan area, investing in a Super Mart or super market is likely going to be lucrative.

1.16 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District Assembly

This section examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the District Assembly from the 2014 fiscal year to 2017 fiscal year. This is to aid improve the Assembly's financial management practices in order to generate and manage funds for the effective implementation of the District's 2018-2021 Medium-Term Framework.

1.16.1 Revenue Pattern of the District Assembly

There are two main sources of revenue for the District Assembly. These consist of Internally Generated Funds (IGF) and Externally Generated Revenue.

✚ Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is mainly made up of revenue collected from; lands, fees and fines, rates, license, rent, investment and miscellaneous. The internally generated funds are purposely used in funding recurrent expenditure incurred by the District Assembly since its amount is not substantial to be used to fund capital expenditure.

The performance of the IGF (in terms of its contribution to the Assembly's revenue base) has been 21.8 percent and 66.9 percent for the 2015 and 2016 fiscal years respectively. It is clearly shown that, the contribution of the IGF to the total revenue base for the over the years have been declining as a result poor revenue generation efforts by the Assembly. This has been as a result of inadequate logistics and remuneration for the staff of the Revenue Department to efficiently collect the various components of the IGF. In addition, supervision of effective collecting fees and fines, rates, rents and others is ineffective which leads to poor accountability practices on the part of the revenue collectors. There are a lot of revenue potentials particularly in the area of Property Rate, Business Operation Fees, Plot Registration, and Building Permits which the Assembly needs to explore in increasing the IGF.

✚ Externally Generated Revenue/Funds (EGF)

The EGF is accrued from both governmental and private (non-governmental) sources including; the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Funds (DDF),

Government of Ghana (GoG) Grants, and Donor Grants which are mostly project specific grants. The Assembly only gets to benefit from this Donor Grants when they are enrolled onto the projects the grants supports. This revenue source has been the major contributor to the Assembly's total revenue base.

Table 1.22: Revenue Pattern of the District Assembly

Source	2014		2015		2016	
DACF	926,755. 29		2,405,875. 02		2,558,119.98	
DDF	949,136. 54		431,770.00		922,820. 90	
IGF	376,472.16		418,000.92		329,818.68	
GOG GRANT	58,791.25		2,428.59		7,486.00	
TOTAL	2,311,155.24		3,258,074.53		3,818,245.56	

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, May, 2017

Expenses here are in two forms namely; recurrent and capital expenses. The recurrent expenses are made of; administration, service and miscellaneous items. The capital expenses are made as and when the need arises. These expenses mostly include construction works and other physical projects.

Recurrent and capital expenses have accounted for 31.3 percent and 68.7 percent respectively of the total expenditure for the fiscal years under consideration. Measures on prudent use of funds as well as necessary steps in reducing recurrent expenses (especially administrative expenses) is necessary in generating enough funds to undertake much capital-based projects to accelerate the development in the District.

Table 1.23: Expenditure Performance of the District Assembly

SOURCE	2014	2015	2016
DACF	677,542.41	1,733,496.38	3,113,245.92
IGF	377,016.51	416,306.64	330,041.26
GOG GRANT	58,791.25	2,428.59	7,486.00
DDF	964,170.03	431,770.00	1,092,301.10
TOTAL	2,077,520.20	2,584,001.61	4,543,074.28

1.16.2 Comparing the Revenue and Expenditure Patterns

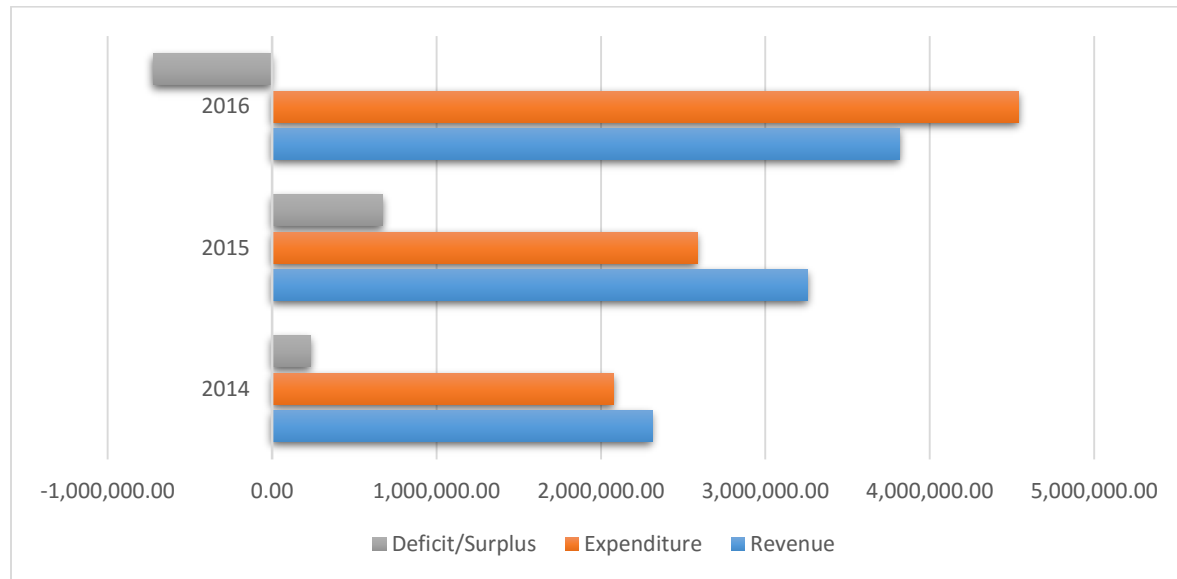
From figure 1.22, it can be realised that the revenue and expenditure pattern of Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly keeps on having surplus in each of the fiscal year 2014 and 2015 due to low spending nature of the Assembly in the District but in 2016 the expenditure outweighed the revenue this is due to the untimely released of external generated fund.

Table 1.24: Comparing the Revenue and Expenditure Patterns

ITEM	FISCAL YEARS		
	2014	2015	2016
Revenue	2,311,155.24	3,258,074.53	3,818,245.56
Expenditure	2,077,520.20	2,584,001.61	4,543,074.28
Deficit/Surplus	233,635.04	674,072.92	(724,828.72)

Source: KAPSDA MAY 2017

Figure 1.13: Revenue and Expenditure Patterns



Source: KAPSDA MAY 2017

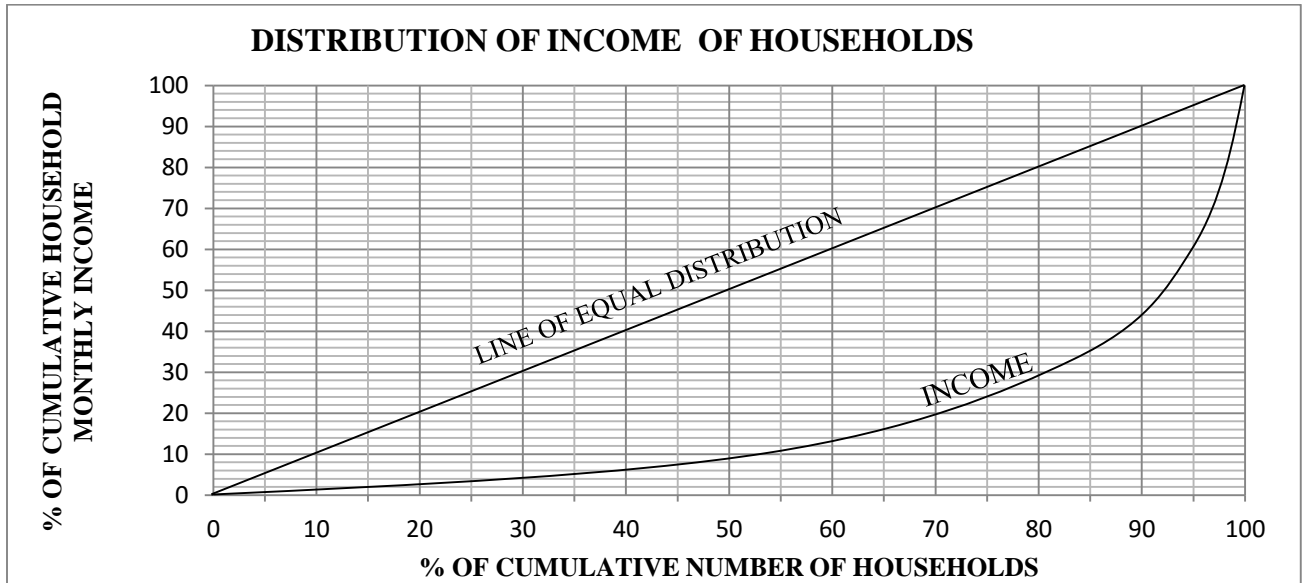
1.17 Income level and Poverty

Household Income

The distribution of income is unequal in the district. The Gini Concentration Ratio (which considers the extent of deviation of the income distribution line from the line of equal distribution – the inequality gap) is 0.61. This implies that, 61 percent of the households in the

District are poor. This indicates that incomes in the district are concentrated in the hands of a few of the residents of the district. The high proportion of the labour force (80percent) in agriculture which is subsistence in nature is a major determiner of this high inequality gap. Only few farmers engage in large scale commercial agriculture hence earn more.

Figure 1.14: Lorenz curve for Households’ Income Distribution



Source: KAPSDA District Field Survey, May 2014

The Lorenz curve in Figure 1.23 shows that income is skew distributed considering a concentration coefficient gradient of 0.23. By interpretation it could be deduced from fig.1.22 that a little over 73% of the total population have access to only 36% of the district’s income. The remaining 64% of the income is controlled by a handful of people (about 27%).

A critical look at the income distribution among the various economic actors shows that agriculture and service are the sectors with the highest income earners. It should be noted that the diagram takes into consideration both the low and high-income earners.

Levels of Poverty

The overall poverty index of the district is 38. It is 35 in the urban areas, while the rural areas have 39 as poverty index. Calculations from the Lorenz curve put income disparity at 0.61 or 61%. This indicates that poverty levels in the district is high and further steps should be taken to reduce current poverty levels in the district.

1.18 Education

The survey on education covered the educational characteristics and its implications for development. The District currently has Basic and Second Cycle Schools.

1.18.1 Enrolment Levels

From Table 1.25 and figure 1. 24 there has been a marginal increase in total enrolment in schools in the District. Total enrolment in 2016/2017 however, decreased marginally from 19096 to 18939.

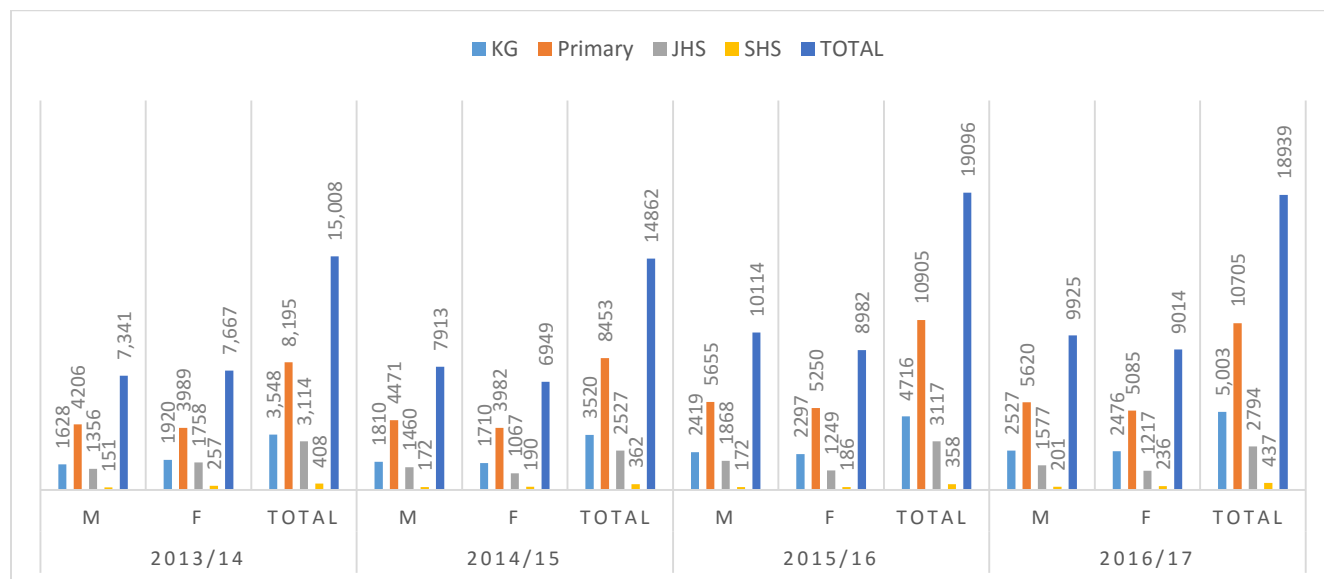
The above notwithstanding, the introduction of the Capitation Grant and the School Feeding Programme for basic schools nation-wide, are contributing factors to the increasing number of pupils in schools in the District. Pressure on existing educational infrastructure in the District is mounting with classrooms being overcrowded.

Table 1.25: Enrolment levels

Level	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KG	1628	1920	3,548	1810	1710	3520	2419	2297	4716	2527	2476	5,003
Primary	4206	3989	8,195	4471	3982	8453	5655	5250	10905	5620	5085	10705
JHS	1356	1758	3,114	1460	1067	2527	1868	1249	3117	1577	1217	2794
SHS	151	257	408	172	190	362	172	186	358	201	236	437
TOTAL	7,341	7,667	15,008	7913	6949	14862	10114	8982	19096	9925	9014	18939

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), May, 2017

Figure 1.15: School Enrolment at all levels



Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), May, 2017

1.18.2 Educational Facilities

There are currently 188 schools in the District with 154 being basic. Out of the basic schools we have in the district, 32 of them are J.H.S. The district has only two (2) Senior High Schools at Tease and Maame krobo. These educational facilities exist to train and equip the pupils to reach their maximum mental, physical and even emotional potentials. However, the increasing numbers in population without the establishment of more educational facilities have gradually led to more schools operating under trees and dilapidated classroom blocks. This has created a development gap in the attainment of high educational standards in the District.

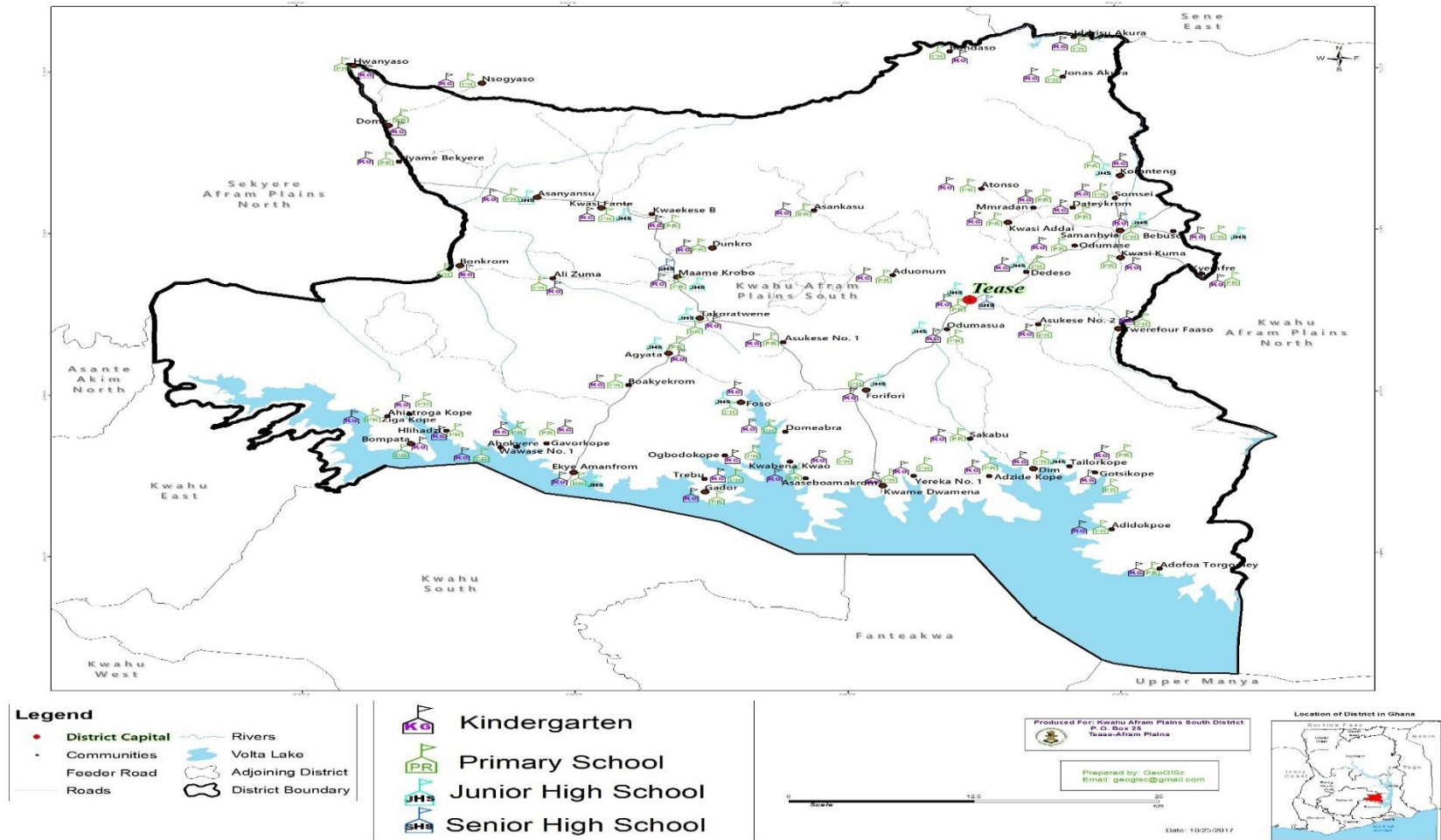
Table 1.26: Number of Educational Facilities

SCHOOL	NUMBER		TOTAL
	Public	Private	
Kindergarten	65	13	78
Primary	64	12	76
JHS	24	8	32
SHS	2	0	2
Technical/Vocational	0	-	0
TOTAL	155	33	188

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), May 2017

Figure 1.16: Education Facility Map of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Education Facility Map, Kwahu Afram Plains South District-Ghana



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

1.18.3 Teacher – Pupil Ration in the District

From Table 1.27, teacher-pupil ratio for the primary schools in the District was 1:32, 1:42 and 1:41 for the 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 academic years respectively. That of the Junior High Schools in the District stands at 1:17, 1:20 and 1:18 for the 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 academic years respectively. In effect, the gross teacher-pupil ratio for the District has also been seen to be increasing per every academic year; 6:89, 6:92 and 7:99 for the 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 academic years respectively. This phenomenon can simply be explained in terms of the proportionate increase in the number of students enrolled in schools yearly as compared to the limited number of teachers trained and employed.

Table 1.27: Teacher-Pupil Ratio

LEVEL	2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/17
Primary	1:41	1:32	1:42	1:41
JHS	1:19	1:17	1:20	1:18
SHS	1:16	4:30	4:30	5:40
GROSS RATIO	1:76	6:89	6:92	7:99

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), April, 2017

Table 1.28: Number of Teachers

SCHOOL	NUMBER		TOTAL
	Trained	Untrained	
Primary	259	170	429
JHS	156	37	193
SHS	34	19	53
Vocational	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-
TOTAL	449	226	675

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), May 2017

1.18.4 Gender Participation Rate

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary level for 2014/15 was 0.94, and 0.95 showing an incensement in each academic year respectively in the District where as the Gender Parity Index was 1.07 and 1.8 at the Junior High Schools in the District. At the Senior High School Level, the GPI for the 2014/2015 was 0.7 whiles the 2015/16 was 0.8 indicating an increase in the academic year. This implies that the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates was 0.7. The enrolment rate for boys at the SHS was higher than that of the females in the 2012/2013 academic year. This is primarily the case due to simple yet complex reasons such as teenage pregnancies and other socio-cultural factors which forces girls to drop-out of schools especially at the higher educational level (such as the SHS).

Table 1.29: Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Level	2013/14	2014/2015	2015/2016
Primary	0.95	0.94	0.95
JHS	1.08	1.07	1.08
SHS	0.7	0.8	0.7

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), April, 2017

1.18.5 BECE Performance

Performance in the BECE has been a major determinant of the quality of education offered in every locality in Ghana. This to a greater extent reflects the quality and the number of educational facilities and staff available in the district.

Table 1.30 shows that the percentage of pupils who passed in all subjects in the BECE. This has increased from 78.8% in 2015 to 89% in 2016. The total males who passed in all subjects were 90% and the total females who passed were 80% in 2016. Adequate supply of the needed educational facilities through effective supervision of staff and students contributed to the increase in performance of 2015/2016 academic years.

Table 1.30: BECE Performance

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSES (%)		NUMBER OF FAILS (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2013/14	57.5	52.5	42.5	47.4
2014/15	81	75	19	25
2015/16	89.7	87.7	10.3	12.3

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), April 2017

Table 1.31: Subject Grades/Student Performance in the various subjects

S/N	SUBJECT	NO. OF CANDIDATE OBTAINING GRADES 1-3			NO. OF CANDIDATES OBTAINING GRADES 4-6			OVERALL TOTAL FOR GRADES 1-6			% PASS
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
1	English Language	51	34	85	234	203	437	285	237	522	70%
2	Social Studies	111	80	191	243	210	453	354	290	644	87%
3	Religious & Moral Education	20	8	28	266	216	482	286	224	510	69%
4	Mathematics	116	78	194	234	208	442	350	286	636	85%
5	Integrated Science	82	42	124	308	268	576	390	310	700	94%
6	Basic Design & Technology	63	42	105	250	224	474	313	266	579	78%
7	Ghanaian Language	57	30	87	295	255	550	352	285	637	86%
8	ICT	138	118	256	196	150	346	334	268	602	81%
9	French	8	4	12	54	41	95	62	45	107	100%

Source: Ghana Education Service (Kwahu Afram Plains South District), April 2017

From the table above, 107 students who undertook French subject scored 100% which was the highest in the history of French results in the District. 70% of the students passed in English Language with 285 being Boys and 237 being Girls. 87% of the students passed in Social Studies having scored a grade from 1-6. The performance of Mathematics increased to 85% as compared to the previous years'. 510 students passed in Religious and Moral Education, that is, 286 Boys and 224 Girls. The Integrated Science was the second best performed subject in 2016 BECE results, recording a percentage of 94%; that is 390 Boys and 310 Girls. 86% of the students passed in Ghanaian Language while 81% passed in ICT. Much effort (especially from the District Assembly, Education Directorate and development partners) is needed to equip teachers with the required training and logistics to teach the pupils (with much attention on the female pupils) in these core and important subjects. STME clinics for the female pupils should be given the needed attention (in terms of technical and logistical support) to help the female pupils develop interest in science and technology.

1.18.6 Literacy Levels

Literacy plays an important role in the socio-economic development of every society. Literacy here refers to the total population of a given area who can read, write and solve problems at any level of life. Hence, high literate population gives an indication of a high public understanding and contribution in the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and projects in the society. Table 1.32 gives summary of literacy levels by sex of the district. Nearly half of the population of the district are illiterate.

Table 1.32: Literacy Levels by Sex

Literacy Level	Male		Female		Total	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Literate	25560	33%	18330	24%	43,890	55%
Illiterate	16642	22%	16358	21%	33000	45%
Total	42202	55%	45%	45%	76890	100.00

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Field Survey, April, 2017

1.19 Health

For the human resource to contribute effectively towards the development of any geographical entity, the health status of its human resource base should be assessed. When the health of a

population improves, the community can produce more with any given combination of skills, physical, capital and technological knowledge growth sectors such as agriculture, industry among others. It is based on this that the health facilities, their spatial distribution, staffing, nutrition, immunization programmes and incidence of maternal and infant health problems are provided for a given town or community in order to have healthy life for improved productivity.

In line with the districts overall vision of excellence in disease prevention and promoting good health of the people there has been a remarkable improvement in most of the key indicators of the various health delivery programmes within the past four years. Significant among these are the Disease Control and Surveillance program, Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Safe motherhood, School Health Services, Nutrition activities and HIV/AIDS programs.

1.19.1 Health Delivery Systems

The health delivery system of the District consists of thirty- eight (38) demarcated CHPs zones of which sixteen (16) are currently functional, four (4) functional CHPS Compound seven (7) health centres and a private Clinic. The district has no hospital.

The only private clinic in the district capital which serves as the Health Centre, has a 13-bed ward and an Emergency Ward, Medical laboratory, Pharmacy Department and Out-Patients Department.

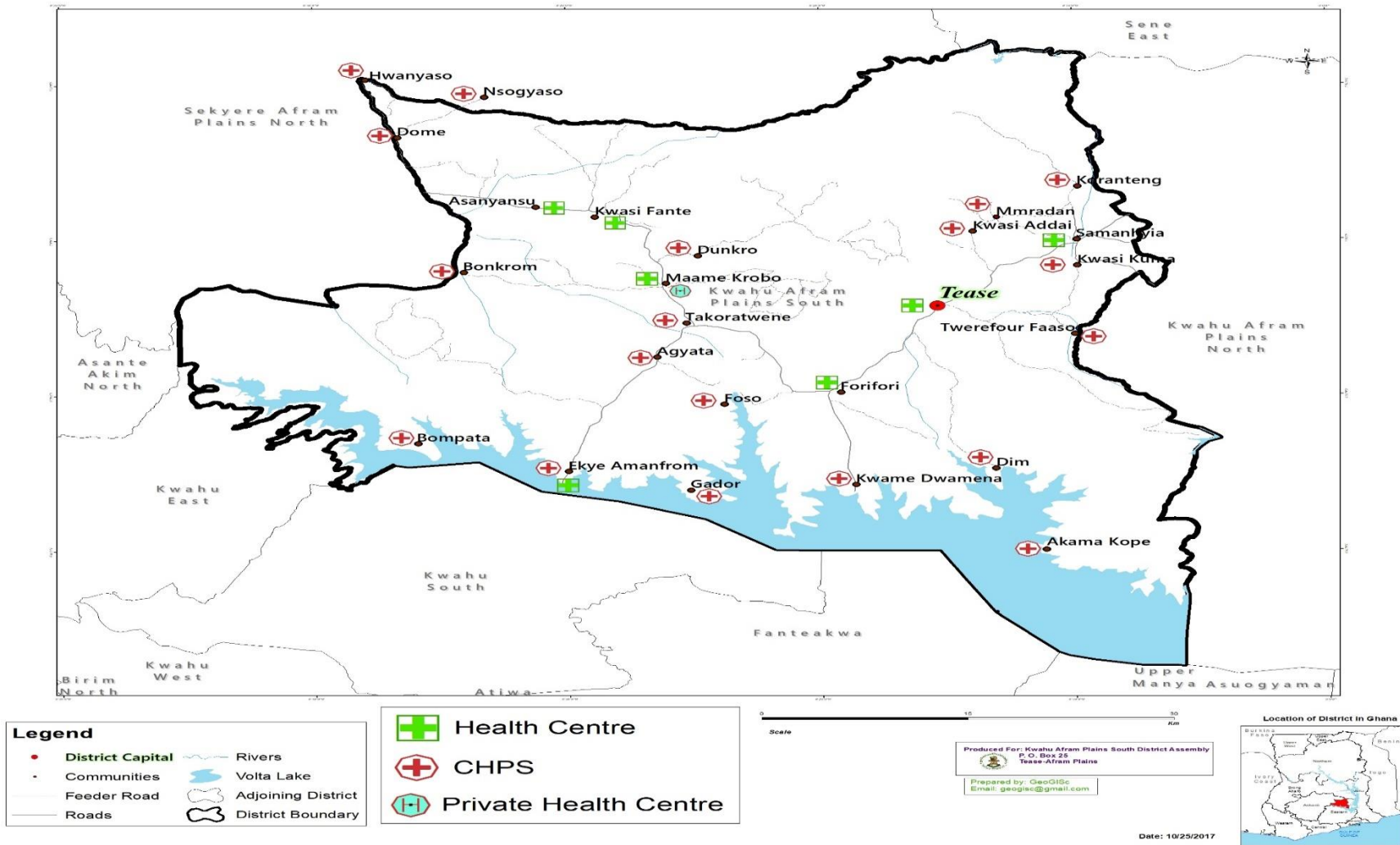
The district has only four (4) medical assistant, sixty- two (62) nurses of all categories, 8 Midwives and four (4) community resident nurses (CHOs). The District has no Doctor. The Nurse - Population ratio is also relatively unfavourable (1:1,435) which is way higher than the national average of 1:900.

The major problems facing the health delivery system in the district are;

- Poor environmental sanitation.
- Inadequate supply of potable water in most rural communities.
- Poor road network and difficulty accessing island communities which hinders easy access to health care service
- Inadequate skilled and professional staff (Mid Wives Physician Assistants Laboratory Technician)
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate infrastructure (Office – DHMT, residential, CHIPS compounds)
- Inadequate means of transport (vehicles, motor bikes engine boats, etc.)
- Inadequate working equipment and instrument

Figure 1.17: Health Facility Map of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District

Health Facility Map, Kwahu Afram Plains South District-Ghana



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

1.19.2 Health Services to the General Population

The Health Sector in the District performs many functions apart from the routine medical care given to patients. Other services provided includes: sensitization of people on current health issues, organization of counselling section for people on various issues such as reproductive health care, HIV and general hygiene. Table 1.33 shows the specific health services offered at the District in general.

Table 1.33: Health Services to the General Public

SERVICES	DESCRIPTON
Family Planning	Counselling of people on the use of various method of family planning.
Sexual Reproductive Health Campaign	Advices patients, Adolescent and people on sexual health
Laboratory Services and Diagnosis	Research and diagnosis into human health
Surgical Operation	Not available
Pharmaceutical Services	Drug Dispensing
Guidance and Counselling	Counselling on family planning issues and HIV/AIDs
Others	Maternal health care, immunization and outreach programmes.

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Field Survey, April, 2017

The inadequacy of health facilities within the various settlements in the district have resulted in most of the people in the district patronizing health service outside the settlements in which they live and in other nearby districts. About 59.9 percent of the population patronize health facilities outside the settlement they live whilst the other 40.1 percent patronize health facilities within the settlement they live.

The type of health facility highly patronized within the Kwahu Afram Plains South District is the Clinic constituting about 67.6 percent. Other health facilities, Health Post, Traditional Healers, Maternity Homes and drug store constitute 27.95 percent, 1.0 percent, 0.7 percent, 0.5 percent, and 2.3 percent respectively. The average cost per visit is about 90,000. Looking at the high cost per visit, the health insurance scheme is a vital intervention to improve the health status of the people thus the need to intensify education to increase awareness and patronage. The average distance travelled by the inhabitants of the District to the health facilities is about 3.7 km whilst the average travel time is about 42.8 minutes.

About 80.3 percent of the population patronize public health facilities whilst the other 19.7 percent patronize private health facilities. Those who patronize public health facilities gave the reason as low cost and proximity whilst those who patronize private health facilities gave their reason to be the high quality of service rendered to them.

The study revealed that about 0.7% visit daily which may be due to the fact that their cases demand daily check-ups, 1.3 % visits weekly, 5.3 % visit monthly, 4 % visit annually and 88.7 % visit occasionally. This implies that most of the people in the District do not patronize health facilities regularly. This can affect the health status of the people since there is the need to undergo regular check-ups even if one is not sick. There is therefore the need to undertake public education in the District on the need to go for regular check-ups.

According to the survey, some problems associated with the use of health facilities in the District include long queues, poor attitude of staff towards patient, high cost, long distance and inadequate health personnel constituting 35.5 %, 11.5 %, 38 %, 9.4 %, 5.6 % respectively. High cost of attendance is the dominant problem and could be a reason why people only visit these health facilities occasionally. This implies that even though the people might be sick or have health problem, they only visit when their situation gets worse. The effective implementation of the NHIS can also help improve hospital attendance.

The means of transportation to these health facilities are either by vehicle, by bicycle or on foot. However, the use of vehicle dominates with 65 % of the people using vehicle as the means of transport indicating that most of the people either travel to communities outside their communities but within the District or outside the District which could also account for the reason why about 88.7 % visit health facilities occasionally. These could also account for the problem of high cost associated with the use of health facility. This implies that some communities lack health facilities and its' indigenes have to travel long distance to receive medical attention.

1.19.3 Reproductive Health and Population Management

The District Health Directorate has a special unit for counselling on reproductive health to the youth as well as adults. Other duty performed by the unit is assisting families on managing household size. The major aim of the unit is to ensure that the outgrowing population in the District slows down to meet the rate of provision of social and economic infrastructure in the

District. Currently the population growth rate in the Districts is 3.2percent. Without the matching increase in infrastructure over the years, this rate is outstripping the rate at which infrastructure is provided in the District and hence pressure on the existing infrastructure. Due to the high population growth rate, the District has a very high youthful economically active age (people between the ages of 15-64). This group of people constitute 66.1% of the total population in the District.

With respect to family planning in the District, the participation rate from the survey conducted is 13.9% for both male and females. The major family planning methods used in the District include condom use, pills, natural methods (such as withdrawal and safe periods) and ingestion. Among these methods, condom use is the most patronised (71.9% of households). This is largely attributed to the relative low cost and ease of getting condoms. However, condoms have been examined to be a less than 100 percent means of preventing pregnancy. In other words, one can still get pregnant even if condom(s) is/are used for sex. The implication is that; the population of the d District still stands the chance of increasing if much effective measures (other than only condom use) are not put in place to control child birth.

Table 1.34: Methods of Birth Control in the District

METHOD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Condom	19,707	71.9
Pills	4,276	15.6
Natural	3097	11.3
Ingestion	247	0.9
Others	82	0.3
Total Households	27,409	100.0

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Field Survey, April, 2017

1.19.4 Causes of Admission to Health Facilities

On the occurrence of diseases in the District, Malaria is the highest reported case with 1561 cases constituting 25.5 percent of all reported cases and Pneumonia being the least cause of admission which is less than 1 percent of all reported cases.

Table 1.35 Top Ten causes of OPD Attendance in the District, 2016

No.	Diseases	Number of cases	Percentage (%)
1	Malaria	30224	41.2
2	URTI	11809	16.1
3	Diarrhoea diseases	5677	7.7
4	Anaemia	3908	5.3
5	Rheumatism & joint pains	3808	5.3
6	Skin Diseases	3050	4.2
7	Intestinal worms	3171	4.3
8	Acute Eye Infection	949	1.3
9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	638	0.9
10	Pneumonia	594	0.8
All others		9459	12.9
Total		73337	100.0

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Health Service, 2017

Table 1.36: OPD Cases on Malaria

MALARIA CASES	OPD CASES			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
UNDER 5	18,474	14,046	13,898	18,431
ABOVE 5	31,957	22,204	21,163	11,306
PREGNANCY	866	589	802	487
TOTAL	51,297	36,839	35,863	30,224

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains District Health Directorate, MAY 2017

Incidence of malaria increased from 13,898 (2015) to 18,474(2016) for children under 5 whiles it reduced drastically for person above years from 21,163 (2015) to 11,306 2016

1.19.5 People Living with HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS affected people are considered vulnerable since they are mostly marginalized against and do not have equal access to social services. As at 2017, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the District was 1.3 percent.

In spite of the above, some interventions put in place by the District Assembly have entailed the following:

- ❖ Implementation of preventive activities in many communities in the District;
- ❖ Implementation of PLAC methodology in the District; and
- ❖ Detailed campaign against the spread of the disease in many communities in the District
- ❖ Preparation of HIV/AIDS plan.

About 99 % of the people in the District are aware of the dreadful or deadly disease HIV/AIDS whilst only 1 % claims they are not aware. This will help in educating the people on the prevention of the disease.

The survey revealed that about 85.2 % of the people know that the disease is transmitted through unprotected sex, 13.5 % know that it can be gotten through blood transfusion, 0.7 % also thinks it is a spiritual disease and 0.7 % also are aware that the disease is transmitted though usage of sharp objects already used by affected person.

Since awareness rate is high and knowledge of mode of transmission also high prevention would definitely be high as well. About 94.3 % claims they are doing something to prevent the disease whilst 5.7 % also claims they are doing nothing to prevent the disease. This is high which means that 5.7 % must also be educated to know the need to prevent the disease.

Finally, the survey revealed that about 6.7 % use abstinence as a means of prevention of the disease, 83.5 % also use contraceptives as a means of preventing the disease, 6.3 % rely on faithfulness to their partners to prevent the disease and 3.5 % avoid the use of sharp objects used by other people to prevent the disease.

Table 1.37: Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Indicators	2016
Registrants	2,156
Pre-test information	1942
Tested	787
HIV positive	5
Receiving post-test counselling	787
Retested positive at 34 weeks	
Tested for syphilis	1274
Tested positive for syphilis	5
Treated for syphilis	

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Health Service, 2017

Some of the measures being taking by the directorate to improve upon the health status of the people in the District include;

- ✚ Collaborate with the District Assembly, Ministry of Health and Traditional Authorities to improve on geographical and financial access to health service
- ✚ Expand and improve on health infrastructure
- ✚ Use Community Based Planning and Service (CHIPS) to scale up Essential and Primary Health Service to deprived and hard to reach areas.
- ✚ Improve financial access to health services through promotion of District Wide Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
- ✚ Strengthen Preventive and Primitives Health service in all communities in the District
- ✚ Ensure easy access to Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care in the District
- ✚ Implement all relevant Government Health Policies at the District.

