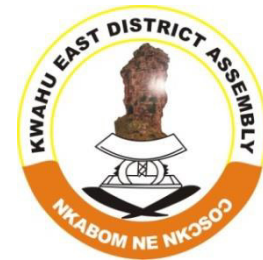


KWAHU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

2017

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	8
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
CHAPTER ONE	12
PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	12
1.0 General Introduction	12
1.1 Vision.....	12
1.2 Mission Statement.....	13
1.3 Core Values.....	13
1.4 Functions of the Assembly.....	13
1.5 Performance Review of District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)	14
Table 1.1 Analysis of the performance of the DAs in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017)	15
Table 1.2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana.....	49
1.6 Revenue/Expenditure Performance.....	50
1.6.1 Revenue.....	50
Figure 1.1 Trend of IGF variance (2014– 2017).....	51
1.6.2 Performance of GOG Transfers	51
Fig. 1.2 Trend of GoG Performance (2014 – 2017).....	52
Table 1.2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Assembly.....	53
1.6.3 Expenditure Performance.....	54
Fig. 1.3 Trend of Expenditure Performance (2014 – 2017).....	54
Table 1.2c: Expenditure Performance (2014 – 2014)	55
1.7 Key Problems Encountered During Implementation of the MTDP(2014 – 2017)	56
1.8 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2018-2021	56

1.9 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile.....	57
i. Institutional capacity needs -.....	57
Skills and Knowledge.....	57
Staff Compliment.....	58
Staff Motivation and Incentives.....	58
Equipment/ Facilities.....	58
Funding.....	59
Training and Technical Support Required.....	59
DPCU Capacity and Management Index.....	60
ii. Physical and Natural Environment.....	60
<i>Climate and Rainfall.....</i>	64
<i>Relief.....</i>	65
<i>Drainage.....</i>	65
<i>Soils.....</i>	67
<i>Geology and Minerals.....</i>	69
iii. Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general.....	70
iv. Water security.....	71
v. Natural and man-made disasters –.....	72
vi. Natural resource utilization.....	72
vii. Population –.....	72
viii. Migration (Emigration and Immigration).....	73
ix. Gender equality –.....	74
x. Settlement systems.....	75
Scalogram (Functional) Analysis.....	77
xi. Culture –.....	80
Traditional Set Up.....	80

Ethnicity	80
Religious affiliation	80
Attitude and Practices	81
Marriage and inheritance	82
Situation of Communal Spirit	82
xii. Governance –	83
Administration - Executive Committee	84
Central Administration	84
District Administrative Sub-Structure	84
Decentralized Departments and Agencies	86
xiii. Security –	88
xiv. Economy of the District/ Local Economic Development –	89
Introduction.....	89
Agriculture	89
Land Tenure System	91
Plots and Farm Sizes	91
Farm Tools	92
Farm Labour	92
Farm Finance	92
Storage Facilities	93
Marketing System	93
Livestock Farming	93
Agric Mechanization	94
Value Added Activities or Potentials	94
Fish Catch	95
Fish Processing and Marketing	95

Marketing	96
Industry	97
Tourism Development	97
Mining and Quarrying	99
Employment	99
Employment Status	100
xv. Food Security	100
xvi. Social Services	101
Education	101
Management of Schools	102
<i>Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017</i>	103
Enrolment	103
Staffing in Schools	105
Teacher Vacancies	105
Sports Development	106
Government Interventions in Education	106
Educational Infrastructure/Facilities Situation	107
Health	108
Incidence of Diseases	108
Top ten reported diseases	110
Health Facilities	112
Health Infrastructure Requirement	113
Health Personnel by Category (NOMINAL ROLL)	114
HIV and AIDS	115
Risk Factors for HIV and AIDS in the District	115
Response Analysis	117