The relationship between the directorate and the Ministry of Health, in the area of the development of health system in the District include;

- ✚ The Ministry provides policy guideline for the operation of the Directorate
- ✚ The Ministry has supervisory role at the District Health Directorate
- ✚ The Directorate is accountable to the Ministry through the Regional Health Directorate and National level of Ghana health Service
- ✚ The Directorate receives support from the Ministry to improve on
 - a. Infrastructure and other capital intensive projects
 - b. Staff recruitment and payment of salaries
 - c. Further development of staff through sponsorship for further courses

1.20 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Inadequate ICT facilities in the district have been a major cause of concern. Available ICT centres are only situated at the Tease, the district capital and Maame Krobo. They are mostly not freely accessible to the youth. In the medium term the Assembly plans to place more emphasis on ICT education particularly at the basic education level. In this regard a policy of adding an ICT centre to all new educational infrastructures in the district is to be adopted. Within the plan period ICT centres will be provided in selected cluster of schools. The facilities will be centrally located to serve basic schools within designated areas.

1.21 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection: Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability connotes people in a given local setting, who are most likely to fall through the cracks of regular programmes, policies and traditional safety nets and therefore need to be given special attention when programmes and policies are designed and implemented (Anne Kielland and the World Bank's OVC Thematic Group, 2004). For the purpose of this study however, vulnerability in the Kwahu Afram Plains District would consider all but not limited to the following: Orphans; Child abuse and victims of abuse; Child trafficking; Child poverty; People in disaster prone zones; Risks and shocks; Persons with disabilities; and Child labour.

In the Kwahu Afram Plains South District, the vulnerable and excluded include the disabled, the aged, rural women and children, peasant farmers, people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and street children. Peasant farmers are the most vulnerable of all farmers especially the majority who depend on rainfall for production. This situation, coupled with the increasing loss of farm lands represents dominant shocks that affect incomes, availability of food and wealth accumulation. Children and other dependants find themselves in difficult situations as a result of these shocks.

Moreover, some children find themselves in difficult circumstances as a result of the following shocks, death of parents, abandonment and separation due to mental problems of parents.

In addition to the above, the aged, HIV/AIDS infected and affected, street children and the disabled are left without or with very little safety nets. This situation calls for appropriate strategies to cover their needs. Adequate and disaggregated data on the vulnerable in the District need to be collected, analysed and the appropriate inter-sectoral interventions implemented to mitigate the impact of the shocks.

In summary, the following groups of people are classified vulnerable and excluded in the District based on the following:

A. Persons with Disability

- Failure in implementation of the disability laws made nationwide and locally
- Stigmatization

B. Victims of Abuse

- Low self esteem
- Stigmatization

C. Women

- Low self esteem
- Poverty (inadequate capital to start and expand their businesses)
- Bounded by customs and traditions

D. Children

- Malnutrition as a result of poverty and their large numbers at home
- Few of them are under child labour (those in the rural areas)

E. Aged

- Loneliness as a result of childlessness

1.21.1 Persons with Disability

According to Disabled People's International, a person is physical challenged when, as a result of a physical, intellectual or sensory impairment, he or she is denied the opportunities available in the community. Also disability is the inability of at least one part of the body to function properly. Forms of Disability Prevailing in the District include:

- ❖ Physical Disability: This refers to problems affecting how the body works or moves
- ❖ Visual Disability: This is the partial or total loss of sight or blindness
- ❖ Hearing Disability: This is the partial or total deafness and speech problems.
- ❖ Mental Disability: The problem of mental disability has to do with psychiatric illness.

Table 1.38: Conditions of the Physically Challenged

Condition	Number	Percentage
Hearing and speaking difficulty	136	13.03
Moving and walking difficulty	302	28.95
Seeing difficulty	95	9.10
Disorders	510	48.89
Total	1,043	100

Source: KAPSDA, Social Welfare Department 2017

Out of the total issues on the physically challenged, information from the Department of Social Welfare indicates that there are programmes to support the cripple and those having disability in the hand. There is the need for donor partners to be involved as well as government to help in giving at least a source of livelihood to the existing vulnerable groups.

1.21.2 Barriers faced by physically challenged that makes them vulnerable.

Attitudinal Barriers: These are less obvious from the above, but they can inhibit the disabled from achieving daily ideas. The physically challenged are automatically assumed to be incapable, embittered, tragedy-stricken, in need of cure, of low intelligence and aggressive.

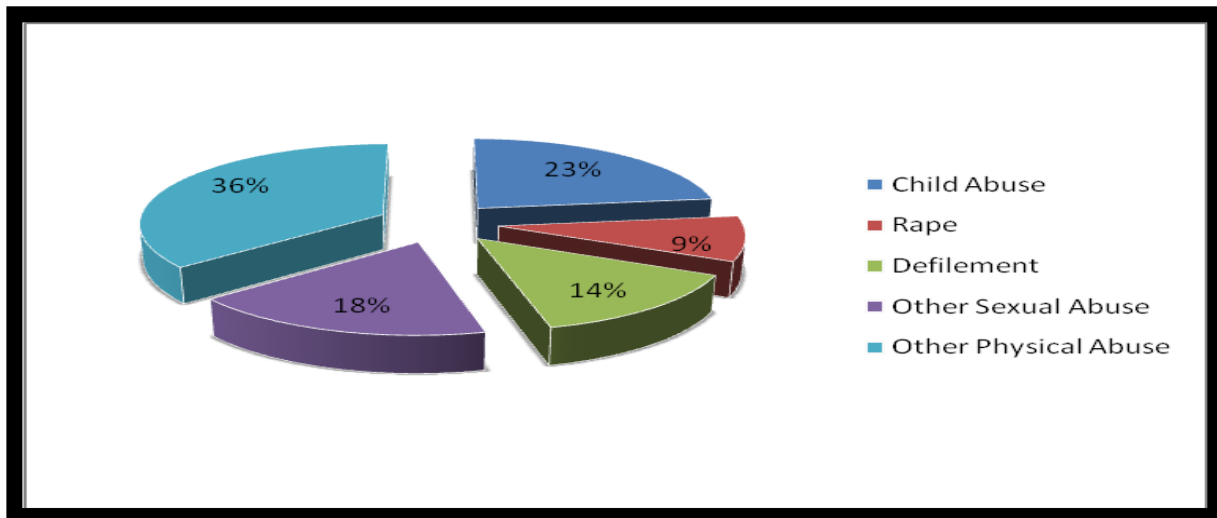
Environmental Barriers: The situations and circumstances where the physically challenged face difficulties include public transport, public building/facilities, pedestrian streets, offices and factories, places of worship, access to information among others.

Institutional Barriers: The physically challenged are excluded under this in many areas of society. These institutions include the family, religion, education, health service, social services, class system, employment and political system.

1.21.3 Victims of Abuse

A survey conducted revealed that, seventy- eight (78) cases (making 36.4 per cent of domestic violence cases) have been reported and recorded by DOVSU (as indicated by Figure 1.15). They include abuses such as: beatings and tortures, fights and rioting and domestic fires and other disasters caused intentionally to punish others. The average annual reported case on domestic violence is 220 cases. The figure below depicts the situation:

Figure 1.18: Composition of Annual Domestic Violence Cases in the District



Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, April, 2017

Some of the structures in place to control domestic violence are: The Family Tribunal; International Federation of Women Lawyers (IFWL); Social Welfare Disciplinary Code; and The Legal Aid Board.

1.21.4 Issues on Child Welfare

The definition of children covers boys and girls between the ages of 0 and 14 years, according to the United Nations definition for children. However, Ghana recognizes the age cohorts of 0 – 18 to cover children. Children are generally classified as vulnerable in most instances because they are the most affected in the home and community, whenever there is violence, assaults, broken homes and other forms of abuses, risks and shocks.

1.21.5 Risks and Shocks

One major component of vulnerability is shock, which is the probability of an event happening. Evidence shows that most households in the District face a variety of shocks, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of shock identified are floods and bush fires which are the most prevalent in the District.

1.21.6 Institutions Responsible for the Welfare of the Vulnerable in the District

Two institutions can be identified to be responsible for the welfare of the vulnerable groups in the District. These are the Social Welfare Department and Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice. The presence of these institutions means that the plight of the vulnerable in the society can be well attended to. This will succeed if the duties of the institutions are well defined and executed.

1.21.7 Programmes Organized for the Vulnerable

There are national programmes and other programmes organized for the vulnerable groups at the District level to ensure the development and welfare of the vulnerable groups in the District. The programmes should therefore be given the needed support to impact much to reduce the amount of vulnerability in the District. The outlined are the identified programmes in the District:

- ❖ *Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme*, where orphans and vulnerable children, aged above sixty – five years (65) and person with disabilities with productive support are supported with a grant. The Family Reconciliation Committee which investigate and settle family related issues, the psycho-social therapy where counselling is given to addiction, traumatised people and other abuses.
- ❖ *Award of scholarships to children* and the provision of teaching and learning materials to basic schools in the District. The success of the programme stems from the new education reform by the government. Capitation grant is one major factor in securing scholarship for all school going age children in the public schools. The District Assembly through the Social

Welfare Department has scholarship schemes for children who are physically challenged to attend special schools outside the District. These are schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and mentally challenged. Organization of workshop for women on income generating activities. The programme is organized periodically for women in specific sectors of the District economy such as small scale industrial activities, commerce, and farming among others. The District Assembly with support from an NGO (Local NGO: Community Development /Women Organisation) organize workshops for the women in the District to equip them with managerial skills.

- ❖ ***Support for the physically challenged*** in normal and vocational education. The District Assembly through its scholarship programmes provides vocational training for some of the physically challenged groups in the District. This is in the form of shoe making, sewing, and arts and crafts among others.
- ❖ ***Provision of wheels' chairs and callipers to the physically challenged groups.*** The District assembly with support from the 5% allocation from the DACF provides wheel chairs, crochets, callipers and white sticks for the cripples and the blind groups in the District to facilitate their mobility in undertaking their activities.

1.21.8 General Problems that Face the Vulnerable in the District

The problems identified that affect the vulnerable and excluded in the Kwahu Afram Plains South District from the field data collection are;

1. Inadequate financial support from the common fund

The need to satisfy the numerous needs of the District with the limited funds of the Assembly affects the limited budgetary allocation towards the development of the vulnerable groups in the District.

Discrimination and Stigmatization

Discrimination is the prevention of a person or group of people from participating in an activity, agenda or programme. The vulnerable groups are mostly eliminated from participating in activities such as decision making, some aspects of economic activities and enjoying some basic rights in society. The perception and notions associated with the vulnerable groups in the form of stigmatization do not encourage the group to involve in some economic activities that will enhance their welfare. The problem also limits the vulnerable groups from enjoying some basic rights in the District. The situation makes them more vulnerable and excluded in the total development of the District.

Low or no support from family

Most of the vulnerable especially the physically challenged face the problem of being neglected by their families. The situation has found most them on streets begging for their livelihood. This further exposes them to more risk and endanger their lives.

1.21.9 Measures Put in Place to Solve the Problems

The District Assembly has put in place some measures in place to solve the problems the vulnerable and excluded face in the District. Below are identified measures in the District:

- ❖ Social education (sensitization on stigmatization)
- ❖ Encouraging parents to send their physically challenged children to school
- ❖ Provide the vulnerable groups with employable skills

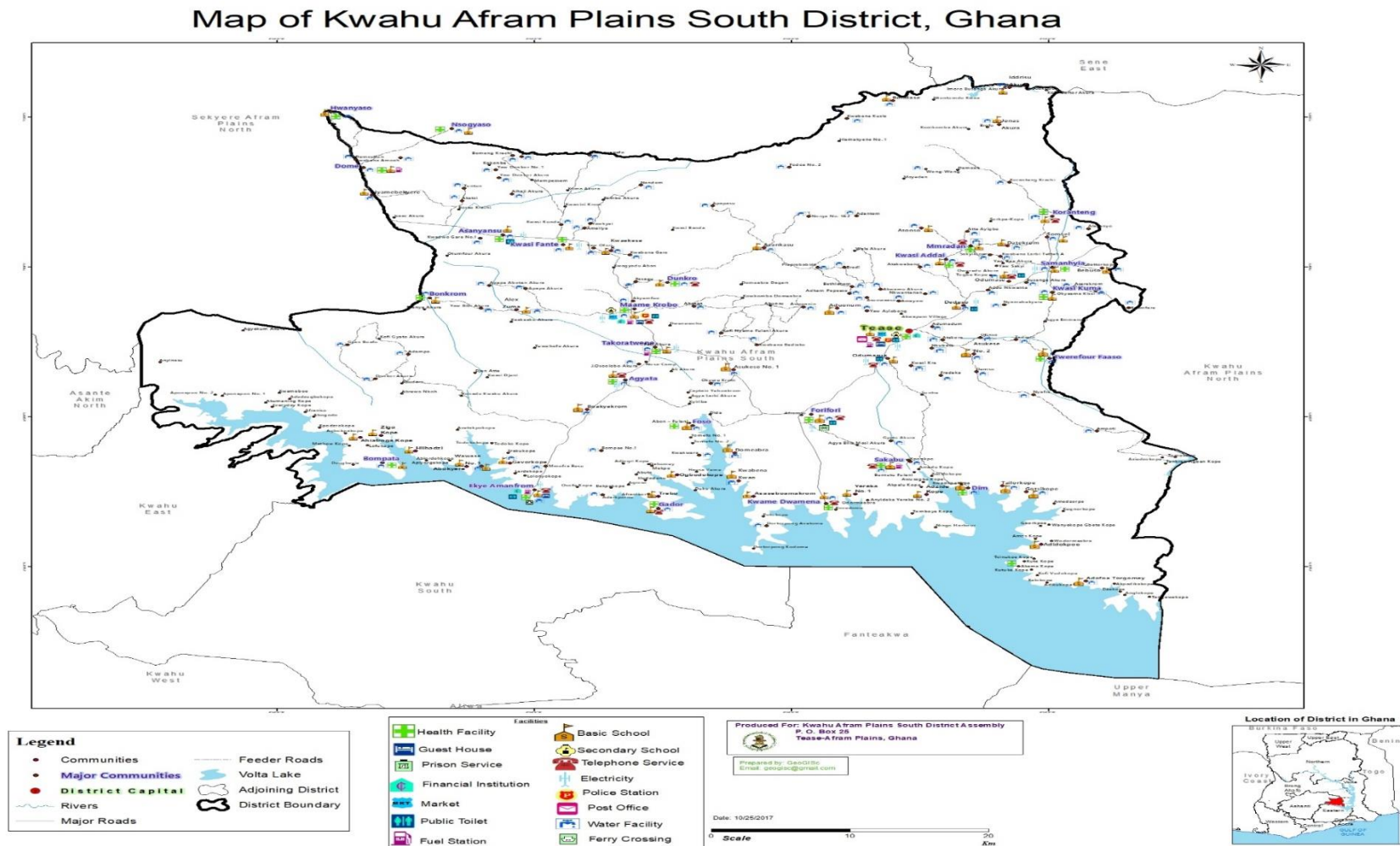
1.22. Summary of key development issues**Table 2.39: Key development issues under GSGDA II**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low level of internal revenue generation of the District
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Low level of Agricultural mechanization</p> <p>High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall</p> <p>Unfavorable market opportunities for Private investment</p> <p>Cutting of timber log by illegal chain saw operation and timber contractors</p> <p>Inadequate personnel to manage the fishery department in the District</p> <p>Inadequate irrigation scheme to support off season farming</p> <p>Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiative at the local level</p> <p>High unemployment level especially among the youth</p> <p>Unfavorable market opportunities for Private investment</p>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<p>Early deterioration of road networks</p> <p>Insufficient ICT professionals</p>

	<p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses</p> <p>Ineffective and inefficient spatial /land use planning implementation particularly in urban area</p> <p>Spatial /land use planning and management</p> <p>Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>Poor disposal of waste</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</p>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools</p>
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</p>

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, July, 2017

Figure 1.19: Base Map of Kwahu Afram Plains South District



Source: GeoGISc, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1.0 Introduction

Having understood the current development situation from the District development profile in Chapter one of this Medium-Term Development Plan, the responsibility then lies on the District to develop prioritization of programmes and projects issues for the District's development. Critical to this development framework is the understanding of the current development situation inter- liaised with what the people want the District to be by the end of the plan period (2018-2021). In brief, the development priorities would serve as a guide in the development of the District for the 2018-2021 plan periods.

In acquaintance of the above, the development priorities for the District in this sense comprises of prioritized needs and aspirations of the people in the District; application of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) to key development issues in the District; District's goal for the plan period based on the needs and aspirations; development projections for the 2018-2021 plan period; development of objectives and strategies for the attainment of the District's goal; and project planning matrix in the form of logical framework.

2.1.1 Community Needs and Aspirations

With reference to the Guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium-Term Development Plan under the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021); the community needs and aspirations were identified based on Sub-District Council Plans, which were prepared through participatory processes. This was relevant since these Sub-District Council Plans represented community perspective on current needs and aspirations of the Sub-Districts.

The identified issues/needs were prioritized through consensus at a stakeholder workshop, which was guided by the following criteria as per the guidelines:

- ❖ impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;

significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;

- ❖ Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.

Community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized by relating them to the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances of the GSGDA II, other interventions and the District’s profile. To ensure harmony, each community need and aspiration was scored against the key gaps/problems or issues identified under the review of performances in a scale as indicated in Table 2.2.

2.1.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Table 2.1 indicates the score for the harmonization of the community needs and aspirations with the key gaps/problems identified under the review of performances of the GSGDA II, other interventions and the District’s profile

Table 2.1: Score for the Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Source: Guidelines for Preparing NMTDPF 2018-2021

Table 2.2: Harmonizing the Needs with the Gaps in the GSGDA II
Identified Development Gaps/ Problems

Community Needs/ Aspirations	Inadequate supply of potable water	Low internal revenue generation	Increasing prevalence rate of	Poor road network	and professional health staff	and essential instrument	High incidence of deforestation	Haphazard spatial development	Inadequate houses for accommodation	Irregularity of refuse disposal by refuse conveying trucks	defecation along streets, open spaces and roadsides.	Inadequate health facilities. (Office – DHMT, residential, CHPS compounds	Poor environmental sanitation	Perennial flooding coupled with high level of erosion	Inadequate classrooms and teaching logistics	financial support for the vulnerable in the district	extension and veterinary officers in the district.	Inadequate access to credit facilities	Total Score	Average Score
Provide safe drinking water to meet users’ need.	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	1.06
Repair boreholes and provide new drainage systems	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	14	0.82
Re-construction of Dam to provide water for the communities	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	0.59
Restore the community pipe.	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	11	0.65
Create and re-shape new transport roads to meet user needs.	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	17	1.00
Establish new CHPS compound.	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	1.41
Community																			Score	Average Score

Needs/ Aspirations																							
Complete and renovate CHPs centre.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	1.41			
Construction of nurses' bungalow.	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	1.12			
Construct drains to avoid high rate of erosion in the market.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	0.59			
Construct more market stores/sheds	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	9	0.53			
Construct classroom blocks with office and teacher's bungalow.	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	20	1.18			
Improve quality of teaching and learning	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	16	0.94			
Convert community school to government school.	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	12	0.71			
Provide schools with writing desks	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	0.35			
Community Needs/ Aspirations	of potable water revenue generation in S pandemic Poor road network al health staff instrume nt deforestation developm ent for accommo dation disposal by refuse conveyin g trucks spaces and roadsides . D.D.M.T. residential, CHPS compounds environm ental sanitation coupled with high level of erosion and teaching logistics vulnerable in the district veterinar y officers in the district. access to credit facilities																						
Total Score																							
Average Score																							

Provision of toilet facilities (public and private) and Incinerator	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	0.706	
Provision of terminal bus shed (bus stop)	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.176	
Provide Information Centre and Temporal market shed.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	0.294	
Construct culverts to avoid flooding and erosion in communities.	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	13	0.765	
Clump down on criminal activities and creation of peaceful environmen	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.412	
Support vulnerable and excluded people	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	15	0.882	

Table 2.3 shows key development issues under the GSGDA II which have implications for the 2018 -2021 MTDP

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

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	Low level of internal revenue generation of the District
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low level of Agricultural mechanization High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall Unfavourable market opportunities for Private investment Cutting of timber log by illegal chain saw operation and timber contractors Inadequate personnel to manage the fishery department in the District Inadequate irrigation scheme to support off season farming Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiative at the local level High unemployment level especially among the youth Unfavourable market opportunities for Private investment
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Early deterioration of road networks Insufficient ICT professionals Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses Ineffective and inefficient spatial /land use planning implementation particularly in urban area Spatial /land use planning and management Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities Poor disposal of waste Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, July, 2017

2.1.3 Harmonization of Key Development Issues Under GSGDA II with Implication for 2018-2021 With Those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018–2021).

Table 2.4 shows the harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018–2021).

Table 2. 4: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Low level of internal revenue generation of the District	Economic Development	1. Lack of market infrastructure. 2. Low internal revenue generation 3. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	2. Limited local economic development (micro and small scale enterprises development)		
Accelerated agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management	3. Low level of Agricultural mechanization 4. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 5. Unfavorable market opportunities for Private investment 6. Cutting of timber log by illegal chain saw operation and timber contractors 7. Inadequate personnel to manage the fishery department in the District 8. Inadequate irrigation scheme to support off season farming 9. Limited involvement of stakeholders in natural resource management initiative at the local level 10. High unemployment level especially among the youth 11. Unfavorable market opportunities for Private investment	Social Development	3. Inadequate access to portable water. 4. Lack of access to health facility. 5. Inadequate and dilapidated classrooms block. 6. Inadequate CHPS centres and equipment. 7. Lack of K.G facilities. 8. Lack of toilet facilities (household) 9. Poor nature of the clinic facility 10. Inadequate writing desks in schools. 11. Lack of portable water for school children 12. Lack of accommodation for nurses. 13. Lack of bungalows for teachers. Uncompleted Area Council building.
Infrastructure and human settlement development	12. Early deterioration of road networks 13. Insufficient ICT professionals	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	14. No access road linking the villages to the markets centres. 15. Lack of drains in the market.

	<p>14. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses</p> <p>15. Ineffective and inefficient spatial /land use planning implementation particularly in urban area</p> <p>16. Spatial /land use planning and management</p> <p>17 Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</p> <p>18. Poor disposal of waste</p> <p>19. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</p>		<p>16. Inadequate and non-functional street light in town</p> <p>17. Lack of electricity in the communities.</p> <p>18. High incidence of flooding in some communities.</p> <p>19. Lack of telecommunication system</p> <p>20. Lack of terminal bus shed and information centre</p>
Human development, productivity and employment	<p>20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at of the basic level</p> <p>21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability friendly facilities in communities and schools</p>	Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<p>21. Low level relation with the public</p> <p>22. Inadequate structures for the security service</p> <p>23. Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</p> <p>25. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>26. Low transparency and accountability of public officials</p> <p>27. Misapplication of funds by state institutions</p> <p>28. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>29. Ineffective and weak monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development policies and plans</p>
Transparent and accountable governance	<p>22. Gaps in communication and accountability between MMDAs and citizens</p>		

Source: KAPSDA Field Survey, July, 2017

Table 2.5: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others 2. Limited local participation in economic development 3. Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities 4. High cost of production inputs 5. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 6. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 7. Low level of irrigated agriculture 8. Poor farm-level practices 9. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 10. Poor farm-level practices 11. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 12. Lack of youth interest in agriculture 13. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 14. Lack of credit for agriculture 15. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 16. Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce 17. Weak extension services delivery 18. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Poor quality of education at all levels 20. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 21. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 22. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 23. Poor quality of healthcare services 24. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 25. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 26. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 27. Infant and adult malnutrition 28. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 29. Widespread pollution of surface water. Poor planning for water at MMDAs 30. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 31. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 33. Poor quality of drinking water 34. High prevalence of open defecation 35. Poor sanitation and waste management 36. Poor hygiene practices 37. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 38. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas 39. Poor quality of services for children and families 40. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 41. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 42. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 43. High incidence of children’s rights violation 44. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law 45. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 46. Child neglect 47. Inadequate care for the aged 48. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 49. Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions 50. Lack of sustainable funding 51. Weak cooperative regulatory systems 52. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines
<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53. Weak enforcement of regulations 54. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 55. Poor quality ICT services 56. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 57. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 58. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 59. Limited public investments in low cost housing 60. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 61. Poor infrastructure to catalyse agriculture modernization and rural development
<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62. Ineffective sub-district structures 63. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 64. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 65. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 66. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

5.2.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involved assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP.

Where the relationship was positive, the issues would be addressed holistically. Table 2.5 and Table 2.6 shows the compound matrix and the goal compatibility matrix.

Table 2.5. Compound Matrix – Key Environmental Concerns against 2018 – 2021 MTDP Objectives

Major environmental concerns	Natural Resources					Socio-cultural Issues						Economic Issues					Institutional			
MTDP 2018-2021 objectives	Environmental Degradation	Water pollution	Conservation of biomass	Land pollution	Indiscriminate tree felling	Conservation of sacred grooves for tourism purposes	Rate of teenage pregnancies	Literacy rate	Promotion of school attendance, retention and completion at basic level	Nefarious activities of alien Fulani herdsmen	Youth unemployment	Poor road network	High level of poverty	Low sources of revenue to DA	Level of agricultural production	Access to information	Participatory local governance	Maintenance of peace and security	Strengthening of sub-district structures	Enhanced local service
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	0	+	+	0/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	-	-	-	-	+/-	-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Ensure improved Public Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	0	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve production efficiency and yield	0	0	?	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve Post-Harvest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote agriculture as a viable	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

business among the youth																					
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	-	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen school management systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	-	0	-	-	-	0	+/-	+	+/-	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote proper maintenance culture	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	-	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	-	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	-	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Strengthen healthcare management system	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure food and nutrition security	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0

Improve population management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Promote the creation of decent jobs	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+/-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Promote economic empowerment of women.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	?	0	?	+	+	+	+
Enhance the well-being of the aged	0	0	0	0	0	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	+	0	0	?	+	+	+	+
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	?	+	0	+	+
Enhance application of ICT in national development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Protect existing forest reserves	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	?	+	+
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Improve decentralised planning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+

Table 2.6 above indicates that all the goals outlined in the 2018 – 2021 MTDP are compatible and for that matter supportive of each other
Table 2.6 MTDP Compatibility Matrix

No	Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4	Ensure improved Public Investment					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development						√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6	Improve production efficiency and yield							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Improve Post-Harvest Management								√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth									√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

The sets of the two issues in Table 2.4 were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. The similar issues from GSGDA II have been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas. The adopted goals and issues for the MTDP is presented as in Table 2. 7 below.

Table 2.7: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of Kwahu Afram Plains District Assembly

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS of DMTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	2. Limited local participation in economic development 3. Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4. High cost of production inputs 5. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 6. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 7. Low level of irrigated agriculture 8. Poor farm-level practices 9. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 10. Poor farm-level practices 11. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 12. Lack of youth interest in agriculture 13. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 14. Lack of credit for agriculture 15. Inadequate disease monitoring and

		surveillance system 16. Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce
	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	17. Weak extension services delivery 18.Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	19. Poor quality of education at all levels 20. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 21.Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	22. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 23. Poor quality of healthcare services 24. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 25. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	26. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 27. Infant and adult malnutrition
	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	28. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
	WATER AND SANITATION	29. Widespread pollution of surface water . Poor planning for water at MMDAs 30.Inadequate maintenance of facilities 31.Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 32.Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 33. Poor quality of drinking water 34. High prevalence of open defecation 35. Poor sanitation and waste management 36. Poor hygiene practices

	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	37. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 38. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	39. Poor quality of services for children and families 40. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 41. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 42. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
		43. High incidence of children’s rights violation 44. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law 45. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 46. Child neglect
	THE AGED	47. Inadequate care for the aged
	GENDER EQUALITY	48. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	SOCIAL PROTECTION	49. Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions 50. Lack of sustainable funding
	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	51. Weak cooperative regulatory systems
	SPORTS AND RECREATION	52. Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	PROTECTED AREAS	53. Weak enforcement of regulations
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	54. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	55. Poor quality ICT services
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	56. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	57. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 58. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 59. Limited public investments in low cost housing
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	60. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 61. Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	62. Ineffective sub-district structures 63. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 64. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 65. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 66. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 67. Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	68. Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

2.1.8 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

The Kwahu Afram Plains District outlined a number of development problems, potentials and constraints for which proposals to address them were made to stimulate the Assembly's development. Given the changing economic dimensions over the years, it is important for the district to review the proposals made in that respect and identify current opportunities and potentialities which should be mobilized for the district's development; as well as constraints and Challenges that should be minimized through specific interventions.

This analysis assesses the district's capabilities of production, service delivery, institutional linkages, financing and economic co-operation that will stimulate economic growth. The analysis of the District capabilities was based on the procedures and processes of consensus at a stakeholder workshop and authenticated at public hearings at the communities.

Identified priority issues based on the prioritized needs and aspirations are further subjected to the analysis of the **Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)** of the District with respect to each of the goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. This enhanced the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans.

The POCC analysis of the prioritized issues necessary for the formulation of strategies that can be implemented is shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8: Application of POCC to the Prioritized Needs under the Goals of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021

Issues to be addressed	Potential	Opportunity	Constraints	Challenges
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Availability of the human resource base to be trained for revenue collection Availability of information centers	Availability of consultants and agencies to train revenue collectors	Lukewarm attitude of community members to payment of their taxes Weak monitoring systems Inadequate logistics Poor market	Untimely release of DACF to help pay on time the district’s consultancy services to train revenue collectors
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist to solve this issue. Constraints can be dealt with through embarking on intensive sensitization and education programmes on revenue, procure logistics and develop various market centers. Challenges can be managed through effective dialogue with government for timely release of funds.				
Limited local participation in economic development	Availability of income generation activities in the districts Availability of markets	Availability of financial institutions NGOs available	Low income generation activities Cultural belief Lack of technical know-how Non availability of modern equipment to turn raw material into finished goods	Inflation High tax

<p>Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunity to address this problem. Embarking on capacity building programmes, encouraging young entrepreneurs and negotiating with financial institutions to offer loans to these entrepreneurs will increase participation. The challenges can be managed through negotiations with Government of Ghana.</p>				
<p>High cost of production inputs</p>	<p>Existence of subsidized Agro Chemicals Favorable climate</p> <p>Availability of farm based organizations and cooperatives</p> <p>Existence of experienced farmers.</p>	<p>Availability of donor support such as NGOs, MOFA etc.</p> <p>Government policy of improving productivity programs</p> <p>Presence of financial institutions like Afram Rural bank, GN bank and money</p> <p>Lenders available</p> <p>Agricultural inputs available in the market</p>	<p>High illiteracy rate.</p> <p>Inefficient marketing of agricultural products.</p> <p>Limited number of credit providers.</p> <p>High cost of Agro- Chemicals</p>	<p>Inflation</p> <p>High interest rate</p> <p>High demand for Agricultural inputs in international market</p> <p>Withdrawal of some government subsidies of some agric inputs</p>
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities are available. The experience and readiness of community members calls for less cost in production.</p>				
<p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p>	<p>Availability of traditional tools</p> <p>Indigenous Knowledge acquisition</p> <p>Availability of labour</p> <p>Availability of land for agricultural purpose</p> <p>Availability of Agric extension</p>	<p>Availability of NGOs to provide support and education to farmers</p> <p>Existence of farmers training center</p> <p>Existence of research institutions</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Shyness in reaching the development partners for assistance</p>	<p>Lack of access to modern tools</p> <p>Lack of mass training on the use of technology.</p> <p>Lack of motivation</p>

	officers. Farmers Group available			
Conclusion: The existence of NGOs and farmers training centre will help increase the application of technology.				
Low level of irrigated agriculture	Availability of Extension officers. Favorable climatic condition Presence of water bodies Availability of farm machinery	Presence of financial institution to assist farmers Presence of NGOs	Limited financial institutions. Limited farm machinery Bureaucracy in assessing loans Frequent break down of limited farm machinery	Increasing interest rates and Inflation
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The issue can be addressed through education and persuading financial institutions to offer loans at a lower interest rate as well as negotiating with government to manage the challenges identified.				
Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure	Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of Forest reserved availability of Internal Generated Fund(IGF)	Support from Ministry of agriculture, Availability of external funds (DACF, DDF) to support infrastructure.	Inadequate access to credit facilities to improve the agriculture infrastructure. Limited financial institutions Poor maintenance and management of existing agricultural infrastructure	Untimely release of funds High cost of materials for construction
Conclusion: Implementing quality and adequate infrastructure is possible through establishing good infrastructure management team and persuading financial institutions to offer loans with low interest rate and reduce the stress in acquiring them. Also, proper collaborations among ministry of agriculture, NGOs and GOG will increase infrastructure				
Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Availability of high yielding crops. Availability of Fertile lands	Government policy of introducing planting for food and jobs. Rural banks available to	White colour jobs preference. Limited storage facility. Inadequate funds to support raw	High tax high interest rate

	<p>Availability of skilled and unskilled labour</p> <p>Presence of Local Economic Development committee.</p> <p>Availability of Agric extension officers and NADMO</p>	<p>provide loans</p>	<p>materials produce</p> <p>Inadequate agriculture input.</p> <p>Limited modern machinery to facilitate production.</p> <p>Inadequate incentive for farmers</p> <p>Poor Road network</p>	<p>High cost of agricultural inputs</p> <p>Prevalence of bush fires.</p> <p>Difficulty in marketing farm produce and manufactured products</p>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials and opportunity identified are adequate for building youth’s interest in Agric. Constraints can be addressed by introducing modern machinery to facilitate production, establishing storage facilities, improving incentive package for farmers and constructing proper road network. The challenge can be managed through proper collaboration among government, District Director of Agric and NADMO.</p>				
<p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p>	<p>Availability of extension officers</p> <p>Existence of Agric Director</p> <p>Availability of chemicals for disease control</p>	<p>Existence of MOFA</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Availability of Agric college</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring personnel</p>	<p>High cost of chemicals</p> <p>Emerging diseases</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be addressed through provision of adequate staff and equipping them with the needed logistics and organizing capacity/ refresh training for additional staff. The challenges can be managed through continuous research</p>				

<p>Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</p>	<p>Variety of local livestock and poultry exist</p> <p>Land and labour available</p> <p>Availability of fodder</p> <p>Availability of veterinary officer</p> <p>Availability of abattoir</p> <p>Availability of butchers</p>	<p>Existence of exotic breeds</p> <p>Availability of Vaccines</p> <p>Availability of ready market</p> <p>Availability of exotic feed</p>	<p>Inadequate finance</p> <p>Lack of technical know-how</p> <p>Inadequate storage and processing facilities</p>	<p>High cost of vaccines</p> <p>High interest rate</p> <p>Inadequate veterinary staff</p> <p>High disease and pest infestations</p>
<p>Conclusion: Provision of technical know-how and proper negotiation with financial institution offer financial assistance to farmers will address the problem.</p>				
<p>Lack of credit for agriculture</p>	<p>Availability of labour.</p> <p>Availability of fertile land for agriculture production</p> <p>Availability of water resource for irrigation</p> <p>Availability of small scale industries.</p> <p>Presence of Afram Rural Bank and GN Bank</p>	<p>Government subsidies on agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Support from NGOs other Donor Agencies</p> <p>Ready market for Agricultural produce.</p> <p>Government flagship programme on one district one factory</p> <p>Availability of Banks</p>	<p>Lack of collateral to access bank loans</p> <p>Credit institutions reluctant to deal with farmers</p> <p>Poor loan recovery rate</p>	<p>Poor savings culture</p> <p>Burdensome eligibility criteria attached to credit from banks and project from government</p>
<p>Conclusion: it is highly possible to solve the problem of lack of credit. Relevant potentials and opportunity exist to support the remedy of the problem. Constraints and challenges can be managed through intensive education and mutually beneficial loan repayment arrangement.</p>				
<p>Weak extension services delivery</p>	<p>Availability of extension officers</p> <p>Availability of farmers</p>	<p>Availability of Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Existence of NGOs and</p>	<p>Inadequate extension officers</p> <p>Lack of incentives</p> <p>Inadequate logistics</p>	<p>Officers refusing posting</p>

	Existence of CBOs	Donor agencies	Lack of Agric college	
conclusion: Existence of enough potentials and opportunities. This issue can be addressed through proper negotiation with the government to release ban on employment and also establish agric institution in the district.				
Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	Availability of water bodies Availability of land Availability of labour Availability of variety of Fishes District Assembly	Availability of Ministry of Fisheries Availability of research institutions Availability of aquaculture experts	Low water table Inadequate market infrastructure Lack of private sector motivation Varied interest	Inadequate aquaculture investors High tax
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The District Assembly should liaise with Ministry of Fisheries together with Government to educate and persuade private investors to invest in aquaculture by making tax payment flexible and establishing more market infrastructures.				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Poor quality of education at all levels	Availability of trained and untrained teachers. Classrooms available for teaching. Students available to study. Good learning environment Ghana Education Service.	Ministry of Education Support from available development partners both in public (District Assembly, GET FUND, G.E.S) and private (NGOs) Government policy (FCUBE)	Inadequate teaching and learning materials. Lack of teacher incentive package Poor performance of circuit supervisors. Inadequate classrooms and furniture. Low parental control	Refusal of posting to rural communities Lack of motivation. Inadequate text books Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: It is possible to address poor quality of education because potential and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through adequate mobilisation of local funds. The challenges can be managed through lobbying and effective dialogue with funding sources				
Low participation of females in learning of science, technology,	Availability of public and private schools	Availability of Tertiary institutions that offer Science, technology and	Lack of funds Inadequate sponsorship	Political instability

<p>engineering and mathematics</p>	<p>Queen mothers Availability of school going age Religious bodies</p>	<p>engineering programmes Availability of scholarships for Science and engineering students Presence of NGOs</p>	<p>Betrothal marriage Male dominance Lack of encouragement Irresponsible parenting</p>	<p>Political interference in awarding scholarships</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through intensive education and embarking on sensitization programmes</p>				
<p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>	<p>Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff. Defined roles and responsibilities Availability of Ghana Education Service(GES)</p>	<p>Presence of PTA Availability of Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Poor attitudes towards payment of school fees Poor coordination between SMC and teaching staff Inadequate support from the Parents Teachers Association(PTA)</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds from the government and other external sources.</p>
<p>Conclusion: The Ghana Education Service should supervise and monitor schools to ensure connection between management processes and school operations</p>				
<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services</p>	<p>Availability of Health officers Existence of district Health Directorate Availability of Health facilities</p>	<p>Availability of development partners DDF DACF Availability of Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Limited health facilities Limited transport Inadequate nurses and medical assistance Inadequate health facilities Inadequate medical assistants and trained nurses Inadequate accommodation for</p>	<p>Unreliable and untimely release of external funding Lack of Medical Doctor High staff attrition Refusal of posting to rural areas</p>

	Availability of chemical shops	Existence of nearby district hospital	nurses High patient-nurse ratio Lack of incentives Inadequate logistics.	
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through effective mobilization of local resources. However, the challenges can be managed through lobbying effective dialogue with development partners as well as funding agencies for timely release of funds.				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Availability of Health facilities. Availability of environmental health officers. Existence of trained nurses.	Existence of NHIS Availability of donor support Existence of mass media. Existence of malaria control project	Over reliance on traditional medicine Lack of hospital Inadequate campaign on personal hygiene Inadequate Information Centre Inadequate toilet facilities Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks Indiscriminate disposal of waste Limited house hold latrines Rampant open defecation	Untimely release of funds (DACF, DDF) Lack of Doctors Inadequate logistics. High Nurse-patient ratio.
Conclusion: The existence of significant potentials and opportunities are likely to address and manage constraints and challenges respectively.				
Prevalence of micro and macro-	Availability of health facilities	Existence of Donor support.eg UNICEF, WFP	High illiteracy/ignorance	Inadequate donor support

<p>nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p>	<p>Existence of indigenous food and knowledge on healthy diet</p>	<p>etc.</p> <p>Availability of radio station for education</p> <p>Existence of supplementary feeding programme</p>	<p>Poverty</p> <p>Low awareness creation</p>	<p>High cost of exotic foods</p> <p>Inadequate health professionals</p>
<p>Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist. The constraints can be addressed through embarking education and sensitization programmes. The challenges can be managed through proper negotiation with government and Donor for timely release of funds.</p>				
<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p>	<p>Presence of health personnel</p> <p>Availability of Contraceptives.</p> <p>Availability of information centers</p>	<p>Presence of development partners</p> <p>Social media awareness.</p>	<p>Increasing labour to support farming.</p> <p>Religious beliefs</p> <p>Low level of education</p> <p>Inaccessibility to Island Communities</p>	
<p>Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunities to provide adequate coverage of reproductive health exist. Persistence mass education will address the constraints.</p>				
<p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</p>	<p>Availability of boreholes and wells</p> <p>District Assembly</p>	<p>DDF</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>Inadequate boreholes</p> <p>Poor water management team</p> <p>Difficulty in accessing underground water</p>	<p>Delay of funds</p> <p>Inflation</p>
<p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p>	<p>Availability of water bodies</p> <p>Availability of IGF</p> <p>Availability of CWSA</p>	<p>Ghana water company</p> <p>Presence of NGOs</p> <p>Availability of DACF</p> <p>Presence of ministry of water resource</p>	<p>Low water table.</p> <p>Inadequate small water system</p> <p>High cost of maintenance and service delivery</p>	<p>Inflation</p> <p>High cost of water bills</p>
<p>Conclusion: If both external and internal funds are made available as well as effective performance of works of both CWSA and NGOs, the extension of potable</p>				

water to all communities in the District would be realized within the shortest possible time.				
Poor quality of drinking water	Availability of environmental health officers	Availability of NGOs DDF Ghana Water Company	Rampant open defecation Poor management of waste	Flooding
Conclusion: Existence of potentials and opportunities. The constraints and challenges can be solved through massive education, sensitization programmes and effective IGF mobilization.				
Poor sanitation and waste management High prevalence of open defecation	Presence of WASH.eg CLTS Availability of Zoom Lion Ghana Ltd. Availability of environmental health officers Existence of the Presence of Waste Management Dept. of the Assembly Availability of bye-laws	Existence of Common fund and DDF Availability of NGOs	Non availability of disposable sites Inadequate household latrines High rate of open defecation Indiscriminate littering Poor enforcement of bye-laws	Lack of approved sanitary sites Inadequate funding
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist to address the issue. The constraints can be addressed through embarking on sensitization programmes and enforcement of bye-laws. Challenges can be managed through effective dialogue with funding agencies				
Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Availability of social welfare development Availability of Gender desk Presence of women groups Presence of LEAP Traditional Authorities	Availability of development partners Existence of Ministry of Gender Government policy of creating equal opportunity for all	Illiteracy Self esteem Low economic opportunities	

	Assembly men			
Conclusion: Potential and opportunity exist. The government policy of creating opportunity for all will minimize inequality and disparities in the district.				
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Existence of child labour policy document and regulation Existence of District Assembly support Availability of District police Commander	NGOs support Mass media coverage Availability of Ministry of Gender and Social	Absence of district court	Lack of proper implementation of child labour policy
Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunities are available to address and manage constraint and challenges respectively.				
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	Availability of security services. Existence of schools Availability of Traditional authorities and opinion leaders	Existence of courts in Ghana. Existence NCCE Existence of DOVVSU	Low awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies. Unwieldiness of the public to desist from using children. Non-existence of child labour clubs in schools.	Lack of proper implementation of child labour policy
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour High incidence of children’s right violation Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law	Existence of social development department. Availability of security services. Availability of Religious bodies	Existence of courts in Ghana. Existence of NCCE Mass media coverage Existence of DOVVSU, CHRAJ,	Absence of court Low awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies. Unwieldiness of the public to desist from using children. Non-existence of child labour clubs in schools.	Inadequate publicity on dangers of child labour Inadequate logistics Inadequate security personnel

Conclusion: The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through provision of logistics, education, sensitization and a quick dispense of justice.				
Inadequate care for the aged	Availability of church support Availability of LEAP	Availability of NGOs Philanthropist	Poverty Negative perception about the aged. Little consideration to aged needs	
Conclusion: Education and incorporation of aged needs in any developmental intervention will address the issue.				
Lack of sustainable funding	Availability of DACF IGF MPs Common Fund	Existence of Dev't partners DDF	Weak in lobbying for funds Numerous development projects	Inadequate funds from government Inadequate NGOs
Conclusion: Effective mobilization of internal and external resources and efficient use of funds will help address the issue.				
Weak cooperative regulatory systems	Availability of cooperatives Availability of bye-laws	NGOS Donors	Dormant regulatory systems	
Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	Availability of football clubs High interest in football among the youth.	Availability of Sports Ministry Mass Media	Inadequate local support Low interest in football among the people Inadequate funds to support the clubs	Lack of professional coaches, referees and linesmen
Conclusion: Effective mobilization of internal and external funds will help address the issue.				
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of NADMO Availability of DVGs Availability of District Assembly Relief items for victims	Availability of Donor and NGOs support	Inadequate logistics Lack of enforcement of disaster management regulation Reluctant in reporting early signs of disaster	Delay of relief items.

Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. Embarking on continuous education and sensitization programmes on disaster.				
Poor quality ICT services	Availability of ICT center Availability of trained ICT personnel Availability of district Assembly	Existence of institutions offering ICT programmes Availability of donor support	Inadequate ICT centers Inadequate funds for the construction and expansion of ICT centers.	Inadequate and delay of funds from government
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist. The challenges can be managed through effective mobilization of local funds and dialoguing with funding agencies for timely release of funds				
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Availability of infrastructure Availability of land Availability of labor Availability of Traditional Authorities Existence of District Assembly Availability of stakeholders Availability of M&E team	Support from Government of Ghana Donor support NGOs available	Poor monitoring and evaluation of projects Low participation of stakeholders in infrastructure development Poor infrastructure management team Inadequate funds	Over politicization of government projects Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Institution of good infrastructure management team and full involvement stakeholders in planning and implementation of infrastructure will address the constraints. The challenges can be managed through effective mobilization of local funds and dialoguing with funding agencies for timely release of funds				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of planning and building regulations Existence of physical planning department Security Services	Existence of state laws Availability of National Building Code	Non enforcement of the building law Lawlessness on the part of some developers. Inadequate logistics	Delays in the approval of planning schemes at the national level

Conclusion: Weak enforcement of Planning and building regulations can be solved through intensive education and proper collaboration between physical planning and the security services in the district.				
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	Availability of DPCU Existence of physical planning department District Assembly	Existence of NDPC RCC Existence building regulations	Inadequate resources for plan preparation Inadequate logistics	Centralized spatial planning preparation
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist to provide adequate spatial plans. The presence of NDPC, RCC and DPCU are adequate for spatial plans preparation.				
Limited public investments in low cost housing	Availability of local building materials (sand, wood, chippings) and water bodies Availability of Physical planning and works Availability of land and labour High demand for accommodation	Availability of Estate developers Government commitment to facilitate the provision of affordable houses Availability of Ghana Institute of Planners	Inadequate funds Delay in issuing building permit High cost of building permit	Unreliable external funding Unstable price of building materials
Conclusion: There is strong existence of potentials and opportunities that can solve the issue. Reducing the cost and fast tracking building permit processes by TCP will increase investment in housing.				
Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	Presence of the Forestry department Existence of by-laws to protect the environment Security services (eg. police, prisons) available Existence of forest reserve Presence of timber	Existence of Environmental Protection Agency	Inadequate logistics Weak enforcement of by-laws Involvement of traditional authorities in the exploitation	Weak collaboration among institutions responsible for protecting the environment Unfavorable climatic condition

Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunity exist to regulate the exploitation of rural economic resources. The constraints can be addressed through education and strict enforcement of bye-laws. Challenges can be managed through effective collaboration among the institutions responsible for protecting the environment.				
Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development	Availability of land	Support from Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs,	Inadequate access to credit facilities to improve the agriculture infrastructure.	Untimely release of funds
	Availability of labour	Availability of external funds (DACF, DDF) to support infrastructure.	Limited financial institutions	High cost of materials for infrastructure development
	Availability of Forest reserved			
	availability of Internal Generated Fund(IGF)			
Conclusion: Addressing poor infrastructure is realistic. Enough potentials and opportunities are available for the issue. The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through persuading and effective dialogue with funding agencies for timely release of funds.				
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Ineffective sub-district structures	Availability of establish structures	Legal backing for substructures	Inadequate funds Inadequate logistics	Large size of members of the substructures
	Local political commitment	Existence of DDF	Lack of commitment from communities	Inadequate funding
	Availability of District level staff	Support from CBRDP		Disruption of activities due to change of appointees
	DACF/IGF			
Conclusion: Government commitment to channeling of resources as part of it decentralization policy to strengthen district sub structures will address any inefficiencies				
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	Existence of DPCU	National Development Planning Commission	Inadequate funds to conduct regular meetings	
	Existence of Assembly Members,	Availability of collaborating and implementation agencies	Absenteeism Difficulty in accessing island communities	
	District Subcommittee,			
Conclusion: The DCD should ensure that funds allocated to organizing DPCU and any other subcommittee meeting regarding review and adoption of plans should be available. Different modes of communication should be adopted to ensure full participation of stakeholders.				
Weak involvement	Availability of regular public	Availability MLGRD	Illiteracy	Politics

and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	hearing Fee fixing resolution Durbar Town hall meetings Information centers.	NCCE	Inferiority Lack of sensitization about the need to partake in planning and budgeting	
Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunity exist to ensure full participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting. The constraints and challenge can be solved through persistence mass education.				
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	Availability of stakeholders, Chief and his elders Presence of community based Organization Availability of popular participation plan Youth association	Presence of NGOs Presence of media	Inadequate finance Poor commitment of stakeholders Inaccessibility to island communities	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Relevant potentials and opportunity are available. The constraints can be addressed through motivations, providing logistic for island communities accessibility and mass education. The challenge can be managed through effective negotiation with funding agencies for timely release of funds.				
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Willingness of local people to participate in development intervention District assembly Availability of internal Auditors	Availability of development partners External Auditors	Low participation in development projects Corruption Inadequate supervision	Political influences
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunity exist. The constraints can be dealt with through full involvement of stakeholders in any intervention and ensuring proper auditing. The challenge can be managed through mass education.				

2.1.9 Prioritized Community Needs and Aspirations

- ❖ Provision of Basic Facilities in all Major Settlement;
- ❖ Improvement of Road Network and Condition;
- ❖ Improvement in Water Supply in the District;
- ❖ Improvement in the plight of street children;
- ❖ Provision of Irrigation Facilities;
- ❖ Promotion of Women Empowerment;
- ❖ Identify and register the vulnerable (PWDs, poor aged orphans) in the District;
- ❖ Assist an average of 50 needy (women) to file cases at the family tribunal annually;
- ❖ Support to farmers and small scale enterprises;
- ❖ Promotion of small scale industrial activities;
- ❖ Promotion of Environmental Sustainability;
- ❖ Monitor the activities of NGOs, CBOs, and FBOs on handling vulnerable groups; and
- ❖ Improvement of Environmental Sanitation;
- ❖ Improvement of Education in the District
- ❖ Improvement in the status of Health in the District;
- ❖ Increasing grassroots participation in the District;
- ❖ Expansion of Electricity Supply;
- ❖ Promotion of efficient and effective District administration;

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1.0 District Development Goal

The District goal formulated as per the Guidelines of the NMTDPF reflects the national goal of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. In this regard, having in mind the current situation, the needs and aspirations of the District, the District’s goal for the 2018-2021 plan period is:

“To achieve accelerated socio-economic growth, sustainable environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance”

3.1.1 Compatibility Analysis

In order to ascertain as to the degree of compatibility of the District’s objectives and that of the nation, there needs to a compatibility analysis of these two objectives. This is to ensure that the achievement of the District’s goal would in the long run aid in the achievement of the national goals and objectives of:

- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- Build a prosperous society.

In the final analysis, Table 3.2 indicates that the District’s goal is strongly compatible with the national goals. This in essence gives an indication that the achievement of the District’s goal would undoubtedly lead to the achievement of the national development goals for the 2018-2021 plan periods.

Table 3.1: Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Source: Guidelines for Preparing MTDPF 2018-2021

Table 3.2 Goal Compatibility Matrix

District Goal	National Development (2018-2021)	Medium-Term Dimension Goals	SCORE
<i>“To achieve accelerated socio-economic growth, sustainable environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance”</i>	Economic Development		2 - Strongly Compatible
	Social Development		2 - Strongly Compatible
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		2 - Strongly Compatible
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability		2 - Strongly Compatible
	Ghana’s role in International Affairs		0– Not Compactible

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District, 2017

3.1.2: Development Projections and Needs Assessment for 2018–2021

Development projections are very crucial for the attainment of District’s goal. Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the District is very vital for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions required for 2018-2021.

In light of the above and using the prioritized issues as basis, projections into the future (2018-2021) have been made taking into consideration, demographic projections and service standards. Hence, needs assessment for the various social facilities have been equally been considered.

3.1.3 Demographic Projections

The results of the population projection as indicated in the table 3.3 below shows that the current population of 144,889 in the year 2017 would increase to 164,663 in the year 2021. This represents an increase of about 13.6% in 4 years. This increase in population would exert pressure on the social and economic services and facilities and hence priority should be given to meeting the demands of basic needs like food, shelter, health, education etc.

Table 3.3 Projected Trends of Population – Kwahu Afram Plains South (2017 - 2021)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	62,450	53,362	115,812
2017	78,129	66,760	144,889
2018	80,670	68,931	149,600
2019	83,293	71,172	154,465
2020	86,002	73,486	159,488
2021	88,792	75,871	164,674

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

Table 3.4 Projected Age-Sex Trend Distribution of Kwahu Afram Plains South District for 2017-2021

	2017 projections			2018 projections			2019 projections			2020 projections		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	144,889	78,129	66,760	149,600	80,670	68,931	154,465	83,293	71,172	159,488	86,002	73,486
0 – 4	23,590	12,125	11,465	24,357	12,520	11,838	25,149	12,927	12,223	25,967	13,347	12,620
5 – 9	20,384	10,564	9,820	21,047	10,908	10,139	21,731	11,262	10,469	22,438	11,628	10,809
10 – 14	17,684	10,025	7,659	18,259	10,351	7,908	18,853	10,687	8,165	19,466	11,035	8,431
15 – 19	14,048	8,153	5,895	14,505	8,418	6,087	14,977	8,692	6,285	15,464	8,975	6,489
20 – 24	11,607	5,948	5,660	11,985	6,141	5,844	12,375	6,341	6,034	12,777	6,547	6,230
25 – 29	11,175	5,737	5,437	11,538	5,924	5,614	11,913	6,117	5,797	12,301	6,316	5,985
30 – 34	9,787	5,096	4,692	10,105	5,261	4,844	10,434	5,432	5,002	10,773	5,609	5,164
35 – 39	8,685	4,621	4,063	8,967	4,772	4,196	9,259	4,927	4,332	9,560	5,087	4,473
40 – 44	7,441	3,982	3,459	7,683	4,112	3,572	7,933	4,245	3,688	8,191	4,383	3,808
45 – 49	6,073	3,472	2,601	6,270	3,585	2,686	6,474	3,701	2,773	6,685	3,822	2,863
50 – 54	4,759	2,787	1,972	4,914	2,878	2,036	5,074	2,972	2,102	5,239	3,068	2,170
55 – 59	2,709	1,611	1,097	2,797	1,664	1,133	2,888	1,718	1,170	2,981	1,774	1,208
60 – 64	2,167	1,267	900	2,237	1,309	929	2,310	1,351	959	2,385	1,395	990
65 – 69	1,151	726	425	1,188	749	439	1,227	774	453	1,267	799	468
70 – 74	1,566	866	701	1,617	894	723	1,670	923	747	1,724	953	771
75 – 79	933	548	385	964	566	398	995	584	411	1,027	603	424
80 – 84	569	281	288	588	291	297	607	300	307	627	310	317
85 – 89	334	184	150	345	190	155	356	196	160	368	202	165
90 – 94	154	91	63	159	94	65	164	97	67	169	101	69
95 – 99	73	44	29	75	45	30	77	47	31	80	48	32

Source: DPCU, KAPSDA, 2017

Implications for Population Projection

The demographic trends can have the following implications:

- There would be pressure on technical infrastructure and social services, especially in the area of education. Similar pressure would be felt in the area of health.

- With the growth trends, housing supply should be increased to cater for the increasing population.

Appropriate job creation interventions should be instituted by the Assembly to create employment for the growing population, maintain those who are already employed and to reduce the level of migration from the district.

3.1.4 Labour Force Projections

The potential labour force is defined as the population in the 15-64 age groups. The labour force is responsible for the development of the district if it is properly harnessed. The labour force constituted 40.2% of the total population in 2010. The figures for the various years are as shown in the Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 Labour Force Projections

Year	Population in Labour Force				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2010	34,111	54	28,596	46	62,707
2017	42,675	54	35,776	46	78,451
2018	44,041	54	36,920	46	80,961
2019	45,450	54	38,102	46	83,552
2020	46,904	54	39,322	46	86,226
2021	48,405	54	40580	46	88,985

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

3.1.5 Educational Needs Assessment by 2021

The educational assessment was carried out based on the assumptions that:

- Most communities are sparsely Located from each other.
- Distances pupils would have to commute to the nearby school

Table 3.5: Educational facilities by 2021

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
KG	31	64	-	33
Primary	32	59	0	27
JHS	20	28	0	8
SHS/Tech/Voc	2	2	-	-

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains District Assembly, 2017

3.1.6 Health facilities Needs Assessment by 2021**Table 3.6: Health facilities by 2021**

Type of facility	Number existing	Number required	Surplus	Backlog
Hospital	0	1	-	1
CHPs zones	17	38	-	22
CHPs with compound	8	30	-	22
Health centres	9		-	

Source: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly, 2017

3.1.8 Water Needs Assessment by 2017**Table 3.7: Major sources of drinking water by population, 2017**

FACILITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE
Small Town water System	6872	45
Borehole	8108	40
Streams	3091	15
Total	18071	100

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

3.1.9 Toilet facilities patronized by households**Table 3.8: Toilet facilities patronized by households, 2017**

TYPE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENT
Cartage	61084	0.4
KVIP	1173	54.5
Pit Latrines	5091	35.3
Water Closet	361	7.6
Free range	4736	2.2
Total	72445	100

Source: KAPSDA, 2014

3.1.10 Solid waste disposal by households, 2017**Table 3.9: Solid waste disposal by households, 2017**

Disposal Method	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Burying	3812	2.7
Public Dump site	6452	76.3
Burning	1635	7.6
House to House Collection	1347	6.2
Open space	10284	7.1
Total	215271	100

Table 3.10: Liquid waste disposal by households, 2017

DISPOSAL METHOD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Soak away	5930	27.7
Catch pits	2213	10.3
Sewers	9687	4.5
Organised drains	4366	29.9
Compound disposal	5630	27.7
Total	27826	100

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

3.2.0: Energy for lighting by households, 2017**Table 3.11: Energy for lighting by households, 2017**

TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Electricity	7262	26.6
Kerosene	150239	73.4
Total	157501	100

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

3.2.1. Energy for cooking by households, 2017**Table 3.12: Energy for cooking by households, 2017**

TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Kerosene	17652	8.2
Gas	5597	2.6
Firewood	134544	62.5
Charcoal	57477	26.7
Total	215271	100

Source: KAPSDA, 2017

❖ Number of households by 2017: 28270

❖ Average household size: 5 people

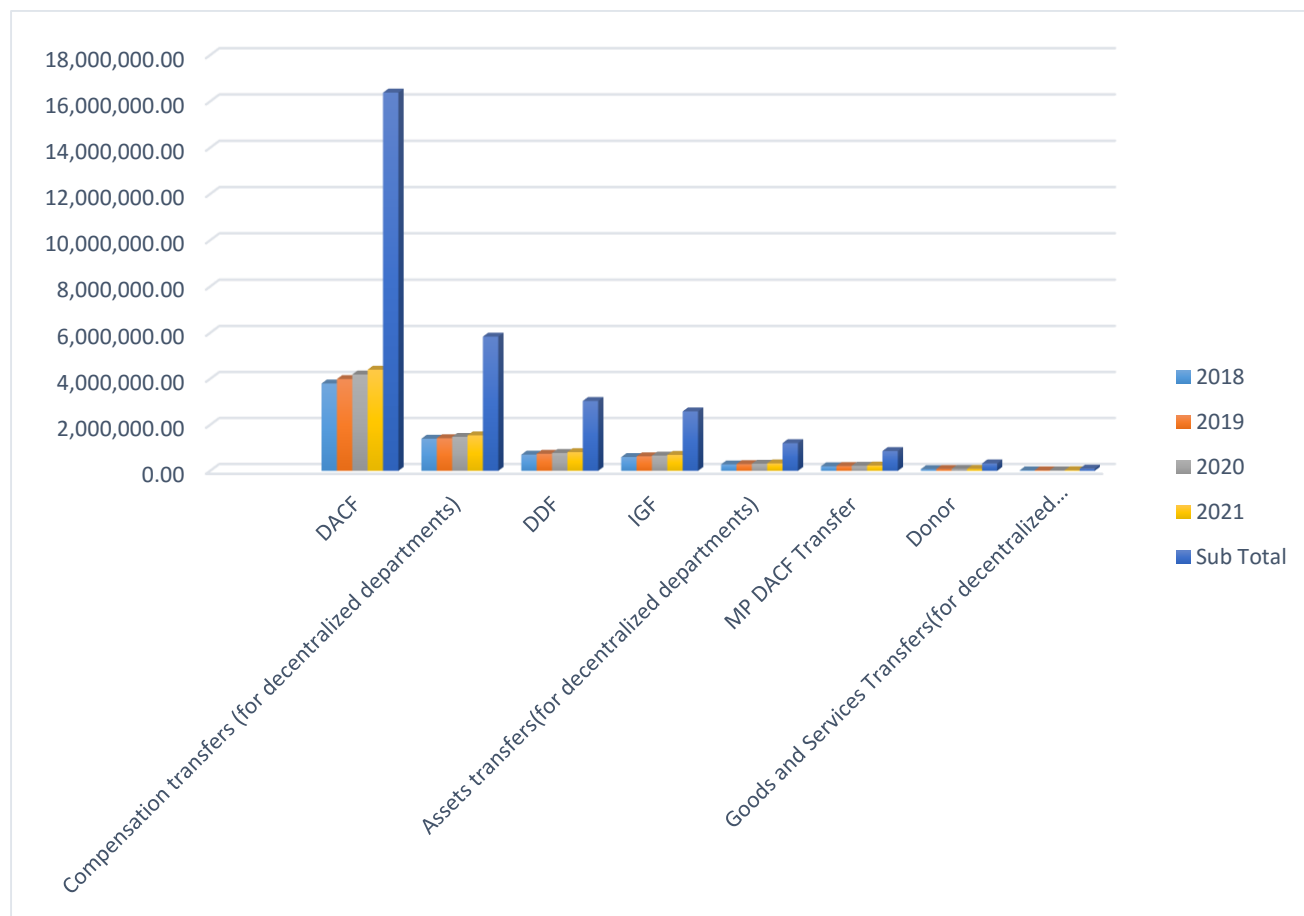
3.3.0 Revenue Projections**3.3.1 Source of Funding**

The main sources of funding for the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan shall include Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and funding for planned programmes of development partners and Donors. The projected revenue for the plan period is **Thirty Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, two hundred and twenty- four Ghana Cedis, Ninety- Seven Pesewas (GH¢30,329,224.97)** as shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.1 while Figure 4.2 details the percentage contribution of each of the revenue sources to the MTDP. It reveals that DACF (54.0%) will constitute the largest revenue source for the plan followed by compensation transfer for decentralized departments (19.0%). IGF will contribute 9% of the revenue sources to the 2018 – 2021 MTDP.

Table: 3.13 Revenue Projections (2018 – 2021)

Revenue Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	Sub Total	Percentage	
DACF	3,800,349.00	3,990,366.45	4,189,884.77	4,399,379.01	16,397,979.23	54	
Compensation transfers (for decentralized departments)	1,398,192.00	1,417,674.45	1,478,558.17	1,542,486.08	5,836,910.70	19	
DDF	705,313.00	740,578.65	777,607.58	816,487.96	3,039,987.17	10	
IGF	600,000.00	630,000.00	661,500.00	694,575.00	2,586,075.00	9	
Assets transfers(for decentralized departments)	280,000.00	294,000.00	308,700.00	324,135.00	1,206,835.00	4	
MP DACF Transfer	200,000.00	210,000.00	220,500.00	231,525.00	862,025.00	2.8	
Donor	75,000.00	78,750.00	82,687.5	86,821.875	323,259.38	1	
Goods and Services Transfers(for decentralized departments)	21,844.72	22,936.96	24,083.80	25,287.99	94,153.47	0.3	
Total	7,080,698.72	7,384,306.51	7,743,521.82	8,120,697.92	30,329,224.97	100	
GRAND TOTAL						30,329,224.97	

Fig. 3.1: Projection for All Revenue Sources



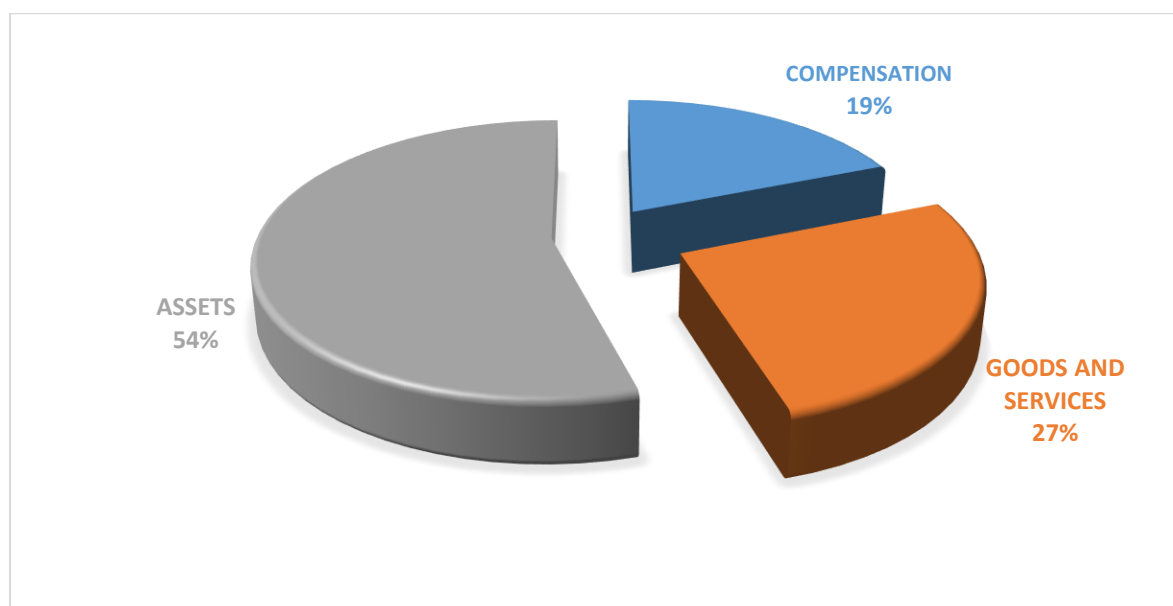
3.4.0 Expenditure Projections

The Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly will within the four-year period expend its fiscal resources in three main areas, namely, Compensation, Goods and Services and Assets. The expenditure areas are in line with the National Framework on Composite Budget for MMDAs. It is projected that a total of **Twenty-nine Million, Six Hundred and Eighty- Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety- five Ghana Cedis, Forty- Five Pesewas (GHC29,682,595.45)** will be spent on the three main expenditure areas within the four-year period as shown in Table 4.4. The share of compensation is projected to be GHC5,612,293.71 (18.9%), that of goods and services is project at GHC7,902,173.28 (26.6%) while asset is projected at GHC16,168,128.46 (54.5%).

Table: 3.14 Expenditure Projections (2018 – 2021)

EXPENDITURE ITEM	2018	2019	2020	2021	Sub Total	%
COMPENSATION	1,302,118.54	1,367,224.48	1,435,585.70	1,507,364.99	5,612,293.71	18.9
GOODS AND SERVICES	1,840,309.60	1,922,875.08	2,019,018.83	2,119,969.77	7,902,173.28	26.6
ASSETS	3,751,197.10	3,938,756.98	4,135,694.82	4,342,479.56	16,168,128.46	54.5
TOTAL	6,893,625.24	7,228,856.54	7,590,299.35	7,969,814.32	29,682,595.45	100

Figure 3.2 Percentage shares of Expenditure Areas in the MTDP



3.5 Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies adopted from the NMTDP 2018-2021 to achieve District Objectives

District Development Objectives and Strategies for the Goals

In the achievement of the District’s goal, the following under listed Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART) objectives have been set under the various thematic areas in consonance with the NMTDP 2014-2017 Objectives and strategies. The above notwithstanding, the achievement of these objectives have been enhanced through the formulation of strategies to achieve these objectives.

Table 3.15: A matrix showing the adopted goal, sub-goal, issues, policy objectives and strategies Linked with the Corresponding AU Agenda 2023 and Sustainable Development Goals

ADOPTED SUB GOALS	KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	Corresponding AU Agenda 2023		Corresponding SDG	
					GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET
	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	1. Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization	20	1. National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	17	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
	INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	2. Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	3. Implement One district, one factory initiative	4	4.2. At least 30% of total non-extractive sector industrial output is from locally owned firms	9	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3. High cost of production inputs	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural	4. Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in	5	5.3 Increase youth and women participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30%.	2	2.3 By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-

			development.	contracting for actors along the value chain 5. Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry 6. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products				scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
ADOPTED SUB GOALS	KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	Corresponding AU Agenda 2023		Corresponding SDG	
					GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	7. Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support 8. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 9. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing	4	3. At least locally owned firms generate 20% of the extractive sector industrials output.	9	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

				technologies				
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	10. Reinvigorate extension services	7	7.1 Allocate a minimum of 10% annual public expenditure to agriculture and grow the sector by at least 6% per annum	2	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	
	6. Low level of irrigated agriculture		11. Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme					12. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah
			13. Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	7	7.2. Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60%	6	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
			14. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones					
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	7. Poor farm-level practices	Improve Post-Harvest Management	15. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest	5	5.4 Reduce post-harvest losses by 50%	12	12.3 By 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the	
	8. Low quality and							

		inadequate agriculture infrastructure		<p>activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution</p> <p>16. Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities</p> <p>17. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>18. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system</p> <p>19. Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>	18	18.2. Youth business start-ups including female youth in all business start-ups is at least 15%	8	<p>retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services</p>
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>9. Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>10. Limited application of science and technology</p>	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<p>20. 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</p>	4	4.2 At least 30% of total non-extractive sector industrial output is from locally owned firms	9	9b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive	

				in technology development				policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>11. Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>12. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>13. Lack of credit for agriculture</p>	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	21. Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	18	18.2 Youth business start-ups including female youth in all business start-ups is at least 15%	8	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services

	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	14. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 15. Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	22. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 23. Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock 24. Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption	5	5.1 Allocate a minimum of 10% annual public expenditure to agriculture and grow the sector by at least 6% per annum	2	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	16. Weak extension services delivery 17. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	1.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	25. Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 26. Implement extensive fish farming programmes	6	6.2. Build at least one Giant Aquaculture showpiece	14	14.7 By 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
ADOPTED	KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	Corresponding AU Agender 2023		Corresponding SDG	

SUB GOALS								
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET
	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	18. Poor quality of education at all levels 19. Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	27. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 28. Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 29. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	2	2.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100% 3. Increase number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	4 4	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	20. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	30. Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization 31. Enhance quality of teaching and learning			4	4c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
	HEALTH AND	21. Gaps in physical	Ensure affordable,	32. Accelerate	3	3.1 Increase 2013 levels of	3	3.8 Achieve

	HEALTH SERVICES	access to quality health care 22. Poor quality of healthcare services	equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 33. Expand and equip health facilities 34. Strengthen the referral system		access to quality basic health care and services by at least 40%		universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
ADOPTED SUB GOALS	KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES				
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	23. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	Strengthen healthcare management system	35. Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	3	3.10 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%		3b. Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement

									regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
ADOPTED SUB GOALS	KEY FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	Corresponding AU Agender 2023		Corresponding SDG		
					GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET	
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	24. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	36. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 37. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 38. Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases 39. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy 40. Intensify efforts for polio eradication Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels 41. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	3 3	3.3 Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50% 3.6 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	3 3 3	3.1 By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births 3.3 By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis,	

				<p>42. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>43. Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <p>44. Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>45. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>46. Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p>			3	<p>water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases</p> <p>3.7 By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3b Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the</p>
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								provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
Reduce income and spatial inequality	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	25. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 26. Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and nutrition security	47.Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	3 3	3.7 Reduce 2013 level of prevalence of malnutrition by at least 50% 3.10 Elimination of Child under nutrition with a view to bring down stunting to 10% and underweight to 5%	2	2.2 By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	27. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Improve population management	48. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare	3	3.2 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	3	3.7 By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

WATER AND SANITATION	28. Widespread pollution of surface water	Promote sustainable water resource development and management	49. Improve liquid and solid waste management	7	7.4 At least 10% of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use	6	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
				7	7.5 All Cities meet the WHO's Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) by 2025	11	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

<p>WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>29. Poor planning for water at MMDAs 30. Inadequate maintenance of facilities 31. Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 32. Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 33. Poor quality of drinking water</p>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>50. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 51. Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs 52. Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p>	<p>7.3. At least 10% of rain water is harvested for productive use</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>	<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p>
<p>WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<p>34. High prevalence of open defecation 35. Poor sanitation and waste management 36. Poor hygiene</p>	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>53. Provide public education on solid waste management 54. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 55. Improve the</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1.4 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95% (Change the phrasing of the target).</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special</p>

		practices		management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	1	1. 9 At least 50% of urban waste is recycled.	12	attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	AND	37. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 38. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	56. Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	1	1.1 Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%.	1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
					1	1.2 Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50%	1	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
							1	1b Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and

							17	<p>predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>17.5 Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>39.Poor quality of services for children and families</p> <p>40. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>41.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>42.Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>	<p>57. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>58. Increase awareness on child protection</p>	1	<p>1. At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection.</p>	1	<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p>	
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>43. High incidence of children’s rights violation</p> <p>44. Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>45. Abuse and</p>	<p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<p>59. Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</p> <p>60. Promote justice for</p>	2	<p>2.1 Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate</p>	4	<p>4.2 By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary</p>	

		exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 46. Child neglect		children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers 61. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child trafficking			4	education so that they are ready for primary education 4a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	THE AGED	47. Inadequate care for the aged	Enhance the well-being of the aged	62. Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership	1	1.3 Reduce (Improve) the 2013 Gini co-efficient by at least 20%. Reduce income inequality by at least 20%	10	10.1 By 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
	GENDER EQUALITY	48. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women.	63. Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)	17	17.2 At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions	5 5	5c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-

	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	51.Weak cooperative regulatory systems	Promote the creation of decent jobs	65. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures	18	18.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	8	8.5 By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	
	SPORTS AND RECREATION	52.Limited targeting of participation in sports disciplines	Build capacity for sports and recreational development	66. Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools' sports competition					
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						Corresponding AU Agenda 2023		Corresponding SDG	
						GOAL	TARGET	GOAL	TARGET
	PROTECTED AREAS	53.Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	67.Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations	7	7.2 Reduce to 2013 levels emissions arising from agriculture bio-diversity loss, land use and deforestation	15	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	54.Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	68. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 69. Strengthen early	7	3. Reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%	11	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct	

								and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	56. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	71. Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	10	10.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	9	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	57.Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 58.Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 59. Limited public investments in low cost housing	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	72. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 73. Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing	1	1.1 Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10%	11	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

	<p>DECENTRALISATION</p>	<p>district structures</p> <p>63.Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</p> <p>64.Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>decentralization</p>			<p>empowered and are holding their leaders accountable</p> <p>3. At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>
		<p>65. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p>	<p>Improve decentralised planning</p>	<p>77. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>78. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>79.Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>20.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>
	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</p>	<p>66. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>67. Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p>	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>80. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>81. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>11.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent</p>	<p>16</p> <p>16</p>	<p>16.6 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Develop effective,</p>

				in development dialogue 82. Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government				accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
1. DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	68. Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	83. Create an enabling environment for development communication 84.Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	11	11.2 At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	16	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	
				11	11.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	16	16.6 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.7 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMME

4.1.0 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the Programme of Action has a very vital relationship with the success of the whole planning process. The Programme of Action provides systematic steps for ease of implementation, monitoring, and evaluation and also promotes a cross departmental/ sectoral approach to the solution of problem.