Institutions involved in HIV and AIDS Programmes in the District	117
National Health Insurance Scheme	118
Key issues and challenges in the Health Sector	118
xvii. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) –	118
Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet	119
ICT Infrastructure and Investment	119
Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet	119
xix. Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection:.....	120
Households Expenditure Patterns	121
Poverty Situation	122
1.10 General Key Development Problems/ Issues of GDGDA II.....	123
1.11 Community needs and aspirations	125
Table 1.11 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile).....	126
Table 1.11.2 Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021.....	128
Table 1.11.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs	129
CHAPTER TWO	135
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021	135
2.1 Introduction.....	135
Table 2.1: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs	135
2.2 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	138
2.2.1 POCC Analysis	138
Table 2.2 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC).....	139
2.2 Impact Analysis	151
2.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)	155
Table 2.3: Shows the Compatibility Matrix for the analysis of District Prioritized Issues against each other	155

Table2.3:Compatibility Matrix Record Sheet	157
CHAPTER THREE	161
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	161
3.1 Introduction.....	161
3.2 Development Projections	161
3.2.1 The Economic Development Paths	161
3.3 Development Focus.....	164
3.4 Development Goal	164
3.4.1 Population Projection.....	164
3.4.2 Other Development Projections	170
Table 3.5 Adopted Development Goals, Sub-Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies	171
CHAPTER FOUR.....	184
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	184
4.0 Introduction.....	184
4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes	184
4.2 Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to the Policy Objectives and Strategies	185
The above prioritised programme matrix indicates that service delivery and economic development will be the central focus of the DMTDP. This will be followed by infrastructure development and environmental management without compromising the delivery of projects and programmes under management and administration	195
4.4 Development Programmes/Sub-Programme of Action for 2018-2021.....	196
4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy	228
CHAPTER FIVE	230
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS	230
Table 5.1 2018 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	230

Table 5.2 2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	253
Table 5.3 2020COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	276
Table 5.4 2021 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN.....	299
CHAPTER SIX.....	322
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	322
6.1 Introduction.....	322
6.2 Monitoring Matrix	323
6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results Matrix.....	338
6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format.....	347
6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy.....	347
<i>Strategies to Improve Communication</i>	348
6.6 Evaluation Arrangement	349
6.6.1 Evaluation Matrix	350
6.7 Participatory M&E.....	353
Strategies for M&E	353
APPENDIX.....	355
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	355

List of Acronyms

AC	-Area Council
AIDS	-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	-Community Based Organization
CBRDP	-Community Based Rural Development Project
CSOs	-Civil Society Organizations
DACF	-District Assembly Common Fund
DAs	-District Assembly
DBO	-District Budget Officer
DCD	-District Coordinating Director
DCE	-District Chief Executive
DDF	-District Development Facility
DHIS	-District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	-District Health Management Team
DMTDP	-District Medium – Term Development Plan
DPCU	-District planning coordinating Unit
DPO	-District Planning Officer
GSGDA	-Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTZ	-German Technical Co-operation
HIPC	-Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	-Human Immune –Deficiency Virus
ILGS	-Institute of Local Government Studies
ICT	-Information and Communication Technology
JOICFP	-Japan Organisation for International Co-orporation in Family Planning
KEDA	-Kwahu East District Assembly
LTNDP	-Long Term National Development Plan
M&E	-Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	-Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	-Millennium Development Goals
MiDA	-Millennium Development Authority
MTEF	-Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MOFA	-Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	-National Development Planning Commission
NMTDF	-National Medium Term Development Framework
NGO	-Non-Governmental Organization
PPAG	-Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PoA	-Programme of Action
POCC	-Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges

PPP	-Policies, Programmes and projects
PPPs	-Public Private Partnerships
RCCs	-Regional Coordinating Council
RPCUs	-Regional Planning Coordinating Units
SEA	-Strategic Environment Assessment
SPC	-Statutory Planning Committee
STD	-Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	-Sexually Transmitted Infection
TACs	-Town/Area Councils
TCPD	-Town and Country Planning Department
UCs	-Unit Committees
WATSAN	- Water and Sanitation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kwahu East District Assembly is one of the twenty-six districts in the Eastern Region. The District was carved out of Kwahu South District Assembly and established by Legislative Instrument (L.I 1839). It was inaugurated on 29th February, 2008, with Abetifi as the District Capital.