These development programmes have been formulated taking into consideration the following:

- ❖ The Profile of the District;
- ❖ Appropriate sections of the MTDPF 2014-2017 where DAs have been identified as either lead or collaborating agencies;
- ❖ Poverty profiling, mapping and pro-poor programming;
- ❖ Mainstreaming/Integrating cross cutting issues in District Programmes;
- ❖ Local economic development; and
- ❖ Inputs from the District Sectoral Directorates, Town and Area Councils.

4.1 The Prioritisation Programme Matrix (PPM)

This primarily is a matrix which espouses the broad projects/activities in the PoA which served as a shopping list, prioritised by the DPCU through consensus. The prioritisation process was guided by how the broad projects/activities would:

- i. Impact nationally (economic, social, environment);
- ii. Impact spatially (e.g. nationwide/ selected region);
- iii. Have reliable source of funding;
- iv. Have identified target group(s).

To achieve this, the DPCU developed a matrix in which the first column dealt with the broad projects/activities and the rows for the criteria. Each criteria was awarded a score ranging from 0-3 against each broad activity. The result of the prioritisation is indicated in the table 4.1 below

Table 4.1: Prioritisation programme Matrix;

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Average score	Rank
	Social impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)			
1. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
2. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
3. Educate farmers on good fishing methods and fisheries laws	3	3	3	0	9	2.25	1 st
4. Construct small town water facility	3	3	0	3	9	2.25	1 st
5. Construction of 8 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters with pavement blocks	3	3	0	3	9	2.25	1 st
6. Drill and mechanize 10 boreholes to rural communities with insufficient water at Kwabena kwao, Asase Bohma, Avetome, Bohuma, Adzidekope, Osofokope, Gotsikope, Aframs, Battorkope and Atta Ayigbe	3	3	0	3	9	2.25	1 st
7. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	3	3	0	3	9	2.25	1 st
8. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	2	2	2	3	9	2.25	1 st
9. Embark on sensitization programme on the need to obtain permit before building and having well planned towns	2	2	2	3	9	2.25	1 st
10. Organize farmers day celebration	3	3	2	0	8	2	2 nd
11. Provide direct extension services to 152,800 farmers through regular visit to disseminate improved agricultural practices	3	2	3	0	8	2	2 nd
12. Train smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils on the use of animal traction	3	3	2	0	8	2	2 nd
13. Promote proper management of existing fodder	2	3	3	0	8	2	2 nd

banks								
14. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	3	3	2	0	8	2	2 nd	
15. Construction of 8 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and lawn at, Kwaranteng, Kwesi Adde, Bonkrom, Somsei, Gadorkope, Trebu, Tailorkope, Kwabenakwao, Wawase and Hlihadzi	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
16. Construction of 5 No 3unit classroom block with lawn at Darte krom, Mmrandan, Bondanso, Dinkro and Kwasi Fante	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
17. Construction of 3 No. KG block with lawn at Kwasi Addai., Nyamebekyre and Dedeso	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
18. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters with pavement blocks for GES	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
19. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom teachers' quarters with lawn Boakyekrom	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
20. Construction of slaughter house with pavement blocks at Tease	3	3	1	1	8	2	2 nd	
21. Construction of 1no. animal pound at Maame krobo	3	3	1	1	8	2	2 nd	
22. Renovate Asanyansu Health Centre to ensure delivery services are provided efficiently	3	3	1	1	8	2	2 nd	
23. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters with lawn GHS	3	3	0	2	8	2	2 nd	
24. Carry out the formation of Disaster Management Committees in 35 communities	2	1	3	2	8	2	2 nd	
25. Construction of 2 No. 32 market shed and lorry park	2	3	0	3	8	2	2 nd	
26. Construction of 1 No. 4 bedroom Transit Quarters with pavement blocks at Tease	3	2	0	3	8	2	2 nd	
27. Construction of district court and bungalow with pavement blocks	2	3	0	3	8	2	2 nd	
28. Engage communities in labour base methods of road and dam construction	2	3	0	2	7	1.75	3 rd	
29. Facilitate the establishment of ethanol factory	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	3 rd	

30. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	1	3	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
31. Train staff on irrigation and water management technologies	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
32. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
33. Sensitize farmers on pump irrigation systems	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
34. Train farmers in water harvesting and management technologies	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
35. Promote drilling of tube-wells supported with pumping machine	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
36. Train farmer in post - harvest management	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
37. Increase adoption of market oriented approaches to farm management by farmers in the district	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
38. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	3	3	1	0	7	1.75	3 rd
39. Rehabilitation/ maintenance of some public schools	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	3 rd
40. Sensitize communities and household on the need to construct household toilet facilities	3	1	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
41. Support households to construct household toilet facilities in 10 communities	3	1	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
42. Carry out the formation of CLTS team to supervise CLTS activities	3	1	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
43. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	3	1	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
44. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	3	1	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
45. Complete the construction of Gadorkope, Dome, Samankwae, Amedzope, and Koranteng Krachie CHPS compound	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	3 rd
46. Construction of 4 No. CHPS compound with pavement blocks at Nsuogyaso,Praprabevida,	3	3	0	1	7	1.75	3 rd

47. Provide office space to accommodate increasing sub departments	3	1	0	3	7	1.75	3 rd
48. Construction of Police Station with pavement blocks at Tease	2	3	0	2	7	1.75	3 rd
49. Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	2	2	3	0	7	1.75	3 rd
50. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	2	2	0	3	7	1.75	3 rd
51. Prepare Master Plan/ layout for the for 4 communities	2	2	1	3	7	1.75	3 rd
52. Sensitize communities on installation of rain harvesting facilities	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
53. Educate FBOs to own large capacity machinery/ equipment	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
54. Train 20 Agricultural mechanisation technician (e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
55. Sensitise agro- processors on processing technologies to enhance food quality and food safety	3	2	1	0	6	1.5	4 th
56. Facilitate the use of standard grading and measures in agricultural commodity market	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
57. Facilitate access to credit facilities	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
58. Conduct 36 monitoring and supervision visits annually	2	2	2	0	6	1.5	4 th
59. Organise 264 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	3	1	2	0	6	1.5	4 th
60. Organize 88 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	3	1	2	0	6	1.5	4 th
61. Establish 22 improved maize, cassava, rice and pepper demonstrations district wide	2	3	1	0	6	1.5	4 th
62. Sensitise farmers on the use of existing warehouses and silo	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th
63. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	1	2	3	0	6	1.5	4 th
64. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th

keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock								
65. Sensitize farmers on food safety and public health	3	2	1	0	6	1.5	4 th	
66. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
67. Sensitize farmers on establishment of cattle ranch in the district	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
68. Organize inter school quiz competitions on health topics at the JHS level	3	0	0	3	6	1.5	4 th	
69. Supply of 12 No. Teachers' tables and 16 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
70. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
71. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
72. Organize public fora in communities on proper waste disposal practices	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
73. Assist communities to obtain communal and/or waste disposal bins	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
74. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
75. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	2	3	1	1	6	1.5	4 th	
76. Train Motor and boat operators at community level to assist in transportation of mothers and babies to seek health care	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
77. Train and support caregivers under the LEAP in income generating activities	3	3	0	0	6	1.5	4 th	
78. Construction of fence wall at the Assembly residential area	1	3	0	2	6	1.5	4 th	
79. Enforce relevant environmental/ forestry byelaws to protect the environment and forestry at all levels	2	1	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
80. Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
81. Construction of 2No. 2-units public urinals at	1	3	2	0	6	1.5	4 th	

Tease and Forifori market centre								
82. Facilitate the formation 20 DVGs and revamp 35 dormant DVGs	3		3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
83. Carry out education to promote fire prevention	3	0	3	0	6	1.5	4 th	
84. Establish Police post at Asukese,ekye – Amanfrom and Kwaikese	2	2	0	2	6	1.5	4 th	
85. Carry out the registration of new cooperative societies and renewal of certificate	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
86. Facilitate the formation of susu groups in communities to support mothers and babies in seeking early health care	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
87. Organise revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
88. Organize revenue performance review meetings	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
89. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District annually	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
90. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilisation	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
91. Organise annual RELC planning section for stakeholders	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
92. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	2	1	2	0	5	1.25	5 th	
93. Organise regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
94. Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the district	1	1	3	0	5	1.25	5 th	
95. Identify water catchment areas for damming and micro irrigation systems	2	2	1	0	5	1.25	5 th	
96. Routine rabies vaccination on pet	3	0	2	0	5	1.25	5 th	
97. Regular PPR vaccination on small ruminant	3	0	2	0	5	1.25	5 th	
98. Promote and build tsorkor smoker in the district	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
99. Organize community sensitization for parents in all 6 circuits on the need to enroll their children	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	

in school at the right age								
100. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
101. Support PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
102. Organize 6 women groups for income generating activities	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
103. Support to combat child labour and child trafficking	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
104. Carry out training programme for community members in ICT literacy skills	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
105. Conduct training for school children in ICT skills	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
106. Reshaping of roads within the district yearly	2	3	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
107. Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	2	0	3	0	5	1.25	5 th	
108. Construction of U- drains at Ekye Market	2	0	3	0	5	1.25	5 th	
109. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in 20 schools	2	0	3	0	5	1.25	5 th	
110. Renovate prisons administration block at Forifori	2	2	0	1	5	1.25	5 th	
111. Prepare Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans annually	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
112. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	3	2	0	0	5	1.25	5 th	
113. Procure 2 No pickup vehicles	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th	
114. Procure 1 No generator for office complex	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th	
115. Update the revenue data/nominal roll data	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th	
117. Constitute and resource an effective revenue enforcement team.	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th	
118. Sensitize farmers on the use of pump irrigation on rice farming along the river banks	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th	
119. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district	1	0	3	0	4	1	6 th	
120. Train farmers on safe use of agro – chemicals	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th	
121. Regular vaccination and treatment of cattle in	3	0	1	0	4	1	6 th	

the district							
122. Promote the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities	3	1	0	3	4	1	6 th
123. Form and train Mother Support Groups in all CHPS zones	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
124. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects/ programmes	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
125. Form and train grandmothers' clubs in communities to support and advocate for maternal and child health	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
126. Carry out advocacy meetings with stakeholders on gender equality	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
127. Establish ARV treatment center at Maame Krobo Health centre	3	1	0	1	4	1	6 th
128. Train and supply chemical sellers with RDTs to test suspected malaria cases before selling ACTs	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
129. Conduct health education and sensitization of Tuberculosis prevention in churches and durbars	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
130. Establish TB diagnostic centres in all health centres	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
131. Conduct prisons care services to render counseling to clients	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
132. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
133. Carry out the handling of Family Tribunal cases	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
134. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th
135. Facilitate the establishment of credit union at Tease	1	3	0	0	4	1	6 th
136. Embark on training for cooperative societies to build their capacities	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
137. Facilitate the drawing of Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP)	1	0	3	0	4	1	6 th

138. Procure 4 no. motor bikes to shuttle between towns and villages	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th
139. Convert pan latrine into w/c at prisons at Forifori	2	0	2	0	4	1	6 th
140. Furnishing of Assembly official bungalows	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th
141. Organize training for all Assembly members, area council and unit committee members	3	1	0	0	4	1	6 th
142. Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th
143. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th
144. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	2	2	0	0	4	1	6 th
145. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
146. Routine Newcastle vaccination in poultry	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
147. Carry out CBPP vaccination	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
148. Organize capacity building training for all head teachers and school based guidance and counseling coordinators on the guidance and counseling systems available in basic schools	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
149. Conduct basic screening identification and referral of children with disabilities	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
150. Organize career seminar for parents and JHS 2 students yearly	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
151. Procure 10 No. motorized sprayer	1	1	1	0	3	0.75	7 th
152. Acquire essential agricultural extension training and learning equipment (laptop, projectors, projectors screen, digital camera, flip chart stand and portable generator)	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
153. Promote the use and maintenance of existing dams	1	2	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
154. Train community health volunteers to identify and refer pregnant and postnatal mothers to health facilities	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
155. Carry out refresher training for midwives and	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th

CHOs on antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care								
156. Establish adolescent clubs in CHPS zones and corners in all facilities	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
157. Organize circuit STMIE clinic for 100 pupils per circuit every year.	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
158. Conduct monthly radio discussions about MNCH	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
159. Organize Community durbars (twice a month) to provide feedback on health care in CHPS zones to the community members	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
160. Train all new service providers on infant feeding counseling	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
161. Organize in-services training on Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal Illnesses for first level health staff	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
162. Conduct EPI cluster survey in the district	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
163. Conduct Immunization mop-up to increase EPI coverage >=90%	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
164. Visit both Tease and Ekye Island once every quarter for integrated services	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
165. Orientate/train all CHOs on Family planning methods	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
166. Attach all new CHOs/ENs to Donkorkrom Presby Hospital maternity ward to acquire midwifery skills	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
167. Ensure community participation by establishing/ reviving community health committees in all CHPS zones	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
168. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc.	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
169. Ensure screening of all pregnant women on HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) and treatment of positive mothers	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	
170. Conduct health education and sensitization on malaria prevention in churches and durbars	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th	

171. Refresher training of community volunteers at hard to reach areas on home based care of malaria	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
172. Provide 12 motorbikes for CHPS zones	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
173. Identify and support needy but brilliant students for enrolment into schools through the Education Endowment Fund	3	0	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
174. Conduct audit of cooperative societies	1	2	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
175. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	2	1	0	0	3	0.75	7 th
176. Organise monthly meeting and review section	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	7 th
177. Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site	0	0	2	0	2	0.5	7 th
178. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	7 th
179. Procurement of office stationery, equipment and printing of calendars and brochures	0	2	0	0	2	0.5	7 th
180. Furnishing of the new office complex	2	0	0	0	2	0.5	7 th

Table 4.2: COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION WITH INDICATIVE BUDGET (2018 – 2021)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF/ DDF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise	Sensitization /consultative exercise carried out	√	√	√	√	80,000			FIN. DEPT	KAPSDA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Constitute and resource an effective revenue enforcement team.	Resource revenue team available	√	√	√	√		20,000		FIN. DEPT	KAPSDA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Construct two revenue check points at Samanhyia and Dome	Check points at Samanhyia constructed		√	√	√	7,000			FIN. DEPT	DWD
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Update the revenue data/nominal roll data	Revenue data updated	√	√	√	√	30,000			FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA

Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	5. Organise revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.	Revenue mobilization training organized		√	√	√	45,000			FIN. DEPT.	HR.
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	6. Organize revenue performance review meetings	Revenue performance meeting organized	√	√	√	√		36,000		FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	7. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District annually	No of stakeholder meetings on fee fixing organized yearly	√	√	√	√	60,000			DBC	FIN. DEPT.
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the "One District, One Factory" Initiative	Economic development	Agricultural Development	8. Facilitate the establishment of ethanol factory	No of factories established to create jobs		√	√	√			150m	Private companies	KAPSDA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic development	Agricultural Development	9. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	No of nursery store and shed constructed No of mango and cashew nursery raised	√	√	√	√	165,393			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture	Economic development	Agricultural Development	10. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	No of farmers sensitized to encourage LED	√	√	√	√	15,980			Dept. of Agric DPCU	KAPSDA

	Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry													
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic development	Agricultural Development	11. Establish diversified mechanisation services centres	Mechanization centres established to promote mechanized agriculture		√	√	√			3,500.00	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA, NGO, Equipment companies
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic development	Agricultural Development	12. Organize farmers Day Celebration	4 annual farmers day celebrated	√	√	√	√	160,000.00			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA, NGO, Equipment companies
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Economic development	Agricultural Development	13. Educate FBOs to own large capacity machinery/ equipment	20 FBOs own and manage essential farming implement		√	√	√			7,424.00	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA, NGO, Equipment companies
Ensure improved Public	Create District Agriculture Advisory	Economic development	Agricultural Development	14. Train 20 Agricultural	No. of mechanization	√	√	√	√			35,400.00	Dept. of	KAPSDA, NGO

Investment	Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies			mechanisation technician (e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	technicians trained									Agric	
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	Economic development	Agricultural Development	15. Train smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils on the use of animal traction	No of farmers trained in animal traction and effectively implementing to improve their crop yield	√	√	√	√			14,240.00	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA	
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	16. Sensitise agro-processors on processing technologies to enhance food quality and food safety	No of Sensitization programmes organized to improve food quality and safety	√	√	√	√			14,240.00	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA	
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	17. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilisation	No of agro processing and food utilization equipment procured to improve food quality and safety	√	√	√	√		5,696	42,720.00	Dept. Agric	KAPSDA, NGO, GHS	
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e.	Economic development	Agricultural Development	18. Facilitate the use of standard	No. of farmers and traders		√	√	√		2,848	12,500.00	Dept. Agric	KAPSDA, NGO, (FDA)	

	Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing			grading and measures in agricultural commodity market	sensitised									
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing	Economic development	Agricultural Development	19. Construction of 2 No. 32 unit market shed and lorry park	No of market sheds constructed		√	√	√	250,000.00			Works Dept.	KAPSDA
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic development	Agricultural Development	20. Facilitate access to credit facilities	No. of farmers getting access to credit		√	√	√			28,480.00	DoA	KAPSDA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture	Economic development	Agricultural Development	21. Organise annual RELC planning section for stakeholders	No. of RELC sections held	√	√	√	√	15,200.00		26,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA Research Institution, FBOs, financial institutions , NGOs Opinion leaders

	research system to increase participation of end users in technology development													
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic development	Agricultural Development	22. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	Number of Agric staffs trained	√	√	√	√	4,400.00	2,200	22,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic development	Agricultural Development	23. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	No. of equipments procured.	√	√			15,450.00			DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic development	Agricultural Development	24. Procure 10No. motorized sprayer	No of motorized sprayer procured	√	√	√	√		6,000		DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service	Economic development	Agricultural Development	25. Organise monthly meeting and review section	No. of meetings and review sections organised	√	√	√	√			15,600.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

	delivery													
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural Development	26. Provide direct extension services to 152,800 farmers through regular visit to disseminate to improved agricultural practices	No. of farmers provided with extension services to improve quality and control and crop yield	√	√	√	√	26,880		13,400.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural Development	27. Conduct 36 monitoring and supervision visits annually	No. of monitoring and supervision visits carried out to ensure good farming practices	√	√	√	√			8,200.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	28. Organise 264 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	No. of fora organised to address agricultural issues	√	√	√	√			17,752.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	29. Organize 88 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	No. of field days organised to ensure the use of new agric technologies	√	√	√	√	10,225.00			DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

					to increase production									
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery	Economic development	Agricultural Development	30. Acquire essential agricultural extension training and learning equipment (laptop, projectors, projectors screen, digital camera, flip chart stand and portable generator)	No. of equipment acquire for extension work		√	√	√	12,897.00		45,765.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	31. Establish 22 improved maize, cassava, rice and pepper demonstrations district wide	No of improved rice demonstrations established to improve crop yield	√	√	√	√	14,507.00		155,798.00	DoA	KAPSDA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological	Economic development	Agricultural Development	32. Train staff on irrigation and water management technologies	No of staffs trained to promote irrigation farming all year round		√	√	√	25,890.00			DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

	zones													
Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah	Economic development	Agricultural Development	33. Identify water catchment areas for damming and micro irrigation systems	No of site identified and documented for development		√	√	√	10,040.00	3,520	5,200.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic development	Agricultural Development	34. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	No. of farmers trained		√	√	√	19,433		4,716.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic development	Agricultural Development	35. Sensitise farmers on pump irrigation systems	Number of farmers sensitised		√	√	√	10,484.00	8,742	7,424.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern	Economic development	Agricultural Development	36. Sensitise farmers on the use of pump irrigation for rice farming	Number of farmers sensitised		√	√	√			70,424.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

	irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones			along the river banks										
Improve production efficiency and yield	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah	Economic development	Agricultural Development	37. Promote the use and maintenance of existing dams	Number of dams in use		√	√	√	10,500	1,750	500.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation	Economic development	Agricultural Development	38. Train farmers in water harvesting and management technologies	Number of farmers trained		√	√	√	5,790.00		18,255.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones	Economic development	Agricultural Development	39. Promote drilling of tube-wells supported with pumping machine	No of tube-wells drilled		√	√	√	5,700.00		50,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities	Economic development	Agricultural Development	40. Train farmer in post-harvest management	No of farmers trained to preserve their crops from destruction	√	√	√	√	25,687		34,550.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic development	Agricultural Development	41. Sensitise farmers on the use of existing warehouses and silo	Number of farmers sensitised to preserve their crops`	√	√	√	√	70,000		50,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	42. Organise regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	No. of radio programs organised	√	√	√	√	19,200		96,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic development	Agricultural Development	43. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	No of equipment purchased to establish lab	√	√			6,000.00			DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled	Economic development	Agricultural Development	44. Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the district	No. of surveillance done	√	√	√	√	2,000.00		8,440.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

generation	diseases													
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic development	Agricultural Development	45. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district	Acreage of farms managed	√	√	√	√	3,776.00	5,888	12,336.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	46. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	2,500.00			DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain		Agricultural Development	47. Increase adoption of market oriented approaches to farm management by farmers in the district	No. of market oriented approaches		√	√	√	6,500	2,750	7,500.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption	Economic development	Agricultural Development	48. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer	No. of training workshops organized	√	√	√	√			8,475.68	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

				base organization (FBOs)										
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Economic development	Agricultural Development	49. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock	No of farmers trained to improve LED	√	√	√	√	19,800		198,000.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	50. Sensitise farmers on food safety and public health	No. of farmers sensitised		√	√	√	8,166.00	4,083	40,832.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	51. Train farmers on safe use of agro – chemicals	No. of farmers trained	√	√	√	√	60,000		45,360.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	52. Routine rabbies vaccination on pet	No. of rabbies vaccination done	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000	5350	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	53. Regular PPR vaccination on small ruminant	No. of PPR vaccination done	√	√	√	√	16,300	15,200	5850	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure improved	Design and implement	Economic	Agricultural	54. Routine	No. of		√	√	√	10,222.00		5,660.00	DoA	KAPSDA,

Public Investment	needs-based technical assistance and extension support	development	Development	Newcastle vaccination in poultry	Newcastle vaccination done									NGO
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	55. carry out CBPP vaccination	No. of CBPP vaccination done		√	√	√	12,400.00		7,650.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock	Economic development	Agricultural Development	56. Sensitise farmers on establishment of cattle ranch in the district	No. of famers sensitized		√	√	√	8,166.00		4,832.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support	Economic development	Agricultural Development	57. Regular vaccination and treatment of cattle in the district	Regular vaccination and treatment carry out in the district	√	√	√	√	15,000.0		7,860.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and	Economic development	Agricultural Development	58. Promote proper management of existing fodder banks	Fodder banks in proper use		√	√	√	5,888.00	10,950.00	9,440.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	Economic development	Agricultural Development	59. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	No. of Fishermen trained	√	√	√		7,200.00		5,800.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	Economic development	Agricultural Development	60. Educate farmers on good fishing methods and fisheries laws	No. of farmers educated		√	√	√	7,454		22, 272	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programmes	Economic development	Agricultural Development	61. Promote and build tsorkor smoker in the district	No of fish mongers encouraged to use tsorkor smoker to increase fish production and preservation		√	√	√	5,600.00		18,882.00	DoA	KAPSDA, NGO
SUB TOTAL										1,327,628	135,627	1,146,995.68		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DDCF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	62. Construction of 8 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and lawn at, Kwaranteng, Kwesi Adde, Bonkrom, Somsei, Gadorkope, Trebu, Tailorkope, Kwabenakwao, Wawase and Hlihadzi	No of classroom block constructed	√	√	√	√	2,948,000			DWD	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	63. Construction of 5 No 3unit classroom block and lawn at Darte krom, Mmrandan, Bondanso, Dinkro and Kwasi Fante	No of classroom block constructed	√	√	√	√	950,000			DWD	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	64. Construction of 3 No. KG block and planting of trees at Kwasi Addai, Nyamebekyre and Dedeso	No of KG classroom block constructed	√	√	√	√	1,200,000			DWD	GES
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	65. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom and lawn staff quarters for GES	No of quarters constructed for GES	√	√	√		265,000			DWD	GES

	cost housing.													
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	66. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom teachers' quarters and pavement blocks at Boakyekrom	No of quarters constructed for teachers	√	√	√		265,000			DWD	GES
Strengthen school management systems	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	67. Organize capacity building training for all head teachers and school based guidance and counseling coordinators on the guidance and counseling systems available in basic schools	No of capacity building training organized for all head teachers to improve teaching and learning	√	√	√	√		30,000.0		GES	UNICEF
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	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	68. Conduct basic screening identification and referral of children with disabilities	No of children screened to be referred		√	√	√		20,000		GES	UNICEF
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	69. Organize career seminar for parents and JHS 2 students yearly	No of career seminars organized for students		√	√	√		15,000		GES	WVIG
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	70. Organize community sensitization for parents in all 6 circuits on the need to enroll their children in school at the right age	No of children enrolled at the right age		√	√	√		10,000		GES	UNICEF
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	71. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	No of children participate in the celebration	√	√	√	√	150,000			GES	KAPSDA

Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools' sports competition	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	72. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	No of sporting and culture competitions organized	√	√	√	√	28,000.00			GES	KAPSDA
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	73. Organize inter school quiz competitions on health topics at the JHS level	No of quiz completions organized		√	√	√	20,000.00			GES	KAPSDA
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	74. Promote the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities	No of gender clubs formed in schools and role models used in communities		√	√	√		7,000		GES	KAPSDA
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	Education and Youth Development	75. Organize circuit STMIE clinic for 100 pupils per circuit every year.	No of STMIE clinics organized		√	√	√		5,000		GES	KAPSDA
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	76.Rehabilitation/ maintenance of some public schools	No of dilapidated school building rehabilitated and maintained	√	√	√	√	300,000	100,000		GES	KAPSDA
Enhance inclusive and	Expand infrastructure	Social	Education	77. Supply of 50 No.	No of	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			GES	DWD

equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	and facilities at all levels	Services Delivery	and Youth Development	Teachers' tables and 150 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	teacher's tables and chairs supplied to improve teaching and learning environment									
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	78. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	No of mono and dual desks supplied to improve teaching and learning environment	√	√	√	√	65,000.00			GES	DWD
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	79. Collect data and prepare DWSP plan	DWSP prepared and implemented		√	√	√	15,000			EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	80. Construct small town water facility	No of small town water system constructed to improve potable water coverage for urban communities		√	√	√	750,000			EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	81. Sensitize communities on installation of rain harvesting facilities	No of communities sensitize and have access to reliable and sustainable potable water		√	√	√	40,000.00		12,000	EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and	Provide mechanized	Social Services	Health Delivery	82. Drill and mechanize 10 boreholes to rural	No of boreholes	√	√	√	√	200,000.0		50,000	EHD	D.A, NGOs

reliable water supply services for all	borehole and small town water systems	Delivery		communities with insufficient water at Kwabena kwao, Asase Bohma, Avetome, Bohuma, Adzidekope, Osofokope, Gotsikope, Aframso, Battorkope and Atta Ayigbe	drilled and installed									
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	83. Sensitize communities and household on the need to construct household toilet facilities	No of households with access to toilet facilities		√	√	√	44,500.00	2,000.	10,000	EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	84. Support households to construct household toilet facilities in 10 communities	No of household toilet facilities constructed		√	√	√			250,000	EHD	D.A, NGOs
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	85. Carry out the formation of CLTS team to supervise CLTS activities	CLTS team formed and community sanitation improved	√				5,400.00		50,000	EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	86. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	No of schools educated on health issues	√	√	√	√	90,000.00	7,500.00		EHD	D.A, NGOs
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	87. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	No of visits conducted to help communities able to make an informed choice/decision on sanitation issues	√	√	√	√	20,000.00	2,000	13,000	EHD	D.A,

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	88. Organize public fora in communities on proper waste disposal practices	No of communities sensitized and practicing proper waste disposal	√	√	√	√	20,000.00			EHD	D.A, NGO
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide public education on solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	89. Assist communities to obtain communal and/or waste disposal bins	No of waste disposal bins procured		√	√	√		50,000.0		EHD	D.A, NGO
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Improve the management of existing waste disposal sites to control GHGs emissions	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	90. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	No of times landfills and disposable sites managed to control GHGs emission	√	√	√	√	1,280,000.00	1,000		EHD	D.A, NGOs
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Improve liquid and solid waste management	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	91. Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site	Land properly acquired for the development of landfill site		√	√	√	50,000.00			ENV. Health	Waste Landfill
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure			92. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	No of slaughter house renovated	√	√	√	√		50,000		DWD	EHD
Promote proper maintenance culture	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks,			93. Construction of slaughter house with biogas at Tease	No of slaughter house constructed	√	√	√	√	250,000	50,000		DWD	EHD

	schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.													
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.			94. Construction of 1no. animal pound at Maame krobo	No of animal pod constructed	√	√			4,780.00			DWD	EHD
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	95. Train community health volunteers to identify and refer pregnant and postnatal mothers to health facilities	No of CHVs trained to increase Antenatal, delivery and postnatal coverage		√	√	√	25,000.00			GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	96. Carry out refresher training for midwives and CHOs on antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care	No of midwives and CHOs trained to ensure zero maternal and neonatal deaths		√	√	√		150,000		GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social services delivery	Health delivery	97. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	Basic equipment's supplied to facilities	√	√	√	√	100,000		75,000	GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	CollabAgency
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	98. Establish adolescent clubs in CHPS zones and corners in all facilities	Number of existing adolescent clubs and		√	√	√			6,000	GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors

					corners									
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Social services delivery	Health delivery	99. Renovate Asanyansu Health Centre to ensure delivery services are provided efficiently	Health centre renovated		√	√	√	75,000.00	20,000		GHS	District Assembly, RHA, Plan Ghana
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	100. Form and train Mother Support Groups in all CHPS zones	mother support groups in CHPS Zone		√	√	√		6,000	50,000	GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	101. Conduct monthly radio discussions about MNCH	No. of Radio discussions conducted		√	√	√			24,000	GHS	District Assembly, RHA, Plan Ghana
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social services delivery	Health delivery	102. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects/ programmes	No of quarterly meetings held	√	√	√	√	85,500.00			GHS	DA
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social services delivery	Health delivery	103. Organize Community durbars (twice a month) to provide feedback on health care in CHPS zones to the community members	2 community durbars conducted monthly		√	√	√	20,000.00		25,500	GHS	Plan International Ghana
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social services delivery	Health delivery	104. Train all new service providers on infant feeding counselling	All staff in District trained on IYCF		√	√	√			11,080	GHS	UNICEF Plan Ghana, World vision AP
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact	Time frame			Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies		

					indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating Agency
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	105. Organize in-services training on Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal Illnesses for first level health staff	All frontline staff trained on IMNCI		√	√	√			25,780	GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify efforts for polio eradication	Social services delivery	Health delivery	106. Conduct EPI cluster survey in the district	Survey report available	√	√	√	√	87,500.00			GHS	District Assembly
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify efforts for polio eradication	Social services delivery	Health delivery	107. Conduct Immunization mop-up to increase EPI coverage >=90%	Mop-up conducted and coverage increased		√		√	45,000.00			GHS	DA
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social services delivery	Health delivery	108. Visit both Tease and Ekye Island once every quarter for integrated services	Island visited quarterly		√	√	√	150,000			GHS	DA, GAVI & Plan Ghana
Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Social services delivery	Health delivery	109. Orientate/train all CHOs on Family planning methods	All CHOs & CHNs in district trained on one or more FP Methods	√	√	√	√		8,650.00		GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, District Assembly
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services	Health delivery	110. Attach all new CHOs/ENs to Donkorkrom Presby Hospital maternity ward to acquire midwifery skills	All CHOs and ENs at CHPS acquire midwifery skills	√	√	√	√			15,670	GHS	Donkorkrom Presby Hospital

Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social services delivery	Health delivery	111. Ensure community participation by establishing/ reviving community health committees in all CHPS zones	Community health committees existing in all zones		√	√	√		28,800		GHS	CHPS zones and community leaders
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	112. Facilitate the formation of susu groups in communities to support mothers and babies in seeking early health care	Sosu groups existing in communities		√					15,600	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	113. Train Motor and boat operators at community level to assist in transportation of mothers and babies to seek health care	Number of motor and boat operators trained		√					17,200	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	114. Form and train grandmothers' clubs in communities to support and advocate for maternal and child health	Number of grandmothers club existing in communities		√					15,600	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social services delivery	Health delivery	115. Carry out advocacy meetings with stakeholders on gender equality	Number of gender advocacy meetings		√	√	√			10,250	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
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	Social services delivery	Health delivery	116. Complete the construction of Gadorkope, Dome, Samankwae, Amedzope, and Koranteng Krachie CHPS compound	Compound completed	√	√	√	√	300,000	70,000		GHS	District Assembly

	access to quality health care													
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Social services delivery	Health delivery	117. Construction of 4 No. CHPS compound and lawn at Nsuogyaso,Praprabebida,	Compound constructed	√	√	√	√	1,500,000			GHS	MP, District Assembly
Strengthen healthcare management system	Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social services delivery	Health delivery	118. Conduct quarterly monitoring and supportive supervision to all health facilities	Quarterly monitoring done	√	√	√	√	15,000.00	5,000.00		GHS	Plan International Ghana
Adopted Objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Social services delivery	Health delivery	119. Provide office space to accommodate increasing sub departments	Office space available for all departments under the DHA		√	√	√	180,000			GHS	District Assembly, RHA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	120. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc.	Advocacy and education sessions done	√	√	√	√	5,000.00			GHS	District Assembly
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and	Ensure access to Antiretroviral	Social Services	Health Delivery	121. Establish ARV treatment center at	ARV treatment		√	√	√	10,000.00		56,000	GHS	D/A, Plan Ghana,

AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Therapy	Delivery		Maame Krobo Health centre	centre available in Krobo									Donors
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	122. Ensure screening of all pregnant women on HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) and treatment of positive mothers	No. of pregnant women screened	√	√	√	√			53,675	GHS	Ghana AIDS commission/ Global Fund, District Assembly
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	123. Conduct health education and sensitization on malaria prevention in churches and durbars	No. of sessions conducted	√	√	√	√		5,600.00		GHS	NMCP, Plan International Ghana, Sub districts
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	124. Refresher training of community volunteers at hard to reach areas on home based care of malaria	No. of CBVs trained on HBC	√	√	√	√			250,000.00	GHS	Plan Ghana, CBVs and leaders
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	125. Train and supply chemical sellers with RDTs to test suspected malaria cases before selling ACTs	No. of chemical sellers trained and supplied with RDTs		√	√	√			32,000	GHS	NMCP, Chemical sellers
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	126. Conduct health education and sensitization of Tuberculosis prevention in churches and durbars	No. of sessions conducted	√	√	√	√			25,000	GHS	NTP/Global fund

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	127. Establish TB diagnostic centres in all health centres	TB diagnostic centers available in all health centers.		√	√	√			150,000	GHS	RHA, NTP/Global fund
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	128. Provide 12 motorbikes for CHPS zones	Motors available for CHPS zones		√	√	√	400,000			GHS	D/A, Plan Ghana, World vision AP, RHA etc
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	129. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom and lawn staff quarters GHS	No of quarters constructed for GHS	√	√	√		265,000			GHS	D/A
		Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	130. Conduct prisons care services to render counseling to clients	No of prison inmates counseled		√	√	√	20,000	20,000		DSD	KAPSDA
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	131. Support PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	No of PWDs supported with employable skills	√	√	√	√	512,000			DSD	KAPSDA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	132. Organize 6 women groups for income generating activities	No of women benefiting from income generating activities	√	√	√	√	30,000	6,000.00		DSD	KAPSDA

	including head potters (Kayayei)													
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	133. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	No of parents educated on child care	√	√	√	√	30,000.00	5,000.00		DSD	KAPSDA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	134. Identify and support needy but brilliant students for enrolment into schools through the Education Endowment Fund	No of brilliant students supported	√	√	√	√	800,236.			DSD	GES, KAPSDA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	135. Carry out the handling of Family Tribunal cases	No of family tribunal cases handled		√	√	√	50,000			DSD	KAPSDA
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child trafficking	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	136. Support to combat child labour and child trafficking	Support provided to eliminate worst form of child labour		√	√	√	13,000.00	5,200		DSD	KAPSDA
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	137. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	No of PWDs, aged, poor women, and orphans identified and supported	√	√	√	√			550,000	DSD	KAPSDA

	house ownership													
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	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	Social Welfare and Community Development	138. Train and support caregivers under the LEAP in income generating activities	No of caregivers of LEAP trained and supported	√	√	√	√	100,000	30,000		DSD	KAPSDA
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures			139. Carry out the registration of new cooperative societies and renewal of certificate	No of societies registered and are fully operational		√	√	√	20,000.00			Cooperative	KAPSDA
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures			140. Faciliate the establishment of credit union at Tease	Credit union established and operational		√	√	√	20,000.00			Cooperative	KAPSDA
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures			141. Embark on training for cooperative societies to build their capacities	No of training organized		√	√	√	40,000.00			Cooperative	KAPSDA

Promote the creation of decent jobs	Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures			142. Conduct audit of cooperative societies	No of cooperative societies audited	√	√	√	20,000.00			Cooperative	KAPSDA
									13,888,916	484,750	2,018,355		

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	143.Reshaping of roads within the district yearly	No of km of roads reshaped yearly	√	√	√	√	855,052		100,000	DWD	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	144.Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	No of culverts constructed to improve accessibility	√	√	√	√	200,000			DWD	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	145.Construction of U- drains at Ekye Market	No of drains constructed to check erosion	√	√	√		120,000		200,000	DWD	KAPSDA 225

	facilities, low-cost housing.													
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	146.Construction of 2No. 2-units public urinals at Tease and Forifori market centre	No of urinal facilities constructed to improve market sanitation	√	√					15,000		DWD KAPSDA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	147. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	No of site meetings organized	√	√	√	√			25,000		DWD KAPSDA
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	148.Construction of fence wall at the Assembly residential area	No of square km of fence wall constructed	√	√	√	√	182,000				DWD KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	149.Construction of 1 No. 4 bedroom Transit Quarters with pavement blocks at Tease	No of bedroom transit quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	382,000				DWD KAPSDA

	cost housing.													
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	150. Construction of Police Station at Tease	No of police station constructed	√	√	√	√	300,000			DWD	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	151. Construction of 8 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters and lawn	No of staff quarters constructed	√	√	√	√	2,520,000			DWD	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	152. Engage communities in labour base methods of road and dam construction	No of km of roads constructed and maintained to improve rural roads		√	√	√			550,000	DWD	KAPSDA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	153. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	No of times communities are visited to check development control	√	√	√	√		23,200		PPD	KAPSDA
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Promote a sustainable, spatially	Fully implement Land Use and	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	154. Embark on sensitization programme on	No of programme organized to	√	√	√	√		7,569		PPD	KAPSDA

integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)			the need to obtain permit before building and having well planned towns	sensitize people on the need to obtain permit before building									
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	155. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	No of statutory planning committee held to approve development permits	√	√	√	√	20,000	16,540		PPD	KAPSDA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	156. Prepare Master Plan/ layout for the for 4 communities	No of layout prepared for communities to promote development control	√	√	√	√	35,200		100,000	PPD	KAPSDA
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	157. Carry out training programme for community members in ICT literacy skills	No of people trained in literacy skills		√	√	√		25,000		ITO	KAPSDA
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	158. Conduct training for school children in ICT skills	No of school children trained in ICT		√	√	√		10,000	86,500	ITO	KAPSDA
Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen environmental governance and	Environmental Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	159. Enforce relevant	Environmental and forestry	√	√	√	√			100,000	FD	DoA, KAPSDA,

	enforcement of environmental regulations			environmental/ forestry byelaws to protect the environment and forestry at all levels	byelaws enforced strictly									EHD
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	160.Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters	Community sensitized		√	√	√			11,500	NADMO	MOFA, ZOOMLION, NCCE, GES, GHS, WORKS DEPT, PPD.
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	161. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in 20 schools	No. of Disaster clubs formed	√	√	√	√			11,450	NADMO	GES,
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	162. Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Vulnerable groups supported	√	√	√	√	285,000	50,000		NADMO	KAPSDA
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	163.Facilitate the formation 20 DVGs and revamp 35 dormant DVGs	No. of DVGs formed and revamped	√	√	√	√			68,200	NADMO	KAPSDA
Promote proactive planning for	Strengthen early warning and response	Environmental Sanitation	Disaster Prevention	164. Facilitate the drawing of	Drawing of CDPP plans	√	√	√	√	30,500			NADMO	KAPSDA

disaster prevention and mitigation	mechanism on disasters	Management	and Management	Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP)	facilitated									
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	165. Carry out the formation of Disaster Management Committees in 35 communities	Disaster management committee formed	√	√	√	√	28,000	25,200		NADMO	KAPSDA
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters	Environmental Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	166. Carry out education to promote fire prevention	No. of communities educated to prevent bush fires	√	√	√	√			80,000	NADMO	MOFA, ZOOMLION, NCCE, GES, GHS, WORKS DEPT, PPD.
		Management and Administration	General Administration	167. Establish Police post at Asukese, Ekye Amanfrom and Kwaikese	Police post available		√	√	√	200,000	20,000		GPS	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Management and Administration	General Administration	168. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	No. of communities benefiting from electricity extension and streetlights maintained	√	√	√	√	350,000	100,000		DWD	ECG, Energy Commission
		Management and Administration	General Administration	169. Procure 4 no. motor bikes to shuttle between towns and villages	No. of motorbikes procured		√	√	√	250,000			PO	KAPSDA
Promote proper	Establish timely and effective	Management	General	170. Renovate	Renovation		√	√	√	120,000			DWD	KASPDA

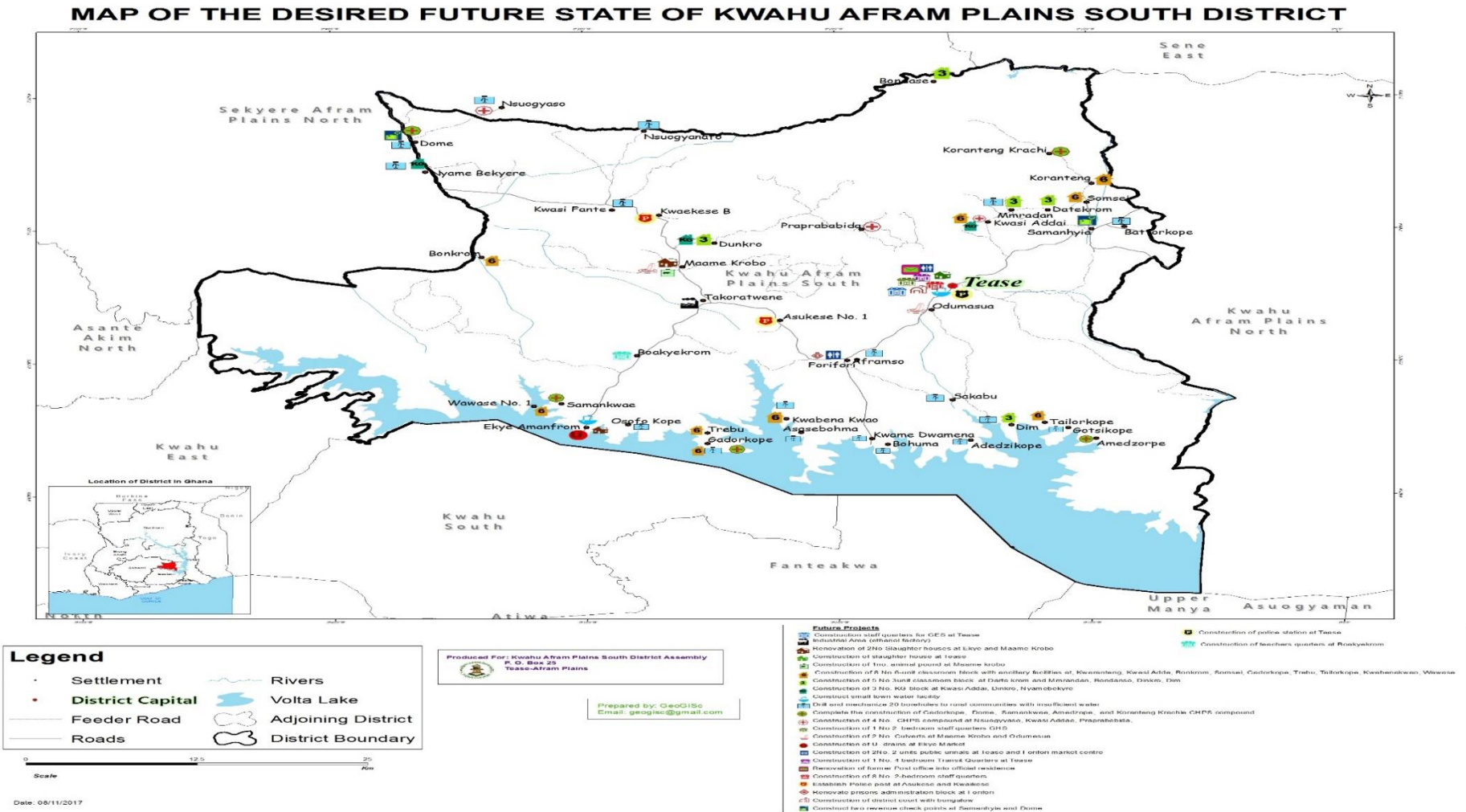
maintenance culture	preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	nt and Administration	Administration	prisons administration block at Forifori	on prisons administration block done									
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Management and Administration	General Administration	171. Convert pan latrine into w/c at prisons at Forifori	Pan latrine converted to w/c done		√	√	√		95,000		DWD	KAPSDA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Management and Administration	General Administration	172. Construction of district court with bungalow	District court constructed		√	√	√	450,000			DWD	KAPSDA
SUB TOTAL										6,307,772	412,509	1,307,650		

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program	Sub-program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/ impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG/ DACF	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Improve decentralised planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	173. Prepare Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans annually	No of AAP and budget prepared and effectively implemented	√	√	√	√	70,000	30,000		DPCU DBC	KAPSDA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	174. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	No of community public hearings organized	√	√	√	√	100,000	20,000		DPCU	KAPSDA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	175. Procure 2 No pickup vehicles	No of pick up vehicles procured		√	√	√	400,000			DPCU	KAPSDA

Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	176. procure 1 No generator for office complex	Generator procured		√	√		150,000			DPCU	KAPSDA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	177. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	No of durbars organized	√	√	√	√	125,000	50,000		DPCU	KAPSDA
Improve decentralized planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	178. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	No of quarterly monitoring carried out yearly	√	√	√	√	100,000	50,000.00		DPCU	KAPSDA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and Administration	General Administration	179. Procurement of office stationery, equipment and printing of calendars and brochures	No of office stationery and equipment procured to enhance administrative work	√	√	√	√	100,000	50,000		PO	KAPSDA
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016	Management and Administration	General Administration	180. Furnishing of the new office complex	Office complex fully furnished	√	√				80,000.00		PO	KAPSDA

y	(Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing													
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Management and Administration	General Administration	181. Furnishing of Assembly official bungalows	No of bungalows furnished	√	√	√	√		60,000.00		PO	KAPSDA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	182. Organize training for all Assembly members, area council and unit committee members	No of training organized for area council and unit committee members	√	√	√	√	150,000			HR	KAPSDA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	183. Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	No of Assembly members capacity built		√	√	√	200,000			HR	KAPSDA
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	184. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	No of capacity programmes organized	√	√	√	√			90,000	HR	KAPSDA
SUB TOTAL										1,395,000	340,000	90,000		
GRAND TOTAL										22,919,316.00	1,372,886.00	4,563,000.68		
										28,855,202.68				

Figure 4.1: Map of the Desired Future State of Kwahu Afram Plains South District

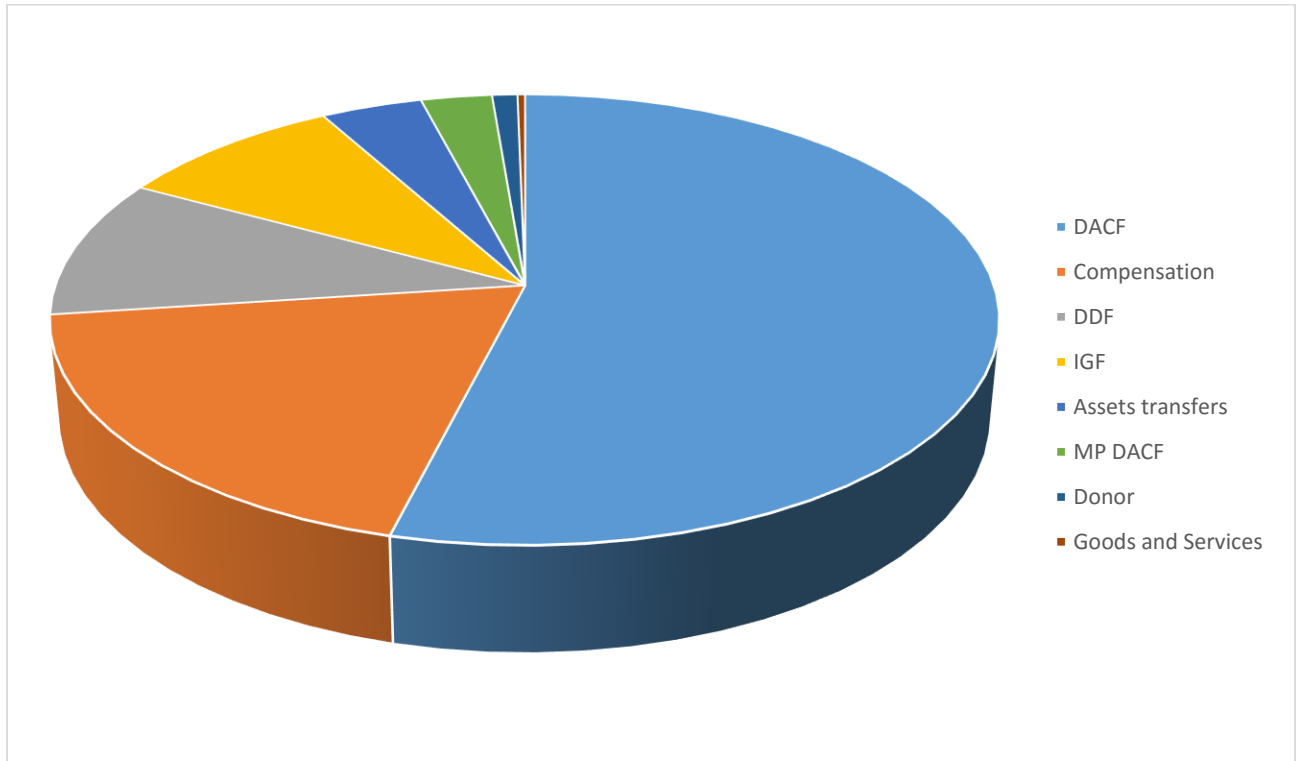


4.2 Financial Plan

4.2.1 Source of Funding

The main sources of funding for the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan shall include Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Government of Ghana (GoG) direct transfers, District Assemblies’ Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF) and funding for planned programmes of development partners and Donors. The projected revenue for the plan period is **Thirty Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Nine Thousand, two hundred and twenty- four Ghana Cedis, Ninety- Seven Pesewas (GH¢30,329,224.97)** as shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.1 while Figure 4.2 details the percentage contribution of each of the revenue sources to the MTDP. It reveals that DACF (54.0%) will constitute the largest revenue source for the plan followed by compensation transfer for decentralized departments (19.0%). IGF will contribute 9% of the revenue sources to the 2018 – 2021 MTDP.

Fig. 4.2 Percentage share of revenue sources to MTDP



4.2.2 Strategies for Revenue Mobilization

- Construct two revenue check points at Samanhyia and Dome
- Organize stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District annually
- Organize revenue performance review meetings
- Organize revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.
- Annual update of revenue data of the District
- Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise
- Publication of fee fixing resolution and the annual budget
- Organizing meeting with all revenue collectors and other stakeholders to find ways to improve revenue generation.

4.2.3 Cost of MTDP

The Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of **Twenty-Eight Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Two Hundred and two Cedis Ghana Sixty-eight pesewas (GH¢28,855,202.68)**. This constitutes **95.14%** of the total projected inflows within the four-year period. The expenditure areas in terms of the goals are provided in the table 4.5. out of the total projected cost of the MTDP, GOAL TWO: Create an Equitable, Health and Discipline Society constitute 56.81% followed by GOAL THREE: Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment 27.82%. The share of GOAL FOUR: Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions is 9.05%, while GOAL ONE: Build an Industrialised, Inclusive and Resilient Economy is 6.32%.

Table 4.1 Indicative Cost for the MTDP 2018-2021

GOAL	BUDGET ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUND %			%
		DACF/ DDF/ GOG	IGF	DONNER	
Economic Development	2,610,250.68	1,327,628	135,627.00	1,146,995.68	9.05
Social Development	16,392,021.00	13,888,916.00	484,750.00	2,018,355.00	56.81
Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlement	8,027,931.00	6,307,772.00	412,509.00	1,307,650	27.82
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,825,000.00	1,395,000.00	340,000.00	90,000.00	6.32
Grand Total	28,855,202.68	22,919,316.00	1,372,886.00	4,563,000.68	100

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

This section of the plan sets out the action to be taken by the District Assembly in more details. These are actions to be taken by the public and private sectors in the implementation of the projects selected from the MTDP (2014-2017). The Annual Action Plan indicates sets of projects to be implemented in the consecutive years of the plan period. It specifies the specific projects, its locations, timeframe, annual budgets and implementing agencies for that specific project.

5.2 Annual Action Plan Matrices

The annual projects together with their time frames, locations, budgets and implementing agencies are presented in the form of matrix or Gantt Charts. The criteria adopted in selecting the projects into the Annual Plan include.

- Roll over projects
- Projects with high potential for employment generation and high poverty reduction potential
- Projects that support the basic infrastructure
- Project with potential to empower the vulnerable
- Projects which satisfy the needs of the people

Tables 5.1 to 5.4 presents the annual plans.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

**Table 5.1: Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2018
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Base line	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2018)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DAC F	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
FINANCE DEPARTMENT															
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Constitute and resource an effective revenue enforcement team.	Tease		Revenue enforcement team constituted and resourced	██████████				10,000		100			FIN. DEPT .	HR.
Management and Administration	2. Update revenue data base	Tease		Revenue data base updated	██████████				5,000		100			DBC	DPCU
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Embark on pay your levy campaign	District Wide		No of campaign organized	██████████				12,876	40	60			FIN. DEPT .	DBC
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Procure wellington boot, raincoat, jackets and other logistics to security personnel and revenue collectors			No of wellington boot, raincoat, jackets and other logistics procured	██████████				7,000		100			FIN. DEPT .	DBC
Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Base line	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2018)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DAC F	DDF	Other	Lead	Collaborating

		AGRICULTURE												
Economic development Agricultural Development	5. Establish 11 hybrid demonstration of improved crop varieties, maize, rice, pepper and cassava	District wide		No of demonstration sites established	██████████		14,654		30		70	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	6. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	District wide		No of farmers sensitized	██████████		10,000	100				Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	7. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	Tease, Maame Krobo, Forifori		No of nursery store and shed constructed No of mango and cashew nursery raised	██████████		63,677				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	8. Organized regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	Tease		No of radio programmes organized	██████████		1,000				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	9. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	Tease		No of equipment purchased to establish lab	██████████		6,000		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	10. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district(5 solo mist blowers)	District wide		No of hectors of farm managed	██████████		16,225	20	70		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA	

Economic development Agricultural Development	11. Train 10 Agricultural mechanization technicians(e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	District Wide		No. of Agric Technician trained				810.00	30	70			Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	12. Procure 10 No. motorized sprayer	Tease		No of motorized sprayers procured				6,000		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	13. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilization	Tease		No of equipment procured for agro processing				1,7945		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	14. Train farmers on safe use of agro – chemicals	District wide		No of farmers trained in the use of agro-chemicals				15,000		90		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	15. Educate farmers on post-harvest management and the use of existing ware houses and silos in 14 operational areas	District Wide		No of farmers educated on post-harvest management				4,733		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	16. Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ pets	District wide		No of livestock/ poultry and pets vaccinated				5,500				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA

Economic development Agricultural Development	17. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	Tease Agric office		No of equipment procured				5,450		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	18. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	District wide		No of farmers trained				2,500				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	19. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	Fishing communitis		No of fishermen groups formed and trained				1,200				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	20. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	District Wide		No of training workshops organized				5,493.92		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA

Economic development Agricultural Development	21. Provide direct extension services to 60,000 farmers through regular visit to disseminate improved agricultural practices	District wide		No of farmers reached with information of improved agriculture Practices				12,350	10			90	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	22. Organize annual RELC planning section for 100 stakeholders	Tease,		RELC planning section Organized				7,500				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	23. Organize monthly meeting and review section	Tease		No of monthly meetings and review sections organized				3,100.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	24. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	District wide		Number of Agric staffs trained				2,360.00				100	DoA	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	25. Conduct monitoring and supervision visits	District wide		No of monitoring visits conducted				5,000.00				100	DoA	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	26. Organize 66 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	14 operation al areas		No of farm fora organized				23,773				100	DoA	KAPS DA

Economic development Agricultural Development	27. Organized 22 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	Maame Krobo		No of field days organized for proven technologies demonstrated				2,557				100	DoA	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	28. Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	District Wide		No of farmers day celebrations organized				40,000		100			DoA	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	29. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	District Wide		No. of farmers trained				1,068.00					DoA	KAPS DA
Economic development Agricultural Development	30. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock	District Wide		No of famers trained No of jobs created				28,085		90		10	DoA	KAPS DA
Sub Total								336,857.00						

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2017)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4 th		IGF	%			Lead	Collaborating
											DAC F	D DF	Others		
HEALTH															
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	31. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	Tease		No of quarterly meetings held	██████████				2,520.00	20			80	GHS	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	32. Carry out sensitization to Improve public health, Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	District Wide		No of sensitization programmes organized		██████████			6,000.00		80		20	GHS	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	33. Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	District wide		No of communities sensitized	██████████				12,350				MSHA P 100	GHS	DSD KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	34. Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	District wide		No of review meetings organized	██████████				8,000.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	KAPS DA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	35. Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	District Wide		No of HIV/AIDSs education				5,000.00		100			GHS	DSD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	36. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	District wide		No of basic service delivery equipment procured				25,000	10	80			GHS	KASD DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	37. Construction of 1 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow	Praprabevida		No of CHPs compound constructed				230,000		100			DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	38. Complete the Construction of the community initiated CHPs at Dunkro	Dunkro		CHPs compound completed				75,000		100			DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	39. Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	District wide		No of outreach programs conducted				19,001.75		100			GHS	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	40. Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	District Wide		No of monitoring and supervision of health programs carried out				10,000	60	40			GHS	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	41. Renovation of cocoa shed into CHPs centre at Tease	Tease		No of cocoa sheds renovated				25,000			100		DWD	GHS
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														

Social Services Delivery	42. Drilling and mechanization of 10 boreholes with fitted hand pumps	District wide		No of boreholes drilled and mechanized	██████████	200,000		60	20	20	DWD	EHD
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	43. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	District wide		No of landfill sites and final disposal sites managed	██████	320,00	100				EHD	KAPS DA
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	44. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	District wide		No of school health education carried out	██████████	24,000				GOG 100	EHD	GES, DSD, KAPS DA
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	45. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	District wide		No of communities triggered	██████████	10,000				GOG 100	EHD	DSD, KAPS DA
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	46. Provide support for the construction of individual household latrines	District wide		No of household latrine constructed	██████████	65,000				100 WV	EHD	DSD, KAPS DA
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	47. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	Ekye		No of slaughter house renovated	██████████	20,000		100			DWD	EHD
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	48. Construction of 1 No. animal pound at Maame krobo	Maame krobo		No of animal pod constructed	██████████	1,000.00	100				DWD	EHD
Health Delivery												
Social Services Delivery	49. Construction of slaughter house with pavement blocks at Tease	Tease		No of slaughter house constructed	██████████	80,000		100			DWD	EHD
Health Delivery												
EDUCATION												

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	50. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	Tease		No of mono and dual desks supplied	██████████	65,000		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	51. Supply of 12 No. Teachers' tables and 16 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	District wide		No of teacher's tables and chairs supplied	██████████	30,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	52. Construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and lawn at Atosu	Atosu		No of classroom block constructed	██████████	230,000		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	53. Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block with lawn at Koranteng -Krachie	Koranteng - Krachie		No of classroom block constructed	██████████	130,000		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	54. Construction of 2 No. KG block with lawn	Kwasi Addai Dedeso		No of KG classroom block constructed	██████████	150,000		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	55. Construction of 1No. JHS block with lawn at Kwasi Fante	Kwasi Fante		No of JHS block constructed	██████████	120,000		100			DWD	GES

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	56. Support to SMTI and Girl child Education	District wide		No of girl child education supported	██████████			5,000.00		100			GES	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	57. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	District Wide		No of sporting and culture competitions organized	██████████			6,000.00	10	90		GoG/ GPEG 100	GES	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	58. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease		No of pupils participated in the celebration	███			25,000					GES	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	59. Rehabilitation/ maintenance of some public schools	District wide		No of dilapidated school building rehabilitated and maintained	██████████			20,000		100			DWD	KAPS DA
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	60. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	Entire District		No of PWDs, aged, poor women, and orphans identified and supported	██████████			2,235.48				100	DSD	KAPS DA

Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	61. Support 100 PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	District Wide		No of PWDs supported with employable skills					78,449.99		100			KAP SDA	DSD
Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	62. Train and support women in income generating activities	Tease, Forfori, Dedeso		No of women trained in Batik tye and dye					23,000	10	90			DSD	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	63. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	District wide		No of parents educated on child care					8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPS DA
Social Services Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	64. Identify and support 20 needy but brilliant students for enrolment into schools through the Education Endowment Fund	District wide		No of brilliant students supported					76,006.98					DSD	KAPS DA
Sub Total									1,786,564.20						

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2017)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	%			Lead	Collaborating
											DAC F	DDF	Others		
WORKS DEPARTMENT															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	65. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	District wide		No of development control checks carried out	██████████				13,000	40	60			DWD	T&CP Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	66. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	All project sites		No of projects supervised	██████████				5,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	67. Reshaping of roads within the district	District wide		No of Km of roads reshaped	██████████				200,000		30	20	Road fund 50	DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	68. Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	Maame Krobo and Odumesua		No of culverts constructed	██████████				141,604		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	69. Construction of U- drains at Ekye Market	Ekye		No of u-drains constructed	██████████				120,000			100		DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	70. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters with pavement blocks	Tease		No of bungalows constructed				265,000			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	71. Construction of 1 No. 2-unit public urinals at Tease and Forifori market centre	Tease		No of public urinals constructed at market places				4,000	100				DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	72. Maintenance of official buildings, structures, furniture and fittings	Tease		No of official buildings, furniture and fittings maintained				30,000	40	60			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	73. Construction of 3 bedroom Transit Quarters with pavement blocks at Tease	Tease		No of transit quarters constructed				138,318		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	74. Construction of Fence wall around all bungalows	Tease		fence wall constructed				40,000					DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	75. Renovation of former Post office into official residence	Tease		Old structure renovated into official residence				15,000					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	76. Construction of 2 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters with lawn	Tease		No of staff quarters constructed for GHS				395,055		50	50		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	77. Spot improvement of some selected roads	District wide		No of Km of roads maintained				200,000		80	20		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	78. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	District wide		No of communities' electricity have been extended to				100,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development				No of street lights maintained										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	79. Completion of Forifori area council	Forifori		Structure completed				30,000		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT														

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	80. Prepare Master Plan/ layout for the District Capital	Tease		No of master plans and layouts prepared				20,000		100			PPD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	81. Hold 4 No. community engagements on the benefits of obtaining permit and having well planned towns	District wide		No of communities engagements carried out				1, 642.30		100			PPD	KAPSDA
	82. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	Tease		No of meetings held				4,000.00	100				PPD	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	83. Procurement of relief items	District wide		No of relief items procured				60,000		100			NADMO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	84. Carry out the formation and training of Disaster volunteers' groups (DVGs)	District wide		No of DVGs formed				10,000					NADMO	KAPSDA

Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	85. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in Primary, J.H.S and S.H.S in the District	Selected shools in the District		No of Disaster clubs formed in schools	██████████			345.00				100	NADMO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	86. Preparation of district disaster management and prevention plan	Tease		DMAP prepared and being implemented	██████████			7,000		100			NADMO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation	87. Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment at all levels	District Wide		Environmental byelaws enforced at all levels	██████████			21,625				100	EHD	DoA, FD
	88. Carry out education to promote fire prevention	District-wide		No of education carried out		██████████		5,000.00				100	NCCE, DFS	DoA
Subtotal								1,824,947						

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2018)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION															
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	89. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	District Wide		No of stakeholder consultation organized on fee fixing resolution	██████████				5,000		100			DBC	DPCU
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	90. Procurement of 45 No. motorbikes for assembly men	District Wide		45 No. motorbikes procured	██████████				225,000		100			PO	KAPS DA
Management and Administration	91. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	District wide		No of public hearing organized	██████████				250,000	10	90			DPCU	KAPS DA
	92. Construction of security post at Tease, Maame Krobo and Ekye	Tease, Maame Krobo and Ekye		3 No. security post constructed	██████████				15,000					DWD	GPS

Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	93. Preparation of 2019 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans	Tease		2019 AAP and budget prepared				30,000	100				DPCU	KAPS DA
Management and Administration	94. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	District wide		No of supervision monitoring and periodic evaluation carried out				40,000	30	70			DPCU	KAPS DA
Management and Administration General Administration	95. Maintain / service of office machines / equipment	Tease		No of office machines and equipment maintained				50,000		100			DWD	KAPS DA
Management and Administration	96. Repair of Official vehicles	Tease		No of Assembly vehicles maintained				70,000	60	40			EO	DWD
General Administration	97. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	District wide		No of persons educated on governmental and Assembly policies and programmes				30,000		100			DPCU	KAPS DA
Management and Administration General Administration	98. Procurement of office stationery	Tease		No of office stationery procured				62,420.0	55	45			PO	KAPS DA

	99. Furnishing of the new office complex	Tease		Office complex fully furnished	██████████			100,000					PO	KAPS DA
	100. Furnishing of 1No 4 bedroom bungalow	Tease		No of bungalows furnished	██████████			30,000		70	30		PO	KAPS DA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	101. Organize training for all area council and unit committee members	Tease Samanyia Forifori Ekye		No of training organized for area council and unit committee members	██████████			29,246.71		100			HR	KAPS DA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	102. Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	Tease		No of Assembly members capacity built		██████████		20,0000		100			HR	KAPS DA
	103. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	Tease		No of capacity programmes organized	██████████			71,413.00			100		HRD	KAPS DA
Sub Total								1,208,080						
Grand Total								5,156,447.83						

**Table 5:2 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2019
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2019)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collabo
										IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
FINANCE DEPARTMENT															
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Resource revenue enforcement team.	Tease		Revenue enforcement team effectively resourced	██████████				10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	HR.
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise	District wide		No of consultative and sensitization carried out	██████████				10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Construct two revenue check points at Samanhyia and Dome	Samanhyia Dome		Check points at Samanhyia and Dome constructed	██████████				25,000	60	40			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Update the revenue data/nominal roll data			Revenue data updated	██████████				25,000.00	60	40			FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	5. Organise revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.	Tease		Revenue mobilization training organized	██████████				8,500.00		60	40		FIN. DEPT.	HR.

Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	6. Organize revenue performance review meetings	Tease		Revenue performance meeting organized				1,500	100				FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	7. Prepare 2020 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans			No. of CAP and budget prepared and effectively implemented				20,000	100				DPCU DBC	KAPSDA
AGRICULTURE														
Economic development Agricultural Development	8. Establish 11 hybrid demonstration of improved crop varieties, maize, rice, pepper and cassava	District wide		No of market stores constructed				20,100.00		30		70	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	9. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	District wide		No of farmers sensitized				3,245.00	100				Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	10. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	Tease, Maame Krobo, Forifori		No of nursery store and shed constructed No of mango and cashew nursery raised				165,393.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	11. Facilitate the use of standard grading and measures in agricultural commodity market	District wide		No. of farmers and traders sensitised				15,348					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	12. Facilitate access to credit facilities	District wide		No. of farmers getting access to credit	██████████	28,480				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	13. Organized regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	Nkwakaw		No of radio programmes organized	██████████	1,000.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	14. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	Tease		No of equipment purchased to establish lab	██████████	6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	15. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district(5 solo mist blowers)	District wide		No of hectors of farm managed	██████████	12,000.00	20	70		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	16. Train 10 Agricultural mechanization technicians(e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	District Wide		No. of Agric Technician trained	██████████	810.00	30	70			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	17. Sensitise farmers on pump irrigation systems	District wide		Number of farmers sensitised	██████████	9,650					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	18. Promote the use and maintenance of existing dams	District wide		No of dams constructed and in use	██████████	2,750					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	19. Promote proper management of existing fodder banks	District wide					12,272					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	20. Procure 10No. motorized sprayer	Tease		No of motorized sprayer procured			6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	21. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilization	Tease		No of equipment procured for agro processing			3,350.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	22. Acquire essential agricultural extension training and learning equipment (laptop, projectors, projectors screen, digital camera, flip chart stand and portable generator)	District office		No. of equipment acquired for extension work			12,897		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	23. Train farmers on safe use of agro - chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers trained in the use of agro-chemicals			15,000.00		90		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	24. Train smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils on the use of animal traction			No. of farmers trained in animal traction			14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	25. Educate farmers on post-harvest management and the use of existing ware houses and silos in 14 operational areas	District Wide		No of farmers educated	██████████	30,000.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	26. Educate FBOs to own large capacity machinery/ equipment			20 FBOs own and managed essential farming implement	██████████	7,424.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	27. Establish improved cassava, sweet potato and cocoyam multiplication sites	District wide		No. of multiplication site established to promote selected staple crops	██████████	24,480.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	28. Establish diversified mechanisation services centres	District wide		Mechanization centres established to promote mechanized agriculture	██████████	3,500.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	29. Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ rabbies vaccination on pets	District wide		No of livestock/ poultry and pets vaccinated	██████████	5,500.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	30. Sensitise farmers on establishment of cattle ranch in the district			No. of farmers sensitized	██████████	53,081					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	31. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	Tease Agric office		No of equipment procured				5,450.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	32. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	District wide		No of farmers trained				2,500.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	33. Train farmers in water harvesting and management technologies	District wide		Number of farmers trained				5,790.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	34. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	Fishing communities		No of fishermen groups formed and trained				1,200.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	35. Educate farmers on good fishing methods and fisheries laws	Fishing communities		No. of farmers educated				7,263.00	20		80		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	36. Promote and build tsorkor smoker in the district	Fishing communities		No. of fish mongers encouraged to use tsorkor smoker to increase fish production and preservation				199,113			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	37. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	District Wide		No of training workshops organized				5,493.92		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	38. Sensitise farmers on increase production and productivity	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised				24,544.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	39. Increase adoption of market oriented approaches to farm management by farmers in the district	District wide		No. of farmers oriented on market approaches				9,750.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	40. Train staff on irrigation and water management technologies	Tease		No of staffs trained to promote irrigation farming all year round				5,890.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	41.Promote drilling of tube-wells supported with pumping machine	District wide		No. of tube-wells drilled				5,700.00		40		60	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	42. Identify water catchment areas for damming and micro irrigation systems	District wide		No of sites identified and documented for development				6,760				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	43. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	District wide		No of farmers trained in irrigation technologies					6,1317					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	44. Sensitise agro-processors on processing technologies to enhance food quality and food safety	District wide		No. of Sensitization programmes organized to improve food quality and safety					14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	45.Sensitise farmers on food safety and public heath	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised					53,081		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	46. Provide direct extension services to 20,000 farmers through regular visit to disseminate improved agricultural practices	District wide		No of market and warehouses fenced					13,500	10			90	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	47. Organize annual RELC planning section for 100 stakeholders	Tease,		RELC planning section Organized					6,124.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	48. Organize monthly meeting and review section	Tease		No of monthly meetings and review sections organized					3,100.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	49. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	Tease		No of Agric staffs trained					2,360.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	50. Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the district	District wide		No. of surveillance done				28,953.00					DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	51. Conduct monitoring and supervision visits	District wide		No of monitoring visits conducted				5,025.00		20		80	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	52. Organize 66 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	District wide		No of farm fora organized				3,938.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	53. Organized 22 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	District wide		No of field days organized				12,557				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	54. Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	District Wide		Farmers day celebration organized				40,000.00		100			DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	55. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock	District Wide		No of farmers trained No of trainings organized				28,110.00		90		10	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	56. Facilitate the establishment of ethanol factory	Maame Krobo		No of factories established to create jobs				150m				100	DoA	KAPSDA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2019)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collaborating
										IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
HEALTH															
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	57. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	Tease		No of quarterly meetings held	██████████				2,520.00	20			80	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	58. Form and train Mother Support Groups in all CHPS zones	District wide		mother support groups in CHPS Zone	██████████				10,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	59. Establish ARV treatment center at Maame Krobo Health centre	Maame Krobo		ARV treatment centre established in Krobo	██████████				56,000.00		10		90	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	60. Drill and mechanize 5 boreholes to rural communities with insufficient water	District wide		No. of boreholes drilled and installed	██████████				200,000.00		90		10	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	61. Carry out sensitization to Improve public health, Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	District Wide	No of sensitization programmes organized				5,000.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	62. Train community health volunteers to identify and refer pregnant and postnatal mothers to health facilities	District wide	No. of CHVs trained to increase Antenatal, delivery and postnatal coverage				15,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	63. Carry out refresher training for midwives and CHOs on antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care	Donkor krom	No. of midwives and CHOs trained to ensure zero maternal and neonatal deaths				150,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	64. Orientate/train all CHOs on Family planning methods	District wide	All CHOs & CHNs in district trained on one or more FP Methods				8,650.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	65. Ensure community participation by establishing/ reviving community health committees in all CHPS zones	District wide	No of Community health committees established in all zones				8,800.00	20	70		10	GHS	CHPS zones and community leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	66. Facilitate the formation of susu groups in communities to support mothers and babies in seeking early health care	District wide		No of Susu groups formed in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	67. Train Motor and boat operators at community level to assist in transportation of mothers and babies to seek health care	District wide		No. of motor and boat operators trained					7,200.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	68. Form and train grandmothers' clubs in communities to support and advocate for maternal and child health	District wide		No. of grandmothers club existing in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	69. Train and supply chemical sellers with RDTs to test suspected malaria cases before selling ACTs	District wide		No. of chemical sellers trained and supplied with RDTs					32,000.00				100	GHS	NMCP, Chemical sellers
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	70. Carry out advocacy meetings with stakeholders on gender equality	District wide		No. of gender advocacy meetings held					10,250.00					GHS	Plan Int. Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	71. Attach all new CHO/ENs to Donkorkrom Presby Hospital maternity ward to acquire midwifery skills	Donkorkrom		All CHOs and ENs at CHPS acquire midwifery skills				15,670.00		100			GHS	Donkorkrom Presby Hospital
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	72. Establish adolescent clubs in CHPS zones and corners in all facilities	District wide		No of existing adolescent clubs and corners established and functioning				6,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	73. Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	District wide		No. of communities sensitized				12,350.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	DSD KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	74. Ensure screening of all pregnant women on HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) and treatment of positive mothers	District wide		No. of pregnant women screened				3,675.00			100		GHS	Ghana AIDS commission/ Global Fund, KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	75. Conduct health education and sensitization on malaria prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				1,200.00			60	40	GHS	NMCP, International Ghana, Plan Sub districts
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	76. conduct refresher training of community volunteers at hard to reach areas on home based care of malaria	District wide		No. of CBVs trained on HBC				2,567.00				100	GHS	Plan Ghana, CBVs and leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	77. Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	District wide		No. of review meetings organized				8,000.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	78. Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	District Wide		No of education on HIV/AIDS prevention				5,000.00		100			GHS	DSD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	79. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	District wide		No. of basic service delivery equipment procured				25,000.00	10	80			GHS	KASPDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	80. Construction of 1 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow	Praprabebi da		No. of CHPs compound constructed				250,000.00		100			DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	81. Provide 12 motorbikes for CHPS zones			No of motorbikes procured for CHPS zones				265,000.00					GHS	D/A, Plan Ghana, World vision AP, RHA etc
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	82. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters with lawn for GHS			No. of quarters constructed for GHS				265,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	83. Complete the construction of Amedzope, and Koranteng Krachie CHPS compound			CHPS compound completed					250,000.00		50	50		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	84. Construction of 2 No. CHPS compound with pavement blocks at Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae,	Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae		No of CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00		40	60		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	85. Assist communities to obtain communal and/or waste disposal bins	District wide		No. of waste disposal bins procured					25,000.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	86. Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	District wide		No. of outreach programs conducted					9,690.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	87. Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	District Wide		No. of monitoring and supervision of health programs carried out					4,250.00	60	40			GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	88. Organize Community durbars (twice a month) to provide feedback on health care in CHPS zones to the community members	District wide		No of community durbars conducted monthly					25,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	89. Renovation of cocoa shed into CHPs centre at Tease	Tease		No of cocoa sheds renovated				25,000.00			100		DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	90. Provide office space to accommodate increasing sub departments	Tease		Office space available for all departments under the DHA				180,000		80	20		GHS	KAPSDA RHA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	91. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc.	District wide		Advocacy and education sessions done				5,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	92. Train all new service providers on infant feeding counselling	District wide		All staff in District trained on IYCF				11,080.00					GHS	UNICEF Plan Ghana, World vision AP
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	93. Organize in-services training on Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal Illnesses for first level health staff	Tease		All front line staff trained on IMNCI				5,780.00			100		GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	94. Conduct health education and sensitization of Tuberculosis prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				25,000.00					GHS	NTP/Global fund

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	95. Establish TB diagnostic centres in all health centres	District wide		TB diagnostic centers available in all health centers				150,000.00				100	GHS	RHA, NTP/Global fund
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	96. Conduct EPI cluster survey in the district	District wide		EPI cluster survey conducted				21,875.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	97. Conduct Immunization mop-up to increase EPI coverage >=90%	District wide		Mop-up conducted and coverage increased				11,250.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	98. Visit both Tease and Ekye Island once every quarter for integrated services			Island visited quarterly				50,000.00	10	70		20	GHS	KAPSDA GAVI & Plan Ghana
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	99. Collect data and prepare DWSP plan	District wide		DWSP prepared and implemented				5,000.00	20	80			EHD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	100. Sensitize communities and household on the need to construct household toilet facilities	District wide		No. of households with access to toilet facilities				6,500.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	101. Organize public fora in communities on proper waste disposal practices	District wide		No. of communities sensitized and practicing proper waste disposal				3,578.00	40	60			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	102.Support households to construct household toilet facilities in 10 communities	district wide		No. of household toilet facilities constructed				250,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	103 Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site	Forifori		Land properly acquired for the development of landfill site				50,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	104. Carry out the formation of CLTS team to supervise CLTS activities	Tease		CLTS team formed and CLTS activities carried out				890.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	105. Drilling and mechanization of 5 boreholes with fitted hand pumps	District wide		No of boreholes drilled and mechanized				50,000.00		60	20	20	DWD	EHD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	106. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	District wide		No of landfill sites and final disposal sites managed				320,00.00	100				EHD	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	107. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	District wide	No of school health education carried out					2,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	GES, KAPSDA	DSD,
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	108. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	District wide	No of health education carried out					6,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	DSD, KAPSDA	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	109. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	Ekye	No. of slaughter house renovated					20,000.00		100			DWD	EHD	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	110. Construction of 1no. animal pound at Maame krobo	Maame krobo	No. of animal pod constructed					1,000.00	100				DWD	EHD	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	111. Construction of slaughter house with pavement blocks at Tease	Tease	No of slaughter house constructed					100,000.00		100			DWD	EHD	
EDUCATION															

Social Services Delivery	112. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	Tease		No of mono and dual desks supplied				65,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Education and Youth Development														
Social Services Delivery	113. Supply of 12 No. Teachers’ tables and 16 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	District wide		No of teacher’s tables and chairs supplied				30,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Education and Youth Development														
Social Services Delivery	114. Construction of 2 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Atonsu , Darteh Krom		No. of classroom block constructed				530,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Education and Youth Development														
Social Services Delivery	115. Construction of 1No 3unit classroom block with lawn at Koranteng -Krachie	Koranteng -Krachie		No. of classroom block constructed				126,599.99		100			DWD	GES
Education and Youth Development														
Social Services Delivery	116. Construction of 1No. JHS block with lawn at Kwasi Fante	Kwasi Fante		No. of JHS block constructed				120,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Education and Youth Development														

Social Services Delivery	117. Support to SMTI and Girl child Education	District wide		No. of girl child education supported				5,000.00		100		GES	KAPSDA
Education and Youth Development													
Social Services Delivery	118. Organize capacity building training for all head teachers and school based guidance and counseling coordinators on the guidance and counseling systems available in basic schools	Tease		No. of capacity building training organized for all head teachers to improve teaching and learning				7,500.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Education and Youth Development													
Social Services Delivery	119. Conduct basic screening identification and referral of children with disabilities	District wide		No. of children with disabilities screened				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Education and Youth Development													
Social Services Delivery	120. Organize career seminar for parents and JHS 2 students yearly	District wide		Career seminar organized				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA WVIG
Education and Youth Development													
Social Services Delivery	121. Organize community sensitization for parents in all 6 circuits on the need to enroll their children in school at the right age	District wide		No of children enrolled at the right age				10,000			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Education and Youth Development													

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	122. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	District Wide		No of sporting and culture competitions organized	██████			6,500.00	10	90			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	123. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease		No of pupils participated in the celebration	████			20,000.00		100			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	124. Organize inter school quiz competitions on health topics at the JHS level			No of quiz completions organized	████████████████			5,500.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	125. Promote the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities			No. of gender clubs formed in schools and role models used in communities	████████████████			7,000.00					GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	126. Organize circuit STMIE clinic for 100 pupils per circuit every year.			No of STMIE clinics organized	████████████████			5,000.00	50	50			GES	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery	127. Rehabilitation/maintenance of some public schools	District wide		No of dilapidated school building rehabilitated and maintained				20,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Education and Youth Development														
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Social Services Delivery	128. Organize 6 women groups for income generating activities	Entire District		No of women groups equipped with income generating activites				8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
Social Welfare and Community Development														
	129. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	Entire District		No of PWDs, aged, poor women, and orphans identified and supported				2,235.48				100	DSD	KAPSDA
	130. Support 100 PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	District Wide		No of PWDs supported with employable skills				78,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
	131. Train and support Thirty (30) women in soap making/ batik Tye & Dye	Tease, Forfori, Dedeso		No of women trained in Batik tye and dye				38,000.00	10	90			DSD	KAPSDA

	132. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	District wide		No of parents educated on child care					8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2019)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collaborating
										IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
WORKS DEPARTMENT															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	133. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	District wide		No of development control checks carried out					13,000	40	60			DWD	T&CP Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	134. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	All project sites		No of projects supervised					5,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	135. Reshaping of roads within the district	District wide		Km of roads reshaped					158,263.01		30	20	Road fund 50	DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	136. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom Block	Asanyansu		No of class Room block rehabilitated				120,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	137. Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	Maame Krobo and Odumesua		No of culverts constructed				45,000.00		55	45		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	138. Construction of U-drains at Ekye Market	Ekye		No of u-drains constructed				120,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	139. Construction of fence wall at the residential area	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				18,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	140. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters with pavement blocks	Tease		No of bungalows constructed				265,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	141. Construction of 1No. 2-units public urinals at Tease and Forifori market centre	Tease		No of public urinals constructed at market places				2,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	142. Maintenance of official buildings, structures, furniture and fittings	Tease		No of official buildings, furniture and fittings maintenance				30,000	40	60			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	143. Construction of 3bedroom Transit Quarters with pavement blocks at Tease	Tease		No of transit quarters constructed				138,318		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	144. Construction of Fence wall around all bungalows	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				150,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	145. Renovation of former Post office into official residence	Tease		Old structure renovated into official residence				15,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	146. Engage communities in labour base methods of road and dam construction			No of km of roads constructed and maintained to improve rural roads				500,000.00				100	DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	147. Construction of 2 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters with lawn	Tease		No of staff quarters constructed for GHS				500,000		50	50		DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	148. Spot improvement of some selected roads	District wide		No of Km of roads maintained				200,000		80	20		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	149. Construction of 2 No. culverts on some selected roads	District wide		No of culverts constructed				175,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	150. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	District wide		No. of communities' electricity have been extended to No of street lights maintained				100,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	151. Carry out training programme for community members in ICT literacy skills	Tease		No of people trained in literacy skills				5,000.00	20	80			ITO	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	152. Conduct training for school children in ICT skills	District wide		No. of school children trained in ICT				21,625.00	10	60		30	ITO	KAPSDA
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT														

<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>153. Prepare Master Plan/ layout for the District Capital</p>	<p>Tease</p>		<p>No. of maps and layouts prepared</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>20,000</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>154. Hold 4 no. community engagements on the benefits of obtaining permit and having well planned towns</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of street named and property addressed</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>1, 642.30</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>155. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications</p>	<p>Tease</p>		<p>No of meetings held</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>4,000.00</p>	<p>100</p>				<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>DISASTER PREVENTION DEPARTMENT</p>												
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management</p>	<p>156. Procurement of relief items</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of relief items procured</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>50,000</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management</p>	<p>157. Carry out the formation and training of Disaster volunteers' groups (DVGs)</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of DVGs formed</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>10,000</p>					<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>

Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	158. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in Primary, J.H.S and S.H.S in the District	Selected shools in the District		No of Disaster clubs formed in schools				345.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	159. Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease		Vulnerable groups supported				100,000.00		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	160. Facilitate the formation 20 DVGs and revamp 35 dormant DVGs	District wide		No. of DVGs formed and revamped				2,025.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	161. Preparation of district disaster management and prevention plan	Tease		DMAP prepared and being implemented				7,000		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	162. Facilitate the drawing of Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP)	Tease		Drawing of CDPP plans facilitated				10,500.00					NAD MO	KAPSDA

<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management</p>	<p>163. Carry out the formation of Disaster Management Committees in 35 communities</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>Disaster management committee formed</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>5,250.00</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation</p>	<p>164. Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment at all levels</p>	<p>District Wide</p>		<p>Environmental byelaws enforced at all levels</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>21,625</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>EHD</p>	<p>DoA, FD</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation</p>	<p>165. Carry out education to promote fire prevention</p>	<p>District-wide</p>		<p>No of education carried out</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>NCCE, DFS</p>	<p>DoA</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation</p>	<p>166. Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters</p>			<p>Community sensitized</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>1,500.00</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>MOFA, ZOOMLION, NCCE, GES, GHS, WORKS DEPT, PPD.</p>

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2019)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION															
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	167. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	District Wide		No of stakeholder consultation organized on fee fixing resolution					30,000		100			DBC	DPCU
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	168. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	District wide		No of public hearing organized					20,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	169. Establish Police post at Asukese and Kwaikese	Asukese Kwaikese		Police post available					5,000.00	40	60			GPS	KAPSDA

<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p>	<p>170. Procure 2 no. motor bikes to shuttle between towns and villages</p>			<p>No. of motorbikes procured</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>70,000.00</p>		<p>100</p>		<p>PO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p>	<p>171. Renovate prisons administration block at Forifori</p>	<p>Forifori</p>		<p>Renovation on prisons administration block done</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>120,000.00</p>	<p>80</p>	<p>20</p>		<p>DWD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p>	<p>172. Convert pan latrine into w/c at prisons at Forifori</p>	<p>Forifori</p>		<p>Pan latrine converted to w/c</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>		<p>100</p>		<p>DWD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p>	<p>173. Preparation of 2019 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans</p>	<p>Tease</p>		<p>No of AAP and budget prepared</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>100</p>			<p>DPCU</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>

Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	174. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	District wide		No. of supervision monitoring and periodic evaluation carried out				80,000	30	70			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	175. Maintain / service of office machines / equipment	Tease		No. of office machines and equipment maintained				50,000		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	176. Construction of district court with bungalow and pavement blocks			District court with bungalow constructed				256,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	177. Repair of Official vehicles	Tease		No. of Assembly vehicles maintained				50,000	60	40			EO	DWD
General Administration	178. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	District wide		No. of persons educated on government and Assembly policies and programmes				30,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA

Management and Administration General Administration	179. Procurement of office stationery	Tease		No of office stationery procured				140,000	55	45			PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	180. Furnishing of the new office complex	Tease		Office complex fully furnished				100,000						
Management and Administration General Administration	181. Furnishing of 1No 3 bedroom bungalow	Tease		No of bungalows furnished				30,000		70	30		PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	182. Organize training for all area council and unit committee members	Tease Samanyia Forifori Ekye		No of training organized for area council and unit committee members				16,000		100			HR	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	183 Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	Tease		No of Assembly members capacity built				20,000		100			HR	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Human Resource Management	184. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	Tease		No of capacity programmes organized	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	51,413			100		HRD	KAPSDA
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**Table 5:3 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2020
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2020)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collabo
										IGF	DAC F	DD F	Other s		
FINANCE DEPARTMENT															
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Resource revenue enforcement team.	Tease		Revene enforcement team effectively resourced	██████████				10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	HR.
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise	District wide		No of consultative and sensitization carried out	██████████				10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Construct two revenue check points at Samanhyia and Dome	Samanhyia Dome		Check points at Samanhyia and Dome constructed	██████████				25,000	60	40			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Update the revenue data/nominal roll data			Revenue data updated	██████████				25,000.00	60	40			FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	5. Organise revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.	Tease		Revenue mobilization training organized				8,500.00		60	40		FIN. DEPT.	HR.
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	6. Organize revenue performance review meetings	Tease		Revenue performance meeting organized				1,500	100				FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	7. Prepare 2020 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans			No. of CAP and budget prepared and effectively implemented				20,000	100				DPCU DBC	KAPSDA
AGRICULTURE														
Economic development Agricultural Development	8. Establish 11 hybrid demonstration of improved crop varieties, maize, rice, pepper and cassava	District wide		No of market stores constructed				20,100.00		30		70	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	9. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	District wide		No of farmers sensitized	██████████	3,245.00	100				Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	10. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	Tease, Maame Krobo, Forifori		No of nursery store and shed constructed No of mango and cashew nursery raised	██████████	165,393.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	11. Facilitate the use of standard grading and measures in agricultural commodity market	District wide		No. of farmers and traders sensitised	██████████	15,348					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	12. Facilitate access to credit facilities	District wide		No. of farmers getting access to credit	██████████	28,480			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	13. Organized regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	Nkwakaw		No of radio programmes organized	██████████	1,000.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	14. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	Tease		No of equipment purchased to establish lab	██████████	6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	15. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district(5 solo mist blowers)	District wide		No of hectors of farm managed	██████████	12,000.00	20	70		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	16. Train 10 Agricultural mechanization technicians(e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	District Wide		No. of Agric Technician trained	██████████	810.00	30	70			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	17. Sensitise farmers on pump irrigation systems	District wide		Number of farmers sensitised	██████████	9,650					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	18. Promote the use and maintenance of existing dams	District wide		No of dams constructed and in use	██████████	2,750					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	19. Promote proper management of existing fodder banks	District wide			██████████	12,272					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	20. Procure 10No. motorized sprayer	Tease		No of motorized sprayer procured	██████████	6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	21. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilization	Tease		No of equipment procured for agro processing				3,350.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	22. Acquire essential agricultural extension training and learning equipment (laptop, projectors, projectors screen, digital camera, flip chart stand and portable generator)	District office		No. of equipment acquired for extension work				12,897		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	23. Train farmers on safe use of agro - chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers trained in the use of agro-chemicals				15,000.00		90		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	24. Train smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils on the use of animal traction			No. of farmers trained in animal traction				14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	25. Educate farmers on post-harvest management and the use of existing ware houses and silos in 14 operational areas	District Wide		No of farmers educated				30,000.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	26. Educate FBOs to own large capacity machinery/ equipment			20 FBOs own and managed essential farming implement				7,424.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	27. Establish improved cassava, sweet potato and cocoyam multiplication sites	District wide		No. of multiplication site established to promote selected staple crops			24,480.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	28. Establish diversified mechanisation services centres	District wide		Mechanization centres established to promote mechanized agriculture			3,500.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	29. Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ rabbies vaccination on pets	District wide		No. of livestock/ poultry and pets vaccinated			5,500.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	30. Sensitise farmers on establishment of cattle ranch in the district			No. of farmers sensitized			53,081					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	31. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	Tease Agric office		No. of equipment procured			5,450.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	32. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	District wide		No of farmers trained				2,500.00			100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	33. Train farmers in water harvesting and management technologies	District wide		Number of farmers trained				5,790.00		100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	34. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	Fishing communities		No of fishermen groups formed and trained				1,200.00			100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	35. Educate farmers on good fishing methods and fisheries laws	Fishing communities		No. of farmers educated				7,263.00		20	80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	36. Promote and build tsorkor smoker in the district	Fishing communities		No. of fish mongers encouraged to use tsorkor smoker to increase fish production and preservation				199,113			100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	37. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	District Wide		No of training workshops organized				5,493.92		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	38. Sensitise farmers on increase production and productivity	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised				24,544.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	39. Increase adoption of market oriented approaches to farm management by farmers in the district	District wide		No. of farmers oriented on market approaches				9,750.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	40. Train staff on irrigation and water management technologies	Tease		No of staffs trained to promote irrigation farming all year round				5,890.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	41.Promote drilling of tube-wells supported with pumping machine	District wide		No. of tube-wells drilled				5,700.00		40		60	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	42. Identify water catchment areas for damming and micro irrigation systems	District wide		No of sites identified and documented for development				6,760				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	43. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	District wide		No of farmers trained in irrigation technologies					6,1317					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	44. Sensitise agro-processors on processing technologies to enhance food quality and food safety	District wide		No. of Sensitization programmes organized to improve food quality and safety					14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	45.Sensitise farmers on food safety and public heath	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised					53,081		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	46. Provide direct extension services to 20,000 farmers through regular visit to disseminate improved agricultural practices	District wide		No of market and warehouses fenced					13,500	10			90	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	47. Organize annual RELC planning section for 100 stakeholders	Tease,		RELC planning section Organized					6,124.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	48. Organize monthly meeting and review section	Tease		No of monthly meetings and review sections organized					3,100.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	49. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	Tease		No of Agric staffs trained					2,360.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	50. Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the district	District wide		No. of surveillance done					28,953.00					DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	51. Conduct monitoring and supervision visits	District wide		No of monitoring visits conducted					5,025.00	20		80	DoA	KAPSDA	
Economic development Agricultural Development	52. Organize 66 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	District wide		No of farm fora organized					3,938.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	53. Organized 22 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	District wide		No of field days organized					12,557				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	54. Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	District Wide		Farmers day celebration organized					40,000.00	100				DoA	KAPSDA

<p>Economic development Agricultural Development</p>	<p>55. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock</p>	<p>District Wide</p>		<p>No of farmers trained No of trainings organized</p>	<p>██████████ ██████████</p>	<p>28,110.00</p>		<p>90</p>		<p>10</p>	<p>DoA</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Economic development Agricultural Development</p>	<p>56. Facilitate the establishment of ethanol factory</p>	<p>Maame Krobo</p>		<p>No of factories established to create jobs</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>150m</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>DoA</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2020)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collaborating
										IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
HEALTH															
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	57. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	Tease		No of quarterly meetings held	██████████				2,520.00	20			80	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	58. Form and train Mother Support Groups in all CHPS zones	District wide		mother support groups in CHPS Zone	██████████				10,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	59. Establish ARV treatment center at Maame Krobo Health centre	Maame Krobo		ARV treatment centre established in Krobo	██████████				56,000.00		10		90	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	60. Drill and mechanize 5 boreholes to rural communities with insufficient water	District wide		No. of boreholes drilled and installed	██████████				200,000.00		90		10	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	61. Carry out sensitization to Improve public health, Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	District Wide		No of sensitization programmes organized				5,000.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	62. Train community health volunteers to identify and refer pregnant and postnatal mothers to health facilities	District wide		No. of CHVs trained to increase Antenatal, delivery and postnatal coverage				15,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	63. Carry out refresher training for midwives and CHOs on antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care	Donkor krom		No. of midwives and CHOs trained to ensure zero maternal and neonatal deaths				150,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	64. Orientate/train all CHOs on Family planning methods	District wide		All CHOs & CHNs in district trained on one or more FP Methods				8,650.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	65. Ensure community participation by establishing/ reviving community health committees in all CHPS zones	District wide		No of Community health committees established in all zones				8,800.00	20	70		10	GHS	CHPS zones and community leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	66. Facilitate the formation of susu groups in communities to support mothers and babies in seeking early health care	District wide		No of Susu groups formed in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	67. Train Motor and boat operators at community level to assist in transportation of mothers and babies to seek health care	District wide		No. of motor and boat operators trained					7,200.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	68. Form and train grandmothers' clubs in communities to support and advocate for maternal and child health	District wide		No. of grandmothers club existing in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	69. Train and supply chemical sellers with RDTs to test suspected malaria cases before selling ACTs	District wide		No. of chemical sellers trained and supplied with RDTs					32,000.00				100	GHS	NMCP, Chemical sellers
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	70. Carry out advocacy meetings with stakeholders on gender equality	District wide		No. of gender advocacy meetings held					10,250.00					GHS	Plan Int. Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	71. Attach all new CHO/ENs to Donkorkrom Presby Hospital maternity ward to acquire midwifery skills	Donkorkrom		All CHOs and ENs at CHPS acquire midwifery skills				15,670.00		100			GHS	Donkorkrom Presby Hospital
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	72. Establish adolescent clubs in CHPS zones and corners in all facilities	District wide		No of existing adolescent clubs and corners established and functioning				6,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	73. Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	District wide		No. of communities sensitized				12,350.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	DSD KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	74. Ensure screening of all pregnant women on HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) and treatment of positive mothers	District wide		No. of pregnant women screened				3,675.00			100		GHS	Ghana AIDS commission/ Global Fund, KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	75. Conduct health education and sensitization on malaria prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				1,200.00			60	40	GHS	NMCP, International Ghana, Plan Sub districts
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	76. conduct refresher training of community volunteers at hard to reach areas on home based care of malaria	District wide		No. of CBVs trained on HBC				2,567.00				100	GHS	Plan Ghana, CBVs and leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	77. Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	District wide		No. of review meetings organized				8,000.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	78. Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	District Wide		No of education on HIV/AIDS prevention				5,000.00		100			GHS	DSD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	79. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	District wide		No. of basic service delivery equipment procured				25,000.00	10	80			GHS	KASPDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	80. Construction of 1 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow with pavement blocks	Praprabebi da		No. of CHPs compound constructed				250,000.00		100			DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	81. Provide 12 motorbikes for CHPS zones			No of motorbikes procured for CHPS zones				265,000.00					GHS	D/A, Plan Ghana, World vision AP, RHA etc
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	82. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters GHS			No. of quarters constructed for GHS				265,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	83. Complete the construction of Amedzope, and Koranteng Krachie CHPS compound			CHPS compound completed					250,000.00		50	50		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	84. Construction of 2 No. CHPS compound with lawn at Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae,	Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae		No of CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00		40	60		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	85. Assist communities to obtain communal and/or waste disposal bins	District wide		No. of waste disposal bins procured					25,000.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	86. Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	District wide		No. of outreach programs conducted					9,690.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	87. Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	District Wide		No. of monitoring and supervision of health programs carried out					4,250.00	60	40			GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	88. Organize Community durbars (twice a month) to provide feedback on health care in CHPS zones to the community members	District wide		No of community durbars conducted monthly					25,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	89. Renovation of cocoa shed into CHPs centre at Tease	Tease		No of cocoa sheds renovated				25,000.00			100		DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	90. Provide office space to accommodate increasing sub departments	Tease		Office space available for all departments under the DHA				180,000		80	20		GHS	KAPSDA RHA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	91. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc.	District wide		Advocacy and education sessions done				5,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	92. Train all new service providers on infant feeding counselling	District wide		All staff in District trained on IYCF				11,080.00					GHS	UNICEF Plan Ghana, World vision AP
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	93. Organize in-services training on Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal Illnesses for first level health staff	Tease		All front line staff trained on IMNCI				5,780.00			100		GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	94. Conduct health education and sensitization of Tuberculosis prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				25,000.00					GHS	NTP/Global fund

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	95. Establish TB diagnostic centres in all health centres	District wide		TB diagnostic centers available in all health centers				150,000.00				100	GHS	RHA, NTP/Global fund
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	96. Conduct EPI cluster survey in the district	District wide		EPI cluster survey conducted				21,875.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	97. Conduct Immunization mop-up to increase EPI coverage >=90%	District wide		Mop-up conducted and coverage increased				11,250.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	98. Visit both Tease and Ekye Island once every quarter for integrated services			Island visited quarterly				50,000.00	10	70		20	GHS	KAPSDA GAVI & Plan Ghana
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	99. Collect data and prepare DWSP plan	District wide		DWSP prepared and implemented				5,000.00	20	80			EHD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	100. Sensitize communities and household on the need to construct household toilet facilities	District wide		No. of households with access to toilet facilities				6,500.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	101. Organize public fora in communities on proper waste disposal practices	District wide		No. of communities sensitized and practicing proper waste disposal				3,578.00	40	60			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	102.Support households to construct household toilet facilities in 10 communities	district wide		No. of household toilet facilities constructed				250,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	103 Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site	Forifori		Land properly acquired for the development of landfill site				50,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	104. Carry out the formation of CLTS team to supervise CLTS activities	Tease		CLTS team formed and CLTS activities carried out				890.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	105. Drilling and mechanization of 5 boreholes with fitted hand pumps	District wide		No of boreholes drilled and mechanized				50,000.00		60	20	20	DWD	EHD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	106. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	District wide		No of landfill sites and final disposal sites managed				320,00.00	100				EHD	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	107. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	District wide	No of school health education carried out					2,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	GES, KAPSDA	DSD,
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	108. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	District wide	No of health education carried out					6,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	DSD, KAPSDA	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	109. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	Ekye	No. of slaughter house renovated					20,000.00		100			DWD	EHD	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	110. Construction of 1no. animal pound at Maame krobo	Maame krobo	No. of animal pod constructed					1,000.00	100				DWD	EHD	
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	111. Construction of slaughter house at Tease	Tease	No of slaughter house constructed					100,000.00		100			DWD	EHD	
EDUCATION															

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	112. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	Tease		No of mono and dual desks supplied				65,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	113. Supply of 12 No. Teachers’ tables and 16 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	District wide		No of teacher’s tables and chairs supplied				30,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	114. Construction of 2 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Atonsus , Darteh Krom		No. of classroom block constructed				530,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	115. Construction of 1No 3unit classroom block at Koranteng - Krachie	Koranteng -Krachie		No. of classroom block constructed				126,599.99		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	116. Construction of 1No. JHS block at Kwasi Fante	Kwasi Fante		No. of JHS block constructed				120,000.00		100			DWD	GES

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	117. Support to SMTI and Girl child Education	District wide		No. of girl child education supported				5,000.00		100		GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	118. Organize capacity building training for all head teachers and school based guidance and counseling coordinators on the guidance and counseling systems available in basic schools	Tease		No. of capacity building training organized for all head teachers to improve teaching and learning				7,500.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	119. Conduct basic screening identification and referral of children with disabilities	District wide		No. of children with disabilities screened				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	120. Organize career seminar for parents and JHS 2 students yearly	District wide		Career seminar organized				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA WVIG
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	121. Organize community sensitization for parents in all 6 circuits on the need to enroll their children in school at the right age	District wide		No of children enrolled at the right age				10,000			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	122. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	District Wide		No of sporting and culture competitions organized	██████			6,500.00	10	90			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	123. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease		No of pupils participated in the celebration	████			20,000.00		100			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	124. Organize inter school quiz competitions on health topics at the JHS level			No of quiz completions organized	████████████████			5,500.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	125. Promote the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities			No. of gender clubs formed in schools and role models used in communities	████████████████			7,000.00					GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	126. Organize circuit STMIE clinic for 100 pupils per circuit every year.			No of STMIE clinics organized	████████████████			5,000.00	50	50			GES	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery	127. Rehabilitation/maintenance of some public schools	District wide		No of dilapidated school building rehabilitated and maintained				20,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Education and Youth Development														
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Social Services Delivery	128. Organize 6 women groups for income generating activities	Entire District		No of women groups equipped with income generating activites				8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
Social Welfare and Community Development														
	129. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	Entire District		No of PWDs, aged, poor women, and orphans identified and supported				2,235.48				100	DSD	KAPSDA
	130. Support 100 PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	District Wide		No of PWDs supported with employable skills				78,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
	131. Train and support Thirty (30) women in soap making/ batik Tye & Dye	Tease, Forfori, Dedeso		No of women trained in Batik tye and dye				38,000.00	10	90			DSD	KAPSDA

	132. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	District wide		No of parents educated on child care					8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2020)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
WORKS DEPARTMENT															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	133. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	District wide		No of development control checks carried out					13,000	40	60			DWD	T&CP Dept.
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	134. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	All project sites		No of projects supervised					5,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	135. Reshaping of roads within the district	District wide		Km of roads reshaped					158,263.01		30	20	Road fund 50	DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	136. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom Block	Asanyansu		No of class Room block rehabilitated				120,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	137. Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	Maame Krobo and Odumesua		No of culverts constructed				45,000.00		55	45		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	138. Construction of U-drains at Ekye Market	Ekye		No of u-drains constructed				120,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	139. Construction of fence wall at the residential area	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				18,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	140. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters	Tease		No of bungalows constructed				265,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	141. Construction of 1No. 2-units public urinals at Tease and Forifori market centre	Tease		No of public urinals constructed at market places				2,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	142. Maintenance of official buildings, structures, furniture and fittings	Tease		No of official buildings, furniture and fittings maintenance				30,000	40	60			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	143. Construction of 3bedroom Transit Quarters at Tease	Tease		No of transit quarters constructed				138,318		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	144. Construction of Fence wall around all bungalows	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				150,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	145. Renovation of former Post office into official residence	Tease		Old structure renovated into official residence				15,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	146. Engage communities in labour base methods of road and dam construction			No of km of roads constructed and maintained to improve rural roads				500,000.00				100	DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	147. Construction of 2 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters	Tease		No of staff quarters constructed for GHS				500,000		50	50		DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	148. Spot improvement of some selected roads	District wide		No of Km of roads maintained				200,000		80	20		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	149. Construction of 2 No. culverts on some selected roads	District wide		No of culverts constructed				175,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	150. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	District wide		No. of communities' electricity have been extended to No of street lights maintained				100,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	151. Carry out training programme for community members in ICT literacy skills	Tease		No of people trained in literacy skills				5,000.00	20	80			ITO	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	152. Conduct training for school children in ICT skills	District wide		No. of school children trained in ICT				21,625.00	10	60		30	ITO	KAPSDA
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT														

<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>153. Prepare Master Plan/layout for the District Capital</p>	<p>Tease</p>		<p>No. of maps and layouts prepared</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>20,000</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>154. Hold 4 no. community engagements on the benefits of obtaining permit and having well planned towns</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of street named and property addressed</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>1, 642.30</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning</p>	<p>155. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications</p>	<p>Tease</p>		<p>No of meetings held</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>4,000.00</p>	<p>100</p>				<p>PPD</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>DISASTER PREVENTION DEPARTMENT</p>												
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management</p>	<p>156. Procurement of relief items</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of relief items procured</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>50,000</p>		<p>100</p>			<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management</p>	<p>157. Carry out the formation and training of Disaster volunteers' groups (DVGs)</p>	<p>District wide</p>		<p>No of DVGs formed</p>	<p>██████████</p>	<p>10,000</p>					<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>KAPSDA</p>

Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	158. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in Primary, J.H.S and S.H.S in the District	Selected shools in the District		No of Disaster clubs formed in schools				345.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	159. Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease		Vulnerable groups supported				100,000.00		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	160. Facilitate the formation 20 DVGs and revamp 35 dormant DVGs	District wide		No. of DVGs formed and revamped				2,025.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	161. Preparation of district disaster management and prevention plan	Tease		DMAP prepared and being implemented				7,000		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	162. Facilitate the drawing of Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP)	Tease		Drawing of CDPP plans facilitated				10,500.00					NAD MO	KAPSDA

Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	163. Carry out the formation of Disaster Management Committees in 35 communities	District wide		Disaster management committee formed	[REDACTED]	5,250.00			100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation	164. Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment at all levels	District Wide		Environmental byelaws enforced at all levels	[REDACTED]	21,625			100	EHD	DoA, FD
Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation	165. Carry out education to promote fire prevention	District-wide		No of education carried out	[REDACTED]	5,000.00			100	NCCE, DFS	DoA
Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation	166. Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters			Community sensitized	[REDACTED]	1,500.00			100	NAD MO	MOFA, ZOOMLION, NCCE, GES, GHS, WORKS DEPT, PPD.

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2020)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION															
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	167. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	District Wide		No of stakeholder consultation organized on fee fixing resolution					30,000		100			DBC	DPCU
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	168. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	District wide		No of public hearing organized					20,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	169. Establish Police post at Asukese and Kwaikeese	Asukese Kwaikeese		Police post available					5,000.00	40	60			GPS	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	170. Procure 2 no. motor bikes to shuttle between towns and villages			No. of motorbikes procured					70,00.00		100			PO	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	171. Renovate prisons administration block at Forifori	Forifori		Renovation on prisons administration block done				120,000.00	80	20			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	172. Convert pan latrine into w/c at prisons at Forifori	Forifori		Pan latrine converted to w/c				20,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	173. Preparation of 2019 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans	Tease		No of AAP and budget prepared				40,000	100				DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	174. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	District wide		No. of supervision monitoring and periodic evaluation carried out				80,000	30	70			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	175. Maintain / service of office machines / equipment	Tease		No. of office machines and equipment maintained				50,000		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	176. Construction of district court with bungalow			District court with bungalow constructed				256,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA

Management and Administration General Administration	177. Repair of Official vehicles	Tease		No. of Assembly vehicles maintained				50,000	60	40			EO	DWD
General Administration	178. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	District wide		No. of persons educated on government and Assembly policies and programmes				30,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	179. Procurement of office stationery	Tease		No of office stationery procured				140,000	55	45			PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	180. Furnishing of the new office complex	Tease		Office complex fully furnished				100,000						
Management and Administration General Administration	181. Furnishing of 1No 3 bedroom bungalow	Tease		No of bungalows furnished				30,000		70	30		PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	182. Organize training for all area council and unit committee members	Tease Samanyia Forifori Ekye		No of training organized for area council and unit committee members				16,000		100			HR	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Human Resource Management	183 Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	Tease		No of Assembly members capacity built					20,000		100			HR	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	184. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	Tease		No of capacity programmes organized					51,413		100			HRD	KAPSDA

**Table 5:4 Composite Annual Action Plan with Indicative Budget for 2021
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2021)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collabo
										IGF	DAC F	DD F	Other s		
FINANCE DEPARTMENT															
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Resource revenue enforcement team.	Tease		Revenue enforcement team effectively resourced					10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	HR.
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	2. Embark on a comprehensive rate payer sensitization /consultative exercise	District wide		No of consultative and sensitization carried out					10,000		100			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	3. Construct two revenue check points at Samanhyia and Dome	Samanhyia Dome		Check points at Samanhyia and Dome constructed					25,000	60	40			FIN. DEPT.	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	4. Update the revenue data/nominal roll data			Revenue data updated					25,000.00	60	40			FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	5. Organise revenue mobilization trainings for Revenue staff.	Tease		Revenue mobilization training organized					8,500.00		60	40		FIN. DEPT.	HR.

Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	6. Organize revenue performance review meetings	Tease		Revenue performance meeting organized				1,500	100				FIN. DEPT, DBC	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Finance and Revenue Mobilization	7. Prepare 2020 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans			No. of CAP and budget prepared and effectively implemented				20,000	100				DPCU DBC	KAPSDA
AGRICULTURE														
Economic development Agricultural Development	8. Establish 11 hybrid demonstration of improved crop varieties, maize, rice, pepper and cassava	District wide		No of market stores constructed				20,100.00		30		70	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	9. Sensitize farmers on Planting for job and investment programme	District wide		No of farmers sensitized				3,245.00	100				Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	10. Construct nursery store and shed for the establishment of mango and cashew nursery (Planting for job and investment programme)	Tease, Maame Krobo, Forifori		No of nursery store and shed constructed No of mango and cashew nursery raised				165,393.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	11. Facilitate the use of standard grading and measures in agricultural commodity market	District wide		No. of farmers and traders sensitised				15,348					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	12. Facilitate access to credit facilities	District wide		No. of farmers getting access to credit	██████████	28,480				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	13. Organized regular radio programmes on pertinent agricultural issues	Nkwakaw		No of radio programmes organized	██████████	1,000.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	14. Establish an entomology laboratory to aid pest surveillance and control	Tease		No of equipment purchased to establish lab	██████████	6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	15. Vigorously manage the outbreak of fall army worm in the district(5 solo mist blowers)	District wide		No of hectors of farm managed	██████████	12,000.00	20	70		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	16. Train 10 Agricultural mechanization technicians(e.g. tractor operators and mechanics)	District Wide		No. of Agric Technician trained	██████████	810.00	30	70			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	17. Sensitise farmers on pump irrigation systems	District wide		Number of farmers sensitised	██████████	9,650					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	18. Promote the use and maintenance of existing dams	District wide		No of dams constructed and in use	██████████	2,750					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	19. Promote proper management of existing fodder banks	District wide			██████████	12,272					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	20. Procure 10No. motorized sprayer	Tease		No of motorized sprayer procured	██████████	6,000.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	21. Purchase equipment for agro processing and food utilization	Tease		No of equipment procured for agro processing	██████████	3,350.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	22. Acquire essential agricultural extension training and learning equipment (laptop, projectors, projectors screen, digital camera, flip chart stand and portable generator)	District office		No. of equipment acquired for extension work	██████████	12,897		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	23. Train farmers on safe use of agro - chemicals	District wide		No. of farmers trained in the use of agro-chemicals	██████████	15,000.00		90		10	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	24. Train smallholder farmers operating on fragile soils on the use of animal traction			No. of farmers trained in animal traction				14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	25. Educate farmers on post-harvest management and the use of existing ware houses and silos in 14 operational areas	District Wide		No of farmers educated				30,000.00		80		20	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	26. Educate FBOs to own large capacity machinery/ equipment			20 FBOs owned and managed essential farming implement				7,424.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	27. Establish improved cassava, sweet potato and cocoyam multiplication sites	District wide		No. of multiplication site established to promote selected staple crops				24,480.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	28. Establish diversified mechanisation services centres	District wide		Mechanization centres established to promote mechanized agriculture				3,500.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	29. Undertake quarterly vaccination for all livestock /poultry/ rabbits vaccination on pets	District wide		No of livestock/ poultry and pets vaccinated				5,500.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	30. Sensitise farmers on establishment of cattle ranch in the district			No. of farmers sensitized	██████████	53,081					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	31. Procurement of refrigerator and veterinary equipment	Tease Agric office		No of equipment procured	██████████	5,450.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	32. Carry out training on Food fortification with soya	District wide		No of farmers trained	██████████	2,500.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	33. Train farmers in water harvesting and management technologies	District wide		Number of farmers trained	██████████	5,790.00		100			Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	34. Carryout the formation and training of fishermen groups	Fishing communities		No of fishermen groups formed and trained	██████████	1,200.00			100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	35. Educate farmers on good fishing methods and fisheries laws	Fishing communities		No. of farmers educated	██████████	7,263.00		20	80		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	36. Promote and build tsorkor smoker in the district	Fishing communities		No. of fish mongers encouraged to use tsorkor smoker to increase fish production and preservation				199,113			100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	37. Organize training workshops to disseminate improved livestock/poultry technologies to increase production of local poultry through farmer base organization (FBOs)	District Wide		No of training workshops organized				5,493.92		100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	38. Sensitise farmers on increase production and productivity	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised				24,544.00				Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	39. Increase adoption of market oriented approaches to farm management by farmers in the district	District wide		No. of farmers oriented on market approaches				9,750.00				Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	40. Train staff on irrigation and water management technologies	Tease		No of staffs trained to promote irrigation farming all year round				5,890.00		100		Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	41.Promote drilling of tube-wells supported with pumping machine	District wide		No. of tube-wells drilled				5,700.00		40		60	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	42. Identify water catchment areas for damming and micro irrigation systems	District wide		No of sites identified and documented for development				6,760				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	43. Train selected farmers in recommended irrigation technologies	District wide		No of farmers trained in irrigation technologies				6,1317					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	44. Sensitise agro-processors on processing technologies to enhance food quality and food safety	District wide		No. of Sensitization programmes organized to improve food quality and safety				14,240.00					Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	45.Sensitise farmers on food safety and public heath	District wide		No. of farmers sensitised				53,081		20		80	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	46. Provide direct extension services to 20,000 farmers through regular visit to disseminate improved agricultural practices	District wide		No of market and warehouses fenced				13,500	10			90	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	47. Organize annual RELC planning section for 100 stakeholders	Tease,		RELC planning section Organized				6,124.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	48. Organize monthly meeting and review section	Tease		No of monthly meetings and review sections organized				3,100.00				100	Dept. of Agric	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	49. Train Agric staffs in farm record keeping budgeting, group formation, group dynamics and emerging pest and diseases control	Tease		No of Agric staffs trained				2,360.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	50. Conduct intensive pest and disease surveillance in the district	District wide		No. of surveillance done				28,953.00					DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	51. Conduct monitoring and supervision visits	District wide		No of monitoring visits conducted				5,025.00	20			80	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	52. Organize 66 fora on pertinent agricultural issues	District wide		No of farm fora organized				3,938.00				100	DoA	KAPSDA

Economic development Agricultural Development	53. Organized 22 field days on proven technologies demonstrated	District wide		No of field days organized					12,557				100	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	54. Organize Annual Farmers Day celebration	District Wide		Farmers day celebration organized					40,000.00		100			DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	55. Train farmers in rabbits, grass-cutters and bee keeping production and marketing and support them in acquiring the structure and stock	District Wide		No of farmers trained No of trainings organized					28,110.00		90		10	DoA	KAPSDA
Economic development Agricultural Development	56. Facilitate the establishment of ethanol factory	Maame Krobo		No of factories established to create jobs					150m				100	DoA	KAPSDA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2021)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		%				Lead	Collaborating
										IGF	DACF	DDF	Others		
HEALTH															
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	57. Organize quarterly meeting between DHMT, D.A and beneficiaries communities on implementation of projects	Tease		No of quarterly meetings held	██████████				2,520.00	20			80	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	58. Form and train Mother Support Groups in all CHPS zones	District wide		mother support groups in CHPS Zone	██████████				10,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	59. Establish ARV treatment center at Maame Krobo Health centre	Maame Krobo		ARV treatment centre established in Krobo	██████████				56,000.00		10		90	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	60. Drill and mechanize 5 boreholes to rural communities with insufficient water	District wide		No. of boreholes drilled and installed	██████████				200,000.00		90		10	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	61. Carry out sensitization to Improve public health, Maternal health and prevention of maternal Deaths	District Wide		No of sensitization programmes organized				5,000.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	62. Train community health volunteers to identify and refer pregnant and postnatal mothers to health facilities	District wide		No. of CHVs trained to increase Antenatal, delivery and postnatal coverage				15,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	63. Carry out refresher training for midwives and CHOs on antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care	Donkor krom		No. of midwives and CHOs trained to ensure zero maternal and neonatal deaths				150,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	64. Orientate/train all CHOs on Family planning methods	District wide		All CHOs & CHNs in district trained on one or more FP Methods				8,650.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	65. Ensure community participation by establishing/ reviving community health committees in all CHPS zones	District wide		No of Community health committees established in all zones				8,800.00	20	70		10	GHS	CHPS zones and community leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	66. Facilitate the formation of susu groups in communities to support mothers and babies in seeking early health care	District wide		No of Susu groups formed in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	67. Train Motor and boat operators at community level to assist in transportation of mothers and babies to seek health care	District wide		No. of motor and boat operators trained					7,200.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	68. Form and train grandmothers' clubs in communities to support and advocate for maternal and child health	District wide		No. of grandmothers club existing in communities					5,600.00				100	GHS	Plan Int. Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	69. Train and supply chemical sellers with RDTs to test suspected malaria cases before selling ACTs	District wide		No. of chemical sellers trained and supplied with RDTs					32,000.00				100	GHS	NMCP, Chemical sellers
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	70. Carry out advocacy meetings with stakeholders on gender equality	District wide		No. of gender advocacy meetings held					10,250.00					GHS	Plan Int. Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	71. Attach all new CHO/ENs to Donkorkrom Presby Hospital maternity ward to acquire midwifery skills	Donkorkrom		All CHOs and ENs at CHPS acquire midwifery skills				15,670.00		100			GHS	Donkorkrom Presby Hospital
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	72. Establish adolescent clubs in CHPS zones and corners in all facilities	District wide		No of existing adolescent clubs and corners established and functioning				6,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	73. Sensitize communities on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms	District wide		No. of communities sensitized				12,350.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	DSD KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	74. Ensure screening of all pregnant women on HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) and treatment of positive mothers	District wide		No. of pregnant women screened				3,675.00			100		GHS	Ghana AIDS commission/ Global Fund, KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	75. Conduct health education and sensitization on malaria prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				1,200.00			60	40	GHS	NMCP, Plan International Ghana, Sub districts
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	76. conduct refresher training of community volunteers at hard to reach areas on home based care of malaria	District wide		No. of CBVs trained on HBC				2,567.00				100	GHS	Plan Ghana, CBVs and leaders

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	77. Organize DAC review meetings on HIV/AIDS	District wide		No. of review meetings organized				8,000.00				MSHA P 100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	78. Carry out education on HIV/AIDS prevention for women	District Wide		No of education on HIV/AIDS prevention				5,000.00		100			GHS	DSD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	79. Procure & supply basic service delivery equipment's to health facilities	District wide		No. of basic service delivery equipment procured				25,000.00	10	80			GHS	KASPDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	80. Construction of 1 No CHPS compounds, provision of equipment and Nurses bungalow	Praprabebi da		No. of CHPs compound constructed				250,000.00		100			DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	81. Provide 12 motorbikes for CHPS zones			No of motorbikes procured for CHPS zones				265,000.00					GHS	D/A, Plan Ghana, World vision AP, RHA etc
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	82. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters GHS			No. of quarters constructed for GHS				265,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	83. Complete the construction of Amedzope, and Koranteng Krachie CHPS compound			CHPS compound completed					250,000.00		50	50		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	84. Construction of 2 No. CHPS compound at Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae,	Nsuogyaso, Kwasi Addae		No of CHPS Compound constructed					500,000.00		40	60		GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	85. Assist communities to obtain communal and/or waste disposal bins	District wide		No. of waste disposal bins procured					25,000.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	86. Carry out outreach programmes to control Malaria, T.B and Polio Immunization	District wide		No. of outreach programs conducted					9,690.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	87. Support and Strengthen the monitoring and supervision role of health programmes	District Wide		No. of monitoring and supervision of health programs carried out					4,250.00	60	40			GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	88. Organize Community durbars (twice a month) to provide feedback on health care in CHPS zones to the community members	District wide		No of community durbars conducted monthly					25,000.00					GHS	KAPSDA Plan International Ghana

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	89. Renovation of cocoa shed into CHPs centre at Tease	Tease		No of cocoa sheds renovated				25,000.00			100		DWD	GHS
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	90. Provide office space to accommodate increasing sub departments	Tease		Office space available for all departments under the DHA				180,000		80	20		GHS	KAPSDA RHA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	91. Carry out advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention through durbars, churches etc.	District wide		Advocacy and education sessions done				5,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	92. Train all new service providers on infant feeding counselling	District wide		All staff in District trained on IYCF				11,080.00					GHS	UNICEF Plan Ghana, World vision AP
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	93. Organize in-services training on Integrated Management of Childhood and neonatal Illnesses for first level health staff	Tease		All front line staff trained on IMNCI				5,780.00			100		GHS	Plan Ghana, RHA, Donors
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	94. Conduct health education and sensitization of Tuberculosis prevention in churches and durbars	District wide		No. of sessions conducted				25,000.00					GHS	NTP/Global fund

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	95. Establish TB diagnostic centres in all health centres	District wide		TB diagnostic centers available in all health centers				150,000.00				100	GHS	RHA, NTP/Global fund
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	96. Conduct EPI cluster survey in the district	District wide		EPI cluster survey conducted				21,875.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	97. Conduct Immunization mop-up to increase EPI coverage >=90%	District wide		Mop-up conducted and coverage increased				11,250.00	20	80			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	98. Visit both Tease and Ekye Island once every quarter for integrated services			Island visited quarterly				50,000.00	10	70		20	GHS	KAPSDA GAVI & Plan Ghana
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH														
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	99. Collect data and prepare DWSP plan	District wide		DWSP prepared and implemented				5,000.00	20	80			EHD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	100. Sensitize communities and household on the need to construct household toilet facilities	District wide		No. of households with access to toilet facilities				6,500.00		80		20	GHS	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	101. Organize public fora in communities on proper waste disposal practices	District wide		No. of communities sensitized and practicing proper waste disposal				3,578.00	40	60			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	102.Support households to construct household toilet facilities in 10 communities	district wide		No. of household toilet facilities constructed				250,000.00				100	GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	103 Procure land for the construction of final disposal landfill site	Forifori		Land properly acquired for the development of landfill site				50,000.00		100			GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	104. Carry out the formation of CLTS team to supervise CLTS activities	Tease		CLTS team formed and CLTS activities carried out				890.00	100				GHS	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	105. Drilling and mechanization of 5 boreholes with fitted hand pumps	District wide		No of boreholes drilled and mechanized				50,000.00		60	20	20	DWD	EHD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	106. Manage exiting waste landfill and disposable sites quarterly under supervision	District wide		No of landfill sites and final disposal sites managed				320,00.00	100				EHD	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	107. Carry out School Health education in 57 selected schools	District wide	No of school health education carried out					2,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	GES, DSD, KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	108. Conduct visits to collect data, trigger communities to take action on their sanitation issues	District wide	No of health education carried out					6,000.00				GOG 100	EHD	DSD, KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	109. Renovation of 1No Slaughter house	Ekye	No. of slaughter house renovated					20,000.00		100			DWD	EHD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	110. Construction of 1no. animal pound at Maame krobo	Maame krobo	No. of animal pod constructed					1,000.00	100				DWD	EHD
Social Services Delivery Health Delivery	111. Construction of slaughter house at Tease	Tease	No of slaughter house constructed					100,000.00		100			DWD	EHD
EDUCATION														

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	112. Supply 200 pieces of mono and dual desks	Tease		No of mono and dual desks supplied				65,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	113. Supply of 12 No. Teachers’ tables and 16 No. Chairs and KG furniture for selected schools	District wide		No of teacher’s tables and chairs supplied				30,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	114. Construction of 2 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Atonsu , Darteh Krom		No. of classroom block constructed				530,000.00		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	115. Construction of 1No 3unit classroom block at Koranteng - Krachie	Koranteng -Krachie		No. of classroom block constructed				126,599.99		100			DWD	GES
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	116. Construction of 1No. JHS block at Kwasi Fante	Kwasi Fante		No. of JHS block constructed				120,000.00		100			DWD	GES

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	117. Support to SMTI and Girl child Education	District wide		No. of girl child education supported				5,000.00		100		GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	118. Organize capacity building training for all head teachers and school based guidance and counseling coordinators on the guidance and counseling systems available in basic schools	Tease		No. of capacity building training organized for all head teachers to improve teaching and learning				7,500.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	119. Conduct basic screening identification and referral of children with disabilities	District wide		No. of children with disabilities screened				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	120. Organize career seminar for parents and JHS 2 students yearly	District wide		Career seminar organized				5,000.00			100	GES	KAPSDA WVIG
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	121. Organize community sensitization for parents in all 6 circuits on the need to enroll their children in school at the right age	District wide		No. of children enrolled at the right age				10,000			100	GES	KAPSDA UNICEF

Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	122. Organize annual Inter schools Sporting and culture competitions	District Wide		No of sporting and culture competitions organized	██████			6,500.00	10	90			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	123. Facilitate the celebration of independence day	Tease		No of pupils participated in the celebration	████			20,000.00		100			GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	124. Organize inter school quiz competitions on health topics at the JHS level			No of quiz completions organized	████████████████			5,500.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	125. Promote the use of gender clubs and promote the use of role models within schools and communities			No. of gender clubs formed in schools and role models used in communities	████████████████			7,000.00					GES	KAPSDA
Social Services Delivery Education and Youth Development	126. Organize circuit STMIE clinic for 100 pupils per circuit every year.			No of STMIE clinics organized	████████████████			5,000.00	50	50			GES	KAPSDA

Social Services Delivery	127. Rehabilitation/maintenance of some public schools	District wide		No of dilapidated school building rehabilitated and maintained				20,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Education and Youth Development														
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Social Services Delivery	128. Organize 6 women groups for income generating activities	Entire District		No of women groups equipped with income generating activites				8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
Social Welfare and Community Development														
	129. Extend poverty alleviation programmes to all communities and also ensure all aged people register NHIS for free as indigents. (LEAP)	Entire District		No of PWDs, aged, poor women, and orphans identified and supported				2,235.48				100	DSD	KAPSDA
	130. Support 100 PWDs in all Communities and train them in employable skills/ apprenticeship	District Wide		No of PWDs supported with employable skills				78,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
	131. Train and support Thirty (30) women in soap making/ batik Tye & Dye	Tease, Forfori, Dedeso		No of women trained in Batik tye and dye				38,000.00	10	90			DSD	KAPSDA

	132. Organize mass education on child care and their development in 10 communities	District wide		No of parents educated on child care					8,000.00		100			DSD	KAPSDA
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ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2021)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
					%	%	%	%							
WORKS DEPARTMENT															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	133. Carry out regular community visits to check development control	District wide		No of development control checks carried out					13,000	40	60			DWD	T&CP Dept.
Infrastructure Development															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	134. Carry out regular site visits, meetings and supervision	All project sites		No of projects supervised					5,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development															
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	135. Reshaping of roads within the district	District wide		Km of roads reshaped					158,263.01		30	20	Road fund 50	DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development															

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	136. Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 unit classroom Block	Asanyansu		No of class Room block rehabilitated				120,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	137. Construction of 2 No. Culverts at Maame Krobo and Odumesua	Maame Krobo and Odumesua		No of culverts constructed				45,000.00		55	45		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	138. Construction of U-drains at Ekye Market	Ekye		No of u-drains constructed				120,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	139. Construction of fence wall at the residential area	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				18,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	140. Construction of 1 No 2 bedroom staff quarters	Tease		No of bungalows constructed				265,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	141. Construction of 1No. 2-units public urinals at Tease and Forifori market centre	Tease		No of public urinals constructed at market places				2,000.00	100				DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	142. Maintenance of official buildings, structures, furniture and fittings	Tease		No of official buildings, furniture and fittings maintenance				30,000	40	60			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	143. Construction of 3bedroom Transit Quarters at Tease	Tease		No of transit quarters constructed				138,318		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	144. Construction of Fence wall around all bungalows	Tease		No of fence wall constructed				150,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	145. Renovation of former Post office into official residence	Tease		Old structure renovated into official residence				15,000.00					DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	146. Engage communities in labour base methods of road and dam construction			No of km of roads constructed and maintained to improve rural roads				500,000.00				100	DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Infrastructure Development	147. Construction of 2 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters	Tease		No of staff quarters constructed for GHS				500,000		50	50		DWD	KAPSDA

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	148. Spot improvement of some selected roads	District wide		No of Km of roads maintained				200,000		80	20		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	149. Construction of 2 No. culverts on some selected roads	District wide		No of culverts constructed				175,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	150. Extension of electricity and maintenance of streetlights	District wide		No. of communities' electricity have been extended to				100,000		60	40		DWD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development				No of street lights maintained										
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	151. Carry out training programme for community members in ICT literacy skills	Tease		No of people trained in literacy skills				5,000.00	20	80			ITO	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Development														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	152. Conduct training for school children in ICT skills	District wide		No. of school children trained in ICT				21,625.00	10	60		30	ITO	KAPSDA
Physical and Spatial Planning														
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT														

Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	153. Prepare Master Plan/layout for the District Capital	Tease		No. of maps and layouts prepared				20,000		100			PPD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	154. Hold 4 no. community engagements on the benefits of obtaining permit and having well planned towns	District wide		No of street named and property addressed				1,642.30		100			PPD	KAPSDA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and Spatial Planning	155. Organize quarterly statutory Planning committee meetings to approve applications	Tease		No of meetings held				4,000.00	100				PPD	KAPSDA
DISASTER PREVENTION DEPARTMENT														
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	156. Procurement of relief items	District wide		No of relief items procured				50,000		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	157. Carry out the formation and training of Disaster volunteers' groups (DVGs)	District wide		No of DVGs formed				10,000					NAD MO	KAPSDA
Environmental Sanitation Management Disaster Prevention and Management	158. Facilitate the formation of Disaster clubs in Primary, J.H.S and S.H.S in the District	Selected shools in the District		No of Disaster clubs formed in schools				345.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA

Environmental Sanitation Management	159. Procure relief items to support and mitigate disaster of vulnerable	Tease		Vulnerable groups supported				100,000.00		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Disaster Prevention and Management														
Environmental Sanitation Management	160. Facilitate the formation 20 DVGs and revamp 35 dormant DVGs	District wide		No. of DVGs formed and revamped				2,025.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Disaster Prevention and Management														
Environmental Sanitation Management	161. Preparation of district disaster management and prevention plan	Tease		DMAP prepared and being implemented				7,000		100			NAD MO	KAPSDA
Disaster Prevention and Management														
Environmental Sanitation Management	162. Facilitate the drawing of Community Disaster Preparedness Plans (CDPP)	Tease		Drawing of CDPP plans facilitated				10,500.00					NAD MO	KAPSDA
Disaster Prevention and Management														
Environmental Sanitation Management	163. Carry out the formation of Disaster Management Committees in 35 communities	District wide		Disaster management committee formed				5,250.00				100	NAD MO	KAPSDA
Disaster Prevention and Management														
Environmental Sanitation Management	164. Enforce relevant environmental byelaws to protect the environment at all levels	District Wide		Environmental byelaws enforced at all levels				21,625				100	EHD	DoA, FD
Natural Resource Conservation														

<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation</p>	<p>165. Carry out education to promote fire prevention</p>	<p>District-wide</p>		<p>No of education carried out</p>			<p>██████████</p>	<p>5,000.00</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>NCCE, DFS</p>	<p>DoA</p>
<p>Environmental Sanitation Management Natural Resource Conservation</p>	<p>166. Sensitize disaster prone communities on the prevention and early warning signs of disasters</p>			<p>Community sensitized</p>	<p>██████████</p>		<p>██████████</p>	<p>1,500.00</p>				<p>100</p>	<p>NAD MO</p>	<p>MOFA, ZOOMLION, NCCE, GES, GHS, WORKS DEPT, PPD.</p>

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programmes and Sub-programmes	PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	TIME FRAME (2021)				Indicative Budget (GHC)	Sources of funding %				Implementing agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		IGF	DACF	DDF	Others	Lead	Collaborating
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION															
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	167. Organize 4 No stakeholder consultation on fee fixing resolution and post reports on notice boards in the District	District Wide		No of stakeholder consultation organized on fee fixing resolution					30,000		100			DBC	DPCU
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	168. Organize community level public hearings on planning, budgeting and M&E to disseminate information	District wide		No of public hearing organized					20,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	169. Establish Police post at Asukese and Kwaikese	Asukese Kwaikese		Police post available					5,000.00	40	60			GPS	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	170. Procure 2 no. motor bikes to shuttle between towns and villages			No. of motorbikes procured					70,00.00		100			PO	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	171. Renovate prisons administration block at Forifori	Forifori		Renovation on prisons administration block done				120,000.00	80	20			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	172. Convert pan latrine into w/c at prisons at Forifori	Forifori		Pan latrine converted to w/c				20,000.00		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	173. Preparation of 2019 Composite Action Plans and Budget and procurement plans	Tease		No of AAP and budget prepared				40,000	100				DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	174. Carry out quarterly monitoring of projects and programmes	District wide		No. of supervision monitoring and periodic evaluation carried out				80,000	30	70			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	175. Maintain / service of office machines / equipment	Tease		No. of office machines and equipment maintained				50,000		100			DWD	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	176. Construction of district court with bungalow			District court with bungalow constructed				256,000.00			100		DWD	KAPSDA

Management and Administration General Administration	177. Repair of Official vehicles	Tease		No. of Assembly vehicles maintained				50,000	60	40			EO	DWD
General Administration	178. Organize community durbars to educate the public on government and Assembly policies and programmes	District wide		No. of persons educated on government and Assembly policies and programmes				30,000		100			DPCU	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	179. Procurement of office stationery	Tease		No of office stationery procured				140,000	55	45			PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration General Administration	180. Furnishing of the new office complex	Tease		Office complex fully furnished				100,000						
Management and Administration General Administration	181. Furnishing of 1No 3 bedroom bungalow	Tease		No of bungalows furnished				30,000		70	30		PO	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	182. Organize training for all area council and unit committee members	Tease Samanyia Forifori Ekye		No of training organized for area council and unit committee members				16,000		100			HR	KAPSDA

Management and Administration Human Resource Management	183 Organize capacity building training for Assembly staff	Tease		No of Assembly members capacity built					20,000		100			HR	KAPSDA
Management and Administration Human Resource Management	184. Organize DDF Identified Gaps Capacity Programmes for staff of the Assembly	Tease		No of capacity programmes organized					51,413		100			HRD	KAPSDA

CHAPTER SIX MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

The importance of monitoring in the implementation of Medium-Term Development Plans, Programmes and Projects cannot be over-emphasized. The M & E framework of MTDP 2018-2021 is being developed as a set of planning, information gathering, synthesis, reflection and reporting processes and capacities required for the results to make a valuable contribution to decision-making and learning.

In view of the fact that resources are limited, result-based Monitoring and Evaluation is being used in most parts of the world. This situation is not different in Ghana, with increasing emphasis on public sector transparency and accountability.

Results-based monitoring would help to measure progress towards explicit short, intermediate and long-term results. It can provide feedback on progress (or lack of progress) to staff and decision-makers who can use the information in various ways to improve performance.

6.1 Development Goal of the Development Plan

The stakeholder workshop represented by members of the Plan Preparation Team and other departmental heads, Assembly Members, Unit committee members, traditional authorities, NGOs and CBOs brainstormed and formulated the Goal for the Kwahu Afram Plains District. The district goal was well stated to reflect the aspirations of the people in their quest to meet their basic needs of life and they were carefully formulated to respond to the national goals against the background of the district's potentials, constraints, opportunities, and Challenges. In addition to an appreciation of the Districtity's POCC, the goal formulation process was also based on individual heads of departments, Assembly Members and unit committee members investigating and prioritizing problems and developmental needs of their department and Urban/Zonal councils and Units. The goal for the Districtity is:

“To achieve accelerated socio-economic growth, sustainable environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance”

6.2 Development objectives

The development objectives for monitoring the implementation of the District Medium Development Plan (2018 -2021) is categorized under each development dimensions as follows:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective(s):

- Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development
- Improve production efficiency and yield
- Improve Post-Harvest Management

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- Strengthen school management systems
- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Strengthen healthcare management system
- Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objectives:

- Protect existing forest reserves
- Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- Enhance application of ICT in national development
- Promote proper maintenance culture
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.
- Enhance quality of life in rural areas

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Objectives

- Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- Improve decentralized planning
- Improve popular participation at regional and district levels

- Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

6.3 Purpose of the monitoring and evaluation plan

The underlying purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is to help institute effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes, plans and projects of the district.

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the strategic plan of Kwahu Afram Plains South District will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of Government development priorities and will further help to:

- Assess whether the District developmental targets are being met.
- Identify achievement, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the Plan and Project designs to achieve better impact in the future.
- Provide information for effective coordination of the decentralized department
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources to District.
- Provide Assembly members, the Government, Development Partners, RCCs, and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- To assess the level of participation of key stakeholders;
- To ensure transparency and accountability and judicious use of resources;
- Among the major issues to monitor are the development of work plans, materials supply and schedules, financial flow, technical details of construction and progress of work.

Monitoring of DMTDP activities would be conducted from the Sub-structures levels and the decentralized department. As a management tool, monitoring would be organized at each level of management, thus the DPCU at the District level, would keep track of the activities and carry out correction action where possible.

Monitoring and Evaluation at the District level would be aimed at two broad goals, that is, tracking project performance and building strong and effective M&E capacity within the decentralized District assemblies.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and Regional Co-ordinating Council will monitor periodically programmes and projects undertaken by the District, especially financed from DDF and District Assemblies Common Fund.

Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be co-ordinated by the DPCU

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

A number of activities are detailed out with respect to processes and procedures that were followed in the development of this chapter. Other issues relating to structures and institutional arrangements for the purpose of achieving an effective M&E programme have also been outlined.

6.4.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Four categories of stakeholders are clearly identified and appropriately classified as follows:

- Beneficiaries of projects and programmes at the community level;
- Intermediary organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs etc.,
- Donor agencies and the private sector; and
- Government and quasi-government institutions and structures at all levels.

Table 6.1 below depicts identifiable stakeholders and their involvement in the M&E process.

Table 6.1: Stakeholder Analysis

M&E STAKEHOLDERS	INTERESTS/NEEDS	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
DPCU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs Assessment, 2. Data collection, Collation and Analysis 3. Preparation & Co-ordination of DMTDP & M&E Plan 4. M&E Plan Implementation 5. Information Dissemination 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the needs of the people in the district 2. Collect, Collate and Analyse data for M&E 3. Prepare and Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 4. Implement M&E Plan 5. Disseminate Information on M&E
DA Sub-structures (ACs, Unit Committees)/ Assembly members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Dissemination 2. Data Collection 3. Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate Information 2. Assist in Collection of Data 3. Monitor on-going Projects/ Programmes in their localities
Departments & Agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy 2. Capacity building 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the Capacity of DA 2. Collect and collate data.
MP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Dissemination 2. Advocacy 3. Transparency & Accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate Information 2. Play Advocacy role
Development Partners NGOs (World Vision, Plan Ghana and APDO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency & Accountability 2. Capacity building 3. Logistics and financial support 4. Monitoring 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues 2. Provide Logistics and financial support for monitoring 3. Monitor their funded Projects/ Programmes
Financial Institutions Religious Bodies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals and Groups identification 2. Monitoring 	Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district

Development Partners (World Bank, EU, DANIDA, etc.)	1. Human Resource Development 2. Research inputs 3. Funding	1. Development Human resource 2. Support in providing Research inputs 3. Funding of projects and programmes
Communities	1. Needs identification 2. Data collection 3. Monitoring	1. Assist in identification of community needs 2. Assist in Data collection for monitoring 3. Monitor on going projects/Programmes in their communities
Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	1. Provide data 2. Information dissemination 3. Advocacy	1. Provide data for M&E 2. Disseminate information on M&E 3. Advocacy role
Small Business Associations (E.g. Garages Assoc., GPRTU, Market Women Ass., Dress Makers Ass.)	Transparency & Accountability	1. Provide data for M&E 2. Disseminate information on M&E 3. Assist in identification of association needs
Civil Society Organisations (e.g. Youth Associations)	1. Transparency & Accountability 2. Advocacy 3. Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Advocacy role 2. Monitor and Evaluate the performance of the DA

6.4.2 M&E conditions and capacities

M&E assesses the capacity of the Assembly in terms of its ability to prepare and implement the MTDP (2018 – 2021). It is one thing preparing a plan, and another implementing it. It requires a well-trained, equipped and motivated team to carry out all the activities in the plan. This section therefore examines the status, needs and M&E capacity of the Assembly.

The capacity of the Assembly to prepare and manage the M&E arrangements has been assessed against conditions such as educational qualification of key staff, skills in preparing M&E plans, the database system of the Assembly, availability and access to funds for purposes of monitoring from the Assembly, as well as the equipment and facilities at the disposal of the staff to facilitate their operations.

In the light of the above, reporting on M&E in the district may be difficult. Table 6.2 below shows the capacities available in the District for M&E:

Table 6.2 Capacities Available in the District for Monitoring and Evaluation

MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY INDICATOR	AVERAGE SCORE
Qualification of personnel	6
Staff compliment	7
Skills and knowledge	6
Availability of funds	5
Utilisation of funds	3
Timely access to funds	3
Leadership	8
Management	8
Workload	5
Motivation and incentive	5
Equipments and facilities	4
TOTAL	60

6.4.3 Indicators & Targets

One of the critical steps in preparing the M&E Plan is defining the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly taken from the DMTDP goal and objectives. These indicators are needed for measuring progress.

NDPC in collaboration with RPCUS and MMDAs has come out with some core indicators for monitoring in all districts.

In addition to NDPC national indicators the district also derived through a participatory workshop, district specific indicators for monitoring.

The National/Core and district specific indicators were also

- (i) Categorized into input, output, outcome or impact indicators.
- (ii) Disaggregated by age, gender, communities etc.
- (iii) Provided with information on how it will be measured and by whom.
- (iv) And the frequency of monitoring indicated.
- (v) Have target set for the DMTDP implementation period and a baseline.

6.4.4 M&E Matrix

The M&E matrix basically presents the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts and their corresponding activities for each DMTDP objective. It summarizes the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including a list of methods to be used in collecting data. This matrix also shows the linkage of DMTDP to the policy goals and objectives. The M&E matrix has been presented in the table 6.3 below:

Table 6.3: Monitoring Matrix/ Results Framework

LTNDP Dimensions: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% increase on funds mobilisation	Measures % increase total revenue mobilized in reference to quarterly and Annually targets	Outcome	2,369,521.78	20%	20%	20%	20%	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DFO, DBA, RU

Total amount of internally generated revenue	Measures amount of IGF in reference to monthly, quarterly and Annually targets	Output	449,654.56	600,000	630,000	661,500	694,575	Rural Urban	Quarterly	DFO, DBA, RU
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	Measures how much of the DA's expenditure not in the annual budget	Input							Quarterly	DFO, DBA, DPCU

Objective 2: Improve production efficiency and yield

Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Measures the improvement of crop production through the application of technology and best agriculture practices	Output							Yearly	DADU/ Dept. of Agric
Maize		145,180MT	40%	40%	40%	40%				
Rice		19,709MT	10%	10%	15%	20%				
Cassava		67,790MT	50%	60%	80%	90%				
Yam		62,297	40%	45%	50%	50%				
Pineapple		0	5%	10%	10%	15%				
Pawpaw		0	5%	5%	10%	15%				
Mango		0	5%	15%	30%	40%				
Goat		35,000	5%	5%	5%	10%				
Sheep		30,000	5%	5%	5%	10%				
Cattle		69,000	40%	50%	55%	55%				
Local fowl										
Exotic fowl										
No. of farmer groups linked to credit facility			Output	0	10	20	20	35		Quarterly	MOFA/Banks

LTNDP Dimensions: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

<p>a. Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age- as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group) - Kindergarten - Primary - JSS - SSS</p>	<p>Measures the no. of pupils enrolled in a given level regardless of age as a proportion of no of children in the relevant age group</p>	<p>Outcome</p>	<p>58.7%</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>87%</p>	<p>90%</p>		<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>GES/NGOs</p>
<p>Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)</p>	<p>Measures no. of aged 6 pupils in P1/ population of age 6</p>	<p>Outcome</p>	<p>44.5%</p>	<p>48%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>58%</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>Male: Female:</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>GES/NGOs</p>

Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Measures the ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00	Output	0.95	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Male: Female:	Annually	GES/NGOs
No. of class room blocks constructed	Measures the no. of classroom blocks constructed to create access	Output		4	4	4	4	Rural: Urban:	Yearly	DPCU/ GES
No. of teachers' with accommodation	Measures the no of teachers quarters constructed to accommodate teachers	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Total no. teachers - 675	Yearly	DPCU/ GES

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

HIV/AIDs prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15 – 49 yrs HIV positive)	Measures the % of adult population 15 – 49 years HIV positive	Output	0.0002%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Total population 15 -49 years M – 37,009 F - 31,807	Quarterly	GHS
Objective: Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability										
Maternal Mortality ratio (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Measures the number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	2/100,000LB	0/100,000	0/100,000	0/100,000	0/100,000	Total no. of women 15-49 yrs = 31,807	Quarterly	GHS
Under- five mortality rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	Measures the number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age 5 per 1,000 live births	Outcome	552/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	0/1,000	Population of children 0-5 years M – 13,125 F – 12,465	Quarterly	GHS

Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Measures the maternal fatality in children under 5 years per 10,000 population	Outcome		0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	Population of children under five M – 12,125 F – 11,465	Quarterly	GHS
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
% of population with sustainable access to safe water	Measures the % of population with access to safe drinking water	Outcome	50.5%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Total population M- 78,129 F – 66,760	Quarterly	MWD/CWSA/GWCL
Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas										

proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Measures the proportion of population with flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine	Outcome	56.6%	60%	70%	80%	85%	Total population M- 78,129 F – 66,760	Quarterly	DEHO/DWD/N GOs
Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs										
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Measures the proportion of the unemployed youth employed under the YEP	Outcome	214	10%	15%	25%	30%	Population of unemployed youth M – 5,000 F - 4,500	Quarterly	YEA
No of PWDs supported with employable skills	Measures the no. of PWDs supported to start up their own businesses	Outcome	17	50	80	100	120	Population with disability M – 1,560 F – 1,139	Quarterly	DSD

Objective: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
No of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Measures the no. of abuse cases on children, women and men	Outcome	4					Total population M – 78,129 F – 66,760	Quarterly	DSD/ GPS
Police citizen ratio	Measures one police to the number of people of the total population	Input	1: 6,586					Total population M – 78,129 F – 66,760	Yearly	GPS/DPCU
LTNDP Dimensions: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS										
Objective: Promote proper maintenance culture										

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 reshaping of feeder roads, construction of town roads etc	Output	150km	270km	450km	450km	500km	Total Km of feeder roads – 690km	Quarterly	Urban Roads, Feeder Roads KAPSDA
Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
No of layout prepared for communities to promote development control	Measures communities with approved layout that determines land use	Output	0	2	2	2	2	Rural: Urban:	Quarterly	PPD
Objective: Protect existing forest reserves										

<p>Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forest b) Mining c) Dry and wetland 	<p>Measures the size of degraded forest rehabilitated through forest afforestation and public education</p>								<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Forest commission</p>
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6.4.5 M&E Calendar

The M&E Calendar spells out the various monitoring and evaluation activities period showing in detail the time frame, the actors and the budget. The M&E Calendar for 2018 to 2021 has been presented in the tables below:

Table 6.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar for 2018 - 2021

Activities	Timeframe																Budget	Actors
	2018				2019				2020				2021					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
MTDP Evaluations																		
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation and dissemination																	18,820.00	DPCU/ ALL STAKEHOLDERS
Participatory M&E																	9,650.00	DPCU/MDAs/TAs/NGOs
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations																	5,000.00	DPCU/ ALL STAKEHOLDERS
Implementation monitoring																		
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit																	130,000.00	DPCU/ ALL STAKEHOLDERS
Organise site meeting																		DPCU/ STAKEHOLDERS
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings																	29,804.00	DPCU
APR preparation and dissemination																		
Data collection																		PLANNING UNIT
Data collation																		PLANNING UNIT
Data analysis and validation																		DPCU
Prepare Draft MDA APR																		DPCU
Organise Draft APR review meeting																	7,400.00	DPCU/ ALL STAKEHOLDERS
Final APR submitted to NDPC																	1,800.00	PLANNING UNIT
Dissemination of District APR																	14,800.00	DPCU/ ALL STAKEHOLDERS
GRAND TOTAL																	217,274.00	

Table 6.5 M&E Budget

Activities	Input	Unit	Quantity	freq	Unit cost	Total cost
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation and dissemination	Snack & lunch	Pack	100	2	20	4,000.00
	Water	Box	10	2	25	500.00
	Per diem	Cash	100	2	40	8,000.00
	T&T for participants	Cash	70	2	30	4,200.00
	Facilitator(s)	Cash	3	2	200	1,200.00
	Stationary					
	A4	Box	3	2	100	500.00
	Pen	Box	1	2	10	20.00
	Note pad	pieces	100	2	2	400.00
sub-total						18,820.00
Participatory M&E <i>i. Prepare monitoring checklist</i> <i>ii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.</i>	Snack & lunch	pack	15	2	20	600.00
	Water	Box	2	2	25	100.00
	Allowance for training	Cash	10	2	30	600.00
	Stationary					0
	A4	Box	1	2	100	200.00
	Pen	box	1	2	10	20.00
	Note pad	pieces	15	2	2	60.00
	Marker	Box	1	2	15	30.00
	Flip Chart		2	2	10	40.00
	Honorarium for field staff	Cash	10	20	40	8,000.00
	sub-total					
Disseminating meeting on the PM&E results and acting on the findings and recommendations	Snack & lunch	Pack	35	2	20	1,400.00
	Water	Box	4	2	25	200.00
	Allowance	Cash	30	2	50	3,000.00
	Resource Person	Cash	2	2	100	400.00
Sub Total						5,000.00
Monthly and Quarterly Field Visit to monitor activities of the District Assembly <i>Organise site meetings</i>	Fuel and lubricant	gallons	50	50	23.00	57,500.00
	Snack & lunch	Pack	20	50	20	20,000.00
	Water	Box	2	50	25	2,500.00
	Allowance	Cash	20	50	50	50,000.00
sub-total						130,000.00
Quarterly M&E Review Meetings sub-total	Snack & lunch	Pack	30	16	20	9,600.00
	Water	Box	2	16	25	800.00
	Allowance	Cash	30	16	40	19,200.00
						29,804.00
Draft Annual Progress Report Review meetings	Snack & lunch	pack	30	4	20	2,400.00
	Water	Bags	2	4	25	200.00
	Allowance	Cash	30	4	40	4,800.00
Sub Total						7,400.00
Final APR submitted to NDPC	Out of station allowance	Cash	1	4	300	1,200.00

	T&T	Cash	1	4	150	600.00
Sub Total						1,800.00
Dissemination of District APR	Snack & lunch	Pack	60	4	20	4,800.00
	Water	Box	4	4	25	400.00
	Allowance	Cash	60	4	40	9,600.00
Sub Total						14,800.00
GRAND TOTAL						217,274.00

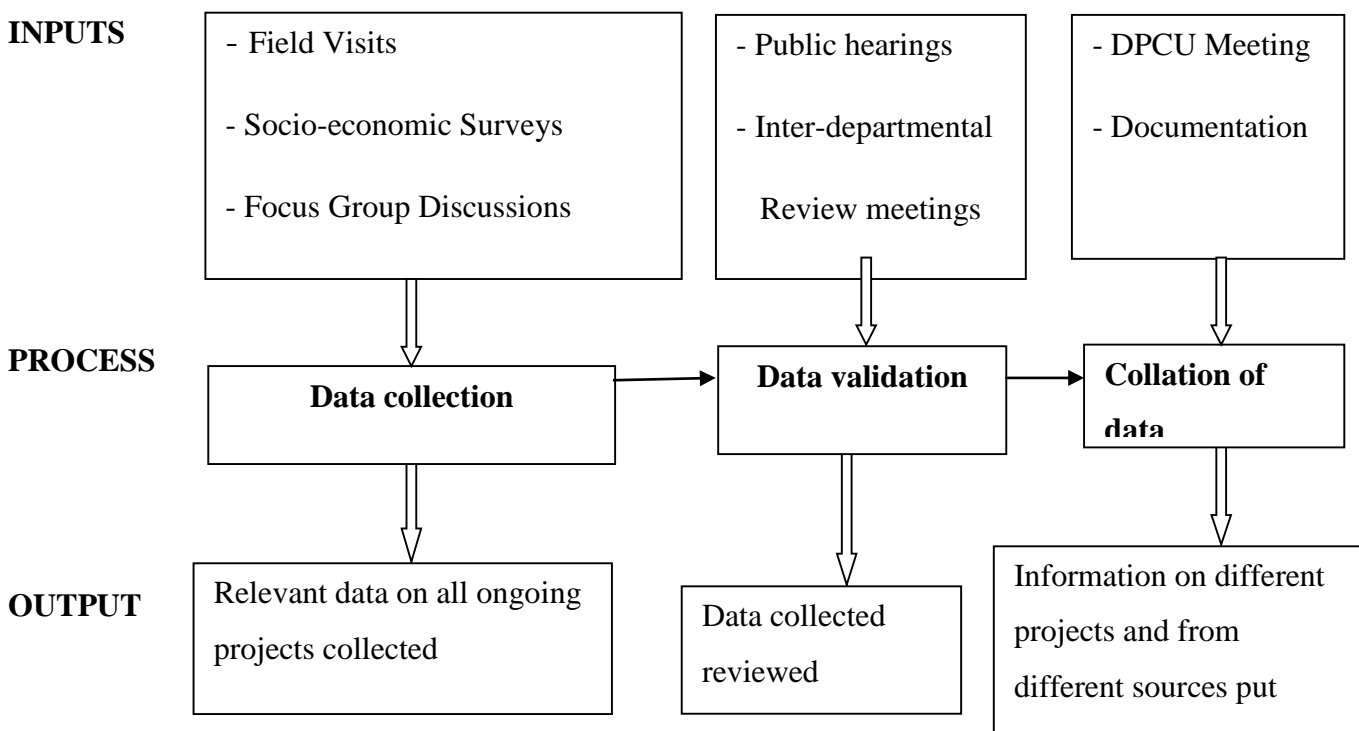
6.4. 6. Data Framework (Data collection, Collation, Analysis and Usage)

A very crucial exercise to undertake in order to assess whether stated targets are being achieved is data collection. It is the data collected from the field that will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the MTDP. Specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion, contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The DPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 6.1 provides a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Figure 6.1 provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the Medium Term Development Plan. It details out the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

Fig 6.1: Framework for Data Collection



6.4.7 How and when to report on Findings

A well-developed reporting system built into an M&E arrangement is very important in ensuring the overall success of the plan. The Assembly recognizes the importance of carrying all key observations and findings to the respective stakeholders and therefore documentation in this process is very crucial.

The Monitoring Team will document in a report format, all major findings and observations identified during routine monitoring activities. Quarterly reports will then be written to sum up the findings for each quarter. Also on an annual basis, Annual Progress Report (APR) comprising the activities of the Assembly and other key stakeholders throughout the year will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate institutions.

6.4.8 Evaluation Processes

Evaluation and Monitoring share some similarities; they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives.

Mid-way through plan implementation, the monitoring team intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have to end, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term have been achieved. This exercise will be undertaken in July 2016. Some other activities to be undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities.

A final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. This exercise will be undertaken in June 2018. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the MTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas.

6.4.9 Participatory M&E

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, Zonal Council members etc.

The Assembly plans to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful Participatory M&E process.

- Identification, selection and training of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Provision of the necessary logistics to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGO's. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educate the local communities in Participatory M&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training programme will be facilitated by the NGO's and CBO's and monitored by the DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions will create the avenue for data collection which will make it easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

The chapter presents in details the strategy for dissemination of this plan to all key stakeholders.

The communication strategy of the plan is intended to create awareness about the District Medium-Term Development of Kwahu Afram Plains South District. It is also to inform all stakeholders about the programmes, sub-programmes and activities that the District intends to implement during the period 2018-2021. The programmes are strategically mapped out to enable the District contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Medium-Term Policy Framework 2018-2021. In this strategy, efforts will be made to foster greater collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the achievement of set targets. There would be greater emphasis on transparency and accountability so as to maximum benefits to be derived from the implementation of planned interventions.

7.2 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

The objective of the Communication Strategy is to:

- a. create awareness, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and foster greater understandings, appreciation and acceptance of the District and bring the bureaucracy towards decentralization;
- b. communicate effectively the Mission, Goals and Objectives of Decentralization Policy in general and the District in particular;
- c. develop a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement-participation, consultation, support, and collaboration with stakeholders;
- d. promote donor orientation, support, involvement, and coordination;
- e. build and equip organizational participants with requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes to cope the challenges and to enhance the performance of technical staff.

7.3 Target Groups

The Communication Strategy identified the following as major target groups on account of their involvement in legislation, policy, funding, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders / institutions identified include:

- a. Members of Parliament and relevant Parliamentary Sub-Committees, especially the Committees on Local Government and Rural Development, Finance, and Manpower, Youth and Employment

- b. Ministers and Deputy
- c. Regional Co-ordinating Councils, Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments
- d. Chief Executives and Heads of Departments, and Sub-District Councils
- e. Traditional Leaders, Opinion Leaders and General Public
- f. Development Partners
- g. Private Sector
- h. NGOs / CSOs

Table 7.1: Communication Strategy

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Basic Objective of Communication
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers • Deputy Ministers • Chief Directors/Directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create politically enabling environment and ensure top management support • Develop co-operative atmosphere for a breakdown of barriers for successful implementation
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament • Members of Select Committees on Local Government, and • Members of other Select Committees especially Committee on Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create political goodwill and legislative support and resource allocation
Regional Co-ordinating Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Ministers • Deputy Regional Ministers • Regional Co-ordinating Directors • Heads of Department of RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure preparedness, capacity availability, and ownership of project
District Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Chief Executives • Presiding Members • Heads of Department • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impart knowledge, abilities and skills necessary for successful implementation and sustainability
Sub-District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authorities • Sub-District Councillors • Sub-District Officers • People 	
NALAG/LGWU and other Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Support and • Training at community levels
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Lateral Agencies • Bilateral Agencies • CSOs / NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform on developments and progress towards agreed objectives • Financing support
Universities and Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academics • Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general knowledge and database • Training, support and feedback
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businessman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide general knowledge and awareness on area of private sector participation in service delivery

7.4 Approaches / Channels

The approaches outline below focus on group and individual approaches or organizational change through interaction, information dissemination, training, management development programmes, team building and survey feedback techniques. The training programmes would be designed to improve stakeholder's awareness and understanding of problems, the develop employees job skills, to help them to adapt. Team building programmes would be designed so as to define goals or priorities, analyze task and the way they are performed, and examine the relationship among the employees.

The approaches identified to be used to achieve the above objectives are:

- a. Newspapers / Newsletter Publications
 - Local Dailies
 - Local Government Information Digest
- b. Broadcast Media, TV and Radio, public service announcements and panel discussions and call-ins;
- c. Workshops / Seminars (including LGS Launch Workshop)
- d. Focus Group Discussions
- e. Consultative Meetings
- f. Follow-ups
- g. Briefing of RCCs and MMDAs during meetings
- h. Website Development

The Communication channels envisaged are:

Using Discussion Programmes:

- a. Electronic Media: Radio (National Radio G.B.C. and Selected FM Stations and other stations available in the Districts) and Television:
- b. Using Information Services Division of the Ministry of Local Government

In all, Seminars, Radio, TV Discussion programmes, newspaper articles, brochures and flyers would be used to reach out generally to the various stakeholders. The specifics for the respective target groups / institutions are shown in the matrix below:

Table 7.2: Matrix Showing Target Institutions, Stakeholders and Approaches

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Means of Communication
Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of Parliament • Members of Select Committees on Local Government, • Members of other Select Committees especially: Committee on Finance, Manpower, Youth & Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Policy Fora • Workshops • Consultative Meetings
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministers • Deputy Ministers • Chief Directors • Directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Policy Fora • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups
Regional Co-ordinating Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Ministers • Deputy Regional Ministers • Regional Co-ord. Directors • Heads of Department of RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups
District Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Chief Executives • Presiding Members • Heads of Departments • Assembly Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Workshops • Follow-ups
Sub-District Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authorities • Sub-District Councillors • Sub-District Officers • People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Workshops • Follow-ups • Durbars • Call-ins, etc.
NALAG/LGWU and other Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Lateral Agencies • Bilateral Agencies • CSOs / NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups
Universities and Institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academics • Researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Policy Fora • Workshops
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businessman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Workshops • Meetings

7.5 Implementation Time-Table

The following activities to be carried out during the planned period 2014-2017:

- institute quarterly meeting with Decentralized departments to identify and agree on the functions, personnel and resources to transfer to the DA and RCCs;
- undertake stakeholders consultations and discussions to accelerate the decentralization process;
- constitute Inter-Service Working Committee(s) to facilitate and strengthen the exchange of information between services quarterly;;

- d. undertake policy dialogues monthly for the purposes of education, communication, information, common understanding, deepening the process and advocacy;
- e. institute quarterly DA /NGO/CSO/Private Sector Interface;

7.6 Recommendation / Way Forward

In the light of the fore-going it is recommended as follows:

- **Designing of Appropriate Message:** Appropriate messages are designed with the view of reaching out to the various stakeholders: Parliamentarian,, RCCs, MMDAs, Developments Partners, Private Sector, etc.
- **Briefing of RCC and Assembly Meetings:** DA should consider undertaking briefing sessions during RCC and Assembly Meetings.
- **Attracting Right Calibre of Staff into the District Assembly:** It is further recommended for improved conditions to be instituted to attract the right calibre of staff into the District. In this respect, there is the need to start with interviews to recruit, retain and attract others into the Service.

In conclusion, we envisage that the Medium-Term Development Plan of the Service would be implemented judiciously to enhance the growth and Better Ghana Agenda.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Sustainability Test: 1

Activity: Construction of market infrastructure		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : Avoid /minimise emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid /minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made from clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 2

Activity: Construction of Small Town Water System and drilling of 10 No. boreholes		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 3

Activity: Construction of Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social	Opinions of local communities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

cohesion of local communities.	to be assessed	
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 4

Activity: Construction of Teachers quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social	Opinions of local communities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

cohesion of local communities.	to be assessed	
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 5

Activity: Construction of 100 bed capacity District Hospital		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the excluded) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 6

Activity: Construction of CHPs compounds with nurses quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social	Opinions of local communities	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

cohesion of local communities.	to be assessed	
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 7

Activity: Construction of Area Council Offices		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (Hippos in Bui area of Volta River, birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on	Availability and usage to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	assessed	
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 8

Activity: Reshaping of Feeder Roads and creating access roads		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxides.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, dust, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and watery: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 9

Activity: Construction of Drains and culverts		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversify energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission of carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.		(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 10

Activity: Construction of District Police Head Quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: PPP should minimize exposure of communities to drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public Safety: PPP should promote public safety and reduce occupational health and safety hazards.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Economic Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Material and Services: Increase/promote reliance on Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

by clay)		
Local retention of capital: PPP should encourage local retention of capital	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local economic linkages: PPP should encourage the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Public/Private Partnership: PPP should promote public/private partnerships i.e. domestic and foreign investments so as to free consolidated funds or more pressing social needs.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy Cost: minimize the cost of energy generation, distribution and usage	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Waste to Energy: Promote the use of waste to energy options/ technologies	Efficient use of energy to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles: The PPP should facilitate democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human rights: PPP should promote human rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information: PPP should promote access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental / industrial standards and guidelines.		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Research and Development: PPP should promote research and development of efficient and sustainable energy sources.		0 1 2 3 4 5
Technology and skill transfer: the PPP should encourage the transfer of technology and skills transfer to local people.	No of local artisans employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 11

Activity: Construction of District Court		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 13

Activity: Construction of slaughter house		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: 14

Activity: Construction of 8 No. 2-bedroom staff quarters		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Bio-diversity: conserve biodiversity in protected areas – (birds against installation of windmills to harness wind resources); aquatic life	Sensitive areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Land take: PPP should minimize the take up of large tracts of arable and habitable lands	Size of arable land used	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: Increased conservation and efficient energy utilization practices; Increase the share of renewable energy resources in the energy-mix; Diversity energy supply sources to improve upon security of supplies;	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change: avoid/minimize emission carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides etc.	Quantity and type of emissions into the atmosphere	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Avoid/minimize pollution on environment – noise, oil-spills, efficient effluent management schemes, protection of water bodies from contamination, flooding)	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: Increase/promote reliance on local energy resources; increased use of local input (e.g. wood poles foe electrification, insulators made form clay).	Quantity and type of raw materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Water Bodies: Minimize destruction of natural state of rivers and water bodies;	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Scenic Beauty/Aesthetic: Aesthetic features of water bodies and landscapes should be conserved and improved where feasible.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Sensitive Ecological Zones: The natural state of sensitive ecological sites should be maintained (e.g. employ run-of-river hydropower schemes; preserve vegetation along banks of rivers & lakes).	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: PPP should enhance and/or maintain social cohesion of local communities.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health: Should minimize the incidence of diseases	No of people sensitized on health issues	(0) 1 2 3 4 55
Well-being: The PPP should benefit the local communities in terms of well-being, nutrition, shelter education, and cultural expression.	No of people exposed to diseases or poor nutrition to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: should encourage and empower women and promote access, control and usage of energy resources for women and young people	No of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Population Displacement: minimize the displacement of persons and communities.	No of people displaced to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local participation: Encourage participation of local folks (especially the vulnerable and the exclude) to instil sense of ownership and protection projects/facilities.	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access of the poor to energy, land and water: activity should improve access to basic resources.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Quality of the environment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts distributed equally, ensure equal access to opportunities for improved standard of living (sharing or allocation of development projects, energy resources, incomes, education, information).	# of the poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Appendix 2

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2021 (MTDP 2018 – 2021)

Name of the District: Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly

REGION: Eastern region

Name of town: Tease

Venue: Presby Church

Date: 23rd November, 2017

Medium of invitation: Letters, Phone calls and Public announcement

Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited: District chief executive, District coordinating Director, Member of Parliament for Kwahu Afram Palins South, All assembly members, Chairpersons of the area councils, five area council members each, chairpersons of the unit committees, DPCU members, HODs of the District Assembly, Tease chief and opinion leaders, the clergy from all churches, Chief Imam, District Police Commander, Forifori prisons commander, District Fire commander, Director of ECG, General manager Afram rural bank, market queen mother, Tease Youth chairman, chairman of Onuado women farmers association, chairman of Nhyira Nkabofo Co-operative society Tease, chairman of PWD, NDC chairman, NPP chairman, CPP chairman, Director of APDO, Director of World Vision, Director of Plan Ghana International, and the Regional Economic Planning Officer.

Total Number of persons present: The total number of persons at the hearing was 151. Out of this, 129 were males representing 86% and 22 were females representing 14%.

Languages used: Twi and English

Major issues:

The major issues discussed at the public hearing were the Highlight of National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, Development Challenges, Potentials and Opportunities in the district, the adopted goals, objectives and strategies, Development programmes and projects for 2018-2021, Spatial Distribution of development Programmes and Projects, Estimated cost of development programmes and projects, sources of funding and measures to address the gaps and the Role of stakeholders in project implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Main controversies and major areas of complaints:

- Revenue leakages (Zonal team should be transferred to avoid leakages of revenue and ensure professionalism)
- Construction of more boreholes (Agyata, Ahiatroga, and ladekorpe)
- List all communities where electricity would be extended to in the district
- Construct a police station at Ekye
- Lack of electricity to power Ekye borehole
- Consider the construction of speed ramps at tease
- Consider how to make the Area councils operational and the tenure of office of the area council members

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- Regarding revenue leakages, the zonal teams would be reshuffled and trained to ensure professionalism. Also, Revenue check point would be constricted at Takoratwene
- With respect to the construction of more boreholes, the participants were informed that the Planning Unit has a register of all communities without safe drinking water. However, proposals would be written to institutions and NGOs such as Safe Water, Afram Plains Development Organization to help in that regard.
- The proponets were made aware that, the problem with the Ekye borehole was not electricity to power the borehole but the water contains iron which would require installation of an iron removal plant. The Assembly is also considering constructing a small town water system where water would be tapped from the Afram river treated and distributed.
- With regards to constructing speed ramps on the Tease High way, the participants were informed that the construction of speed ramps does not lie in the domain of the District Assembly. However, the Assembly would consult the Ministry of Roads and Highways for expertise advice.
- The Area Councils was to be resourced with logistics and National Service Personnels to Assist them in their administrative work.

Unresolved questions or queries: All questions were duly addressed

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: there were no outstanding issues to be resolved

The general observation of the public hearing was very interactive and participatory.

DCE: 

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE**

DCD: 

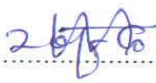
Presiding Member of DAs: 

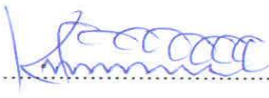
Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee 


Signature of Planning Officer: 
**DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE—E/R.**

ADOPTION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL)
(2018-2021)

At the General Assembly meeting of the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Assembly held at the Presbyterian Church – Tease on the 19th December, 2017, the District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021) was discussed and adopted as the working document for implementation pending final approval from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).


.....
HON. GEORGE OFORI
(D.C.E)


.....
HON. JACOB ZINEYELE
(PRESIDING MEMBER)


.....
MOHAMMED MUMUNI
(D.C.D)
CO-ORD. DIST. IN-CH
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE



STEPHEN KOMLA PARKU
(D.P.O)

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
TEASE**

Amu Francis	Samankwase	Elected	M	0205059117 0247122898
Stella Afreh	Takoratsiwe	Appointee	F	0549587183
Emmanuel Keemson	Ekye Amanfrom	Appointee	M	0249853054
John Farley	Odumaseu	Elected	M	0205589092
ATIISOGBE GIDEON SENYO	HLIHADZI	ELECTED	M	0248495760
Gyekuni G. Augustus	Tease	Elected	M	0544293077
ARRANNO REBECCA	DIM- DAILORKOPE	Elected	F	0242602224
Godwin K. Ahebor	Achidekope	Elected	M	0248816670
Simon Arko	Kwasi Fanti	Elected	M	0273377941
Akubour Selassie	Ekye-Amanfrom	Elected	M	057735666
MOSES Tordjour	Bonkron	Elected	M	0543978210
Ayiku Attek Dansu	Kwanena Kwao	Elected	M	0545041441
Janet Kokroko	Ekye-Amanfrom	Appointee	F	0243-607658
Mathias Vormawor	FOSO	Elected	M	0245682310
Emmanuel Alonyko	Kwame Swameng	Appointee	M	0247826428
Benjamin Donkor	M. Krobo	Elected	M	0201805437
Godwin K. Gbeky	Takoratsiwe	Elected	M	0204278120
Hon Nana Ada Parko II	Tease	Appointee	M	0545774785
Edans Kyei Ntiri	Asayambu	Elected	M	0204450163
Eko Jackson Kofi	Samankwase	Elected	M	0207358745
Bekai Johannes	Agyatq	Elected	M	0201846495
Isaiah John	Forifon	Elected	M	0245702913
Misa N...	Elected Tease	Elected	M	0544926930

S/N	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA	STATUS	SEX	CONTACT
34	Emmanuel Ojoku	Appointee Tease	Appointee	M	0266719574
35	Ofori George	DCE	-	M	0208600597
36	Zinefele Jacobs	Maame Krobo East	Elected	M	0246973730
37	Isaac Kelvin Glover	Tease	Appointed	M	0244114346
38	Yunbow Michael Jordan	Kwaalese	Elected	M	0204700294
39	Hon. Jeffery Konadu Aido	Fortfon	Appointed	M.	

KWAHU AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ATTENDANCE SHEET

TYPE OF MEETING: FINAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM D. PLAN
 VENUE : PRESBY CHURCH - TEASE
 TIME / Date : 23rd NOVEMBER, 2017

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION/LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	Tsatsu John	Forifri	0245702913	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Emmanuel Keemson	Ekye Amanfom	0249253094	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Fombi Norbert	Unit Forifri	0240462441	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Osei Daniel	Maame-Krobo	054043533	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Donkor Sashua	Maame-Krobo	0273172497	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Yaw Boadu	Kwaakese	0248033856	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Ayisi Sampson	Samanlyia	0206703055	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Abisogbe Gideon	Assemblyman	0248495760	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	David Tsega	Committee Chairman	0209294974	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Emmanuel Alogito	Appointee	0247826423	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Selassie Akusur	Elected	0857735666	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Amu Francis	Elected	0247122888	<i>[Signature]</i>

13	Theophilus B. Avor	Ekye Zongo	Elected	
14	C. A. Hanchin	Teese	P.W.D.	Chief
15	Ofori Bediako	Teese	0542921288	Chief
16	Godwin K. Gbek	Takoratuwene	0204278120	Chief
17	Stella Afreh	Takoratuwene	0548567183	Chief
18	Frankye Kumah	Teese	0209003527	Chief
19	Asa Thoms A. Adats	Police Teese	0243681737	Chief
20	James Dobo	Ekye Amafra	0240323927	Chief
21	Thomas Asigbe	✓ ✓	0240878805	Chief
22	Achom Isaac	Ekye Zongo	0245110007	Chief
23	Gyarko Kwaben	Dedero	0201143568	Chief
24	Akoko Michael	Ekye - Zongo	0248817695	Chief
25	Codwanay K. Akoh	Nshidokope	0245816670	Chief
26	Christian Konu	Nshidokope	0248660227	Chief
27	Owusu Kyereme	Takoratuwene	0545499481	Chief
28	Malthias Vomawor	FOSO Cooperative	0245682310	Chief
29	Emmanuel Agbellenu	FOSO unit committee	0248855734	Chief
30	Lacy Amoko	Nyiny Nka Soafos	0271308003	Chief
31	Edward Ofori Gou	Nsomyameye Cop. Soc.	057709885	Chief
32	Beatrice Asare	Onwado Cop. Soc.	0544938860	Chief

33	Eugene Kob	ADUA, Tease	0209466595	0209466595
34	Asante King Sofo	TEASE	0242966300	0242966300
35	Ahaji Seidu Inman	Tease	0278628618	0278628618
36	Agbenya Adangbe	Kwame Dwameng	0242434620	0242434620
37	Kpodotso Michael	Tease	0207281827	0207281827
38	Eko Dickson Koti	Samanhyia	0207358745	0207358745
39	Kwaku Teboah	Kwarikuma	0508420111	0508420111
40	David Worka Ayiku	Adidokpo	0245985728	0245985728
41	Ayiku Ocansey	Adidokpo	0245488155	0245488155
42	Munkaila Akhaku	Tease	02786283	02786283
43	John J. Tsikor	JWE / Tease, Kpeda	0244949305	0244949305
44	Charles Semyo	T.C.P. Tease	0545954202	0545954202
45	Samuel Brew	T.C.P. Tease	0246901378	0246901378
46	Ayiku Atleh. O	Kwabena Kwao	0545071441	0545071441
47	Hon Simon Arko	Kwesi Fenu	0273377941	0273377941
48	Wiafe E. Law	Kwasi Tease	0289474497	0289474497
49	Torku Simon	Taila Kope	0247904586	0247904586
50	Owusu Andrews Ketch	Twerefour faasi	0209163235	0209163235
51	Amarfor Kwadla Tsebi	Gadokope Charom	0244114811	0244114811
52	Kwaddoo Kyere	G.H.S Tease	0244014974	0244014974

53	Abdulai Danas	Koranteng Krakye	0209024749	0209024749
54	Adu Bright	Afuni P/Exec	020-4114045	020-4114045
55	ESU. Amoh	Tese	0804527434	0804527434
56	John Jarley	Odumase	0205589092	0205589092
57	Nurudeen Mohammed	Tese	0508577794	0508577794
58	Moro Obamona	Tese	054492698	054492698
59	Tunbow M. Jordan	Kwame	0204702214	0204702214
60	Seth Ampadu	Odumase	020606938	020606938
61	Comfort Koranteng	Tese		K.C
62	Edna D. Nyampfua	Social Dev't	0209084760	0209084760
63	Mary Amusa	Social Dev't	0240639592	0240639592
64	Moses Anner Teye	GES	0243018871	0243018871
65	Anthony Kpote	Accounts	020-237454	020-237454
66	Asare Samuel Ofori	IT/CIC Manager	0249021288	0249021288
67	Peter Kokroko	Asanyansu	0546689712	0546689712
68	Akyea Daniel	Tese	0541545129	0541545129
69	Talanta Adam	Tese	0543262870	0543262870
70	Emmanuel Opolun	Tese	0266719574	0266719574
71	Frimpong Aidoo	Tese Health Centre	0246858682	0246858682
72	Kelvin I. Glover	Tese	0244114346	0244114346

73	Nana Kwateh	Tease	0547558294	Akwasi
74	Nana Mireku Anin	Tease	0553928200	de
75	Asante Eric	Tease	0249931991	Asante
76	Nana Kwaku Ofori	Okyeamea Kissi	0276991978	Jedi
77	Beringa Felix	Tease, Agy KAPDA	0549676912	REDAH
78	Kwakye Stephen	Tease	0206314983	JJ
79	Victoria Tobi	Tease	0245993371	de
80	Quarshie Gabriel	Tease	0209-534846	Debrah
81	Amaglo Joseph	Dedeso	0540771149	night
82	Attoh Joseph	murdan	0209284956	Attoh
83	Duncan Frederick	Deho-Tease	0203254921	Fred Sam
84	Douglas Opoke	Tease	0242-303957	Debrah
85	Charles Leming	Tease	0547349483	efunghy
86	Gyedu G. Augustine	Tease	054293077	Gyedu
87	OWIREDU AUGUSTINE	TEASE	0521423324	OWIREDU
88	Henry Daniels	ADPO	0241934393	Byk/cb
89	Kwakye Sampson	Funfoni	0540905059	Funfoni
90	Anderson Samuel	Tease	0245777888	Anna

91	Seidu Rauf Abdullahi	Social Dev't	0246777832	
92	Moses Aller	H R,	0203189892	
93	Opoku Eric	Soc. Dev't	0245810287	
94	Peteruel Shueee	Envtal Health	024727475	
95	Benjamin Gaymā	Envtal Health	0546829844	
96	Nana Ombisa	chief	0202932070	
97	AWumi John	Unit Committee	0503206751	
98	Stephen Parku	SPO	0245202689	
99	Jacob Zimeyale	WORKS COMMISS	0241-6021230	
100	NANA ADOAI ADUSEI	EC PLANNING	0240537598	
101	Francis Kyerefiri	Dept. Planning	0204450162	
102	Benjamin Donkor	F. A chairman	0201815927	
102	Salamatu Adams	NPP women org.	0202141580	
103	Cosmos Ntesu	Driver mapeko	0207057661	
104	Hon Gyenor	Driver mapeko	057+626751	
104	Hon Abdul-R YAKUBU	SOMSEI	0207502441	
106	Daniel Ankwiri-B	AFR	020915091	
107	Eybor Aziz	Sammlkwe	0242280270	A. E
108	Boko Awejay	Sammlkwe	0272704815	B. N
109	Amy Godwin	✓	0208750421	

110	Norror Kubyam	Ahiyafoya	0241213412	Kaafop
111	Hynon sika	✓	0272008071	H.S
112	Goka Boris	Ahiyafoya	✓	Chuk
113	Charity Athoni	unit comm. Member, Sakab	✓	MAS
114	Charles Azadi	Chairman K. Kurwo	0277408552	CA smotodu
115	Ajegloy Emmanuel	Adzikofope	0277826423	DFE
116	Awline Dorcus	member Sakabo	055773566	Amstam2
117	Krykel -Angy	Youth Chairman, bin	0277826423	FB
118	Joshua Gah	Area council member	0201805937	FSC
119	Seth Gonye	Domeybra	0248816670	Ezema
120	Samuel Apoli	Kwabeng-kwao	0201895131	Samuel
121	Firdaus Ashie	Kwabeng kwao	0209284750	F.A
122	Ernest Ayeton	bomeybra	0244787311	FA
123	Francis Ayuda	Domeybra member	0277122098	FA
124	Alhaji Annawdji	Domeybra	0205059117	CP
125	Grace G. Lipo	Fiso	055439111	PA
126	Edzorsl Blandy	Domeybra	0204450163	Euzor
127	Alex Abenyegha	Domeybra	0245702913	AZ
128	Kloah Adiedor	Adzikofope	0545071441	FA
129	Tseti Bawel	Committee member	0246634300	FA

130	Symel Tegepl	Assembly member		SIT
131	Opony Abooma	DBA	024940182	to person
132	Kwame Abo Baffour	DIA	0209058829	to person
133	John Acaiso	HRM	0242383650	to person
134	Koko John	Sakabo	0206021126	to person
135	Poko Aror	Domeaba	0248499760	to person
136	Mathias Vormator	Twerfor faso member	0245164202	M.A
137	Kepeti Lumar	✓	0205589092	R
138	Felix Morri	Domeaba	0271364497	to person
139	Martey P. Ku	Kwabeng Kwaa	0545071441	M.A
140	David D. Ayiko	Kwabeng Kwaa	0545071441	to person
141	Godfred Fiave	Domeaba	0266719574	Fyede
142	Goka Emmanuel	Sakabo	0207358745	Emmanuel:
143	Vick Bersani	Sakabo	0243669833	B&CIC
144	Kykeh Gohwin	Dim	0244704524	to person
145	Kykeh Daniel	Dim Committee member	0240537598	Dinah'elf
146	Ayibey Ernest		0208691052	AT
147	Aworn C. Agbenyah	FOSO	0242602224	to person
148	Francisca Aquidawo	Committee member	0200778120	Angu
149	Mohammed Myer	DCB	0244633389	to person

Appendix 6

Legend for Scoring Capacity and Management Index

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 2	Score = 10
Skills and knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete basic work	Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas but not all	All staff have requisite skills and knowledge to complete even
Staff Complement	There are numerous vacant positions	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU are filled
Qualification of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Most staff do not have the required education but not all	All the staff have the required education with some exceeding
Availability of funds	Funds available do not meet the basic cost requirement	Funds available to meet basic cost but will not all DCUP to carry out activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic cost as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan
Utilization of funds	Resources are spent in the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent at the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budget in accordance with the DMTDP
Timely Access to funds	Funds released up to 12 months behind schedule	Funds released up to 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule
Leadership	Leadership is not adequate to address development needs due to low	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but its not dynamic or able	Leadership is dynamic and motivate the DA staff and members to

	motivation	to vision the medium to long-term	work together for long-term development
Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have to direct DPCU activities	Management is present but not able to handle all management functions of planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E etc	Management is technically in all components
Motivation and incentives	Basic central government motivation exists but are not accessible	Some central government motivation are accessible	Central government motivation are easy to access and some development partners incentives exist
Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete every administrative tasks	Work load forces staff to work overtime to complete administrative and programming functions	Staff are able to complete their jobs within regular working hours
Logistics	There are no vehicles, stationeries, documentation center, computer and accessories, photocopiers to serve DPCU	A few number of vehicles, computers, photocopiers are there but not adequate for effective M&E activities	Adequate number of logistics exist for M&E activities
Equipment & facilities	Office space, furniture and technology are not adequate to serve all staff	Office space is adequate but furniture and technology are still lacking for some staff	Staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and technology