After a successful implementation of the MTDP 2014 – 2017, the district set out to prepare its MTDP 2018 – 2021 based on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework: An Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021. The plan will be implemented after it has been approved and certified by NDPC to ensure that it is consistent with national development policies and priorities as required by section 18, subsection 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232). The framework is anchored around five development Dimensions: **Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption and Accountability, Ghana's role in international affairs**

The District Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of **Eighteen Million, Five Hundred and Eighty Nine Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢18,589,000.00)**. The planning process is based on the principle of bottom-up, grassroots community participation in the planning and decision-making processes. The situational Analysis and various stakeholder gatherings also played a crucial role in determining the district priorities.

The first chapter covers a review of the District's performance under the MTDP 2014 – 2017 which was prepared in line with the GSGDA II. The chapter also reviews the district profile in terms of physical, demographic and socio-cultural issues. The physical review revealed the existence of a high potential in terms of tourism and agriculture which are seen in the scenic environment coupled with fertile and arable lands which are meandered by the Afram River. The natural environment is however threatened by the nefarious activities of Fulani Herdsmen and the earlier their activities are considered as a national security threat the better.

Chapter two covers the district specific development priorities in line with the GSGDA II. The prioritization was done through broad stakeholder consultation at a number of Area Council level

workshops organized for that purpose. Area Councils that already have their development plans in place were also resorted to in addition to new development concerns that were raised at those workshops.

The third chapter then presents the District development focus, goals and objectives as well as strategies to achieve the objectives. The goals and objectives were set in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework: An Agenda For Jobs 2018-2021 and is focused on improving the quality of life of people in the district by providing a conducive environment for socio-economic growth and development through quality local service delivery, participatory, transparent and accountable governance through change and prosperity.

Chapter four and five deal with the development framework for the four years and its corresponding annual action plans with indicative budget while the chapter six covers the monitoring and evaluation regime that is expected to be rolled out to measure the achievement of planned objectives and targets and the communication strategy the Assembly shall adopt in disseminating the programmes, projects and activities as well as progress reports in a bid to create awareness of all stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.0 General Introduction

The directive Principle of state policy in the constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992, Article 36 clause 5 and Article 86 and 87, the Local Governance Act of 2016, (ACT 936), the National Development Planning System Act of 1994 (ACT 480) National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479) and Land use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) all designate the District Assemblies as the Planning Authority with the mandate to initiate and prepare plans and settlement structure plans in a manner prescribed by the NDPC and ensure that the plans are prepared with full participation of the local economy.

Pursuant to the above, the Kwahu East District Assembly prepared a four year Medium Term Development Plan spanning from 2014 to 2017 based on the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSDA II) and in line with NDPC guidelines.

After a successful implementation of the MTDP 2014 – 2017, the district set out to prepare its MTDP 2018 – 2021 based on the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024) and MediumTerm Development Policy framework (2018-2021) both referred to as An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. The plan will be implemented after it has been approved and certified by NDPC to ensure that it is consistent with national development policies and priorities as required be section 18, subsection 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (LI. 2232)

The framework is anchored around five strategic goals: **Build a Prosperous Society, Create opportunities for all, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment, Maintain a stable, united and safe society, Strengthening Ghana’s role in international affairs.**

1.1 Vision

Have an educated, healthy and prosperous citizenry through excellent service delivery and operating within transparent and accountable local governance.

1.2 Mission Statement

The Kwahu East District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people through partnership with all stakeholders in the mobilization of financial, human and material resources for effective delivery of services in the district.

1.3 Core Values

Accountability, Professionalism, Client-orientedness, Diligence, Discipline, Integrity, Timeliness and Transparency

1.4 Functions of the Assembly

The Kwahu East District Assembly performs the following functions in line with in the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936:

- (a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district; promote local economic development; and provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- (b) Exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
- (c) Be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- (d) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (e) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- (f) 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;
- (g) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (i) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- (j) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- (k) Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;

- (l) Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- (m) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred any enactment; and
- (k) Perform any other functions that may be provided under enactment.

1.5 Performance Review of District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

Under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework - GSGDA II – The Kwahu East District Assembly like other metropolitan, municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) drew up a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), 2014 -2017 in fulfillment of its statutory mandate as the planning authority for its area of jurisdiction.

Guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the preparation of the DMTDP (2014 - 2017) had the thematic areas of the GSGDA II as follows:

- Ensuring and Sustaining macroeconomic Stability,
- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector,
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Reserve Managements,
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement,
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment,
- Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance and
- Oil and Gas Development.

Out of the seven (7) thematic areas the Assembly adopted five (5) leaving out Ensuring and Sustaining macroeconomic Stability and Oil and Gas Development.

It is essential to review the MTDP (2014-2017) to ascertain progress made and lessons learnt based on the programmes and projects under the thematic areas of the MTDP in terms of whether they were:

- fully implemented,
- partially implemented,
- on-going or
- not implemented

The performance review will also consider the extent of implementation of all broad projects/activities under the programmes and sub-programmes as well as achievements of the policy objectives in relation to the indicators from 2014 to 2017 with respect to the appropriate thematic areas of GSGDA II, the statement of income and expenditure of the Assembly and key problems/issues/challenges encountered during implementation and the lessons learnt which have implication for DMTDP, 2018-2021 have also been outlined in the tables below

Table 1.1 Analysis of the performance of the DAs in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017)

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Construct 2 No. Public latrines to promote environmental sanitation at St Peters and Aduhima and Construction of 2 No. Public Toilet facilities at Sempoa and Suminakese	9no. public latrines	8 No. toilet facilities constructed/rehabilitated	(Ongoing) 70% completed	(2 toilets constructed
2015			Construction/Rehabilitation of 2no. Public toilet facilities in selected communities with a focus on access to PWDs and construct urinals for 2 markets	9no. public latrines	8 No. toilet facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Fully Implemented	(2 toilets completed
2016			Construction of 2 No. Public toilet facilities in selected communities with a focus on access to PWDs and construct urinals for 2 markets	9no. public latrines	8 No. toilet facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Implemented	(public toilet at Onyemso)
2017			Construction of 2 No. Public toilet facilities in selected communities with a focus on access to PWDs and construct urinals for 2 markets	9no. public latrines	8 No. toilet facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Ongoing	Abetifi Market Tiolet
	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
2014			Procure sanitation tools for DEHU: 20 Brooms, 5 boots, 5 rakes	15Brooms, 6 boots, 5rakes	80 Brooms, 20 boots, 20 rakes	(Implemented)	15brooms, 3boots,3 rakes procured
2015			Procure sanitation tools for DEHU: 20 Brooms, 5 boots, 5 rakes	15Brooms, 6 boots, 5rakes	80 Brooms, 20 boots, 20 rakes	(Implemented)	20 brooms, 5boots,
2016			Procure sanitation tools for DEHU: 20 Brooms, 5 boots, 5 rakes	15 Brooms, 6 boots, 5rakes	80 Brooms, 20 boots, 20 rakes	(Implemented)	
2017			Procure sanitation tools for DEHU: 20 Brooms, 5	15 Brooms, 6	80 Brooms, 20 boots,	(Implemented)	16 brooms,

		boots, 5 rakes	boots, 5rakes	20 rakes		10boots,
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Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Maintain 4 existing final disposal sites to promote environmental conservation	4no. final disposal sites	4No. final disposal sites created and maintained	Fully implemented	Maintained regularly
2015			Maintain 4 existing final disposal sites to promote environmental conservation	4no. final disposal sites	4No. final disposal sites created and maintained	Fully implemented	Maintained regularly
2016			Maintain 4 existing final disposal sites to promote environmental conservation	4no. final disposal sites	4No. final disposal sites created and maintained	Fully implemented	Maintained regularly
2017			Maintain 4 existing final disposal sites to promote environmental conservation	4no. final disposal sites	4No. final disposal sites created and maintained	Fully implemented	Maintained regularly
	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
2014			Organize quarterly hygiene education and cleanup campaigns in schools and communities	4 no.	32 no.	Implemented	4no programmes organized
2015			Organize quarterly hygiene education and cleanup campaigns in schools and communities and promote household latrine construction to promote environmental sanitation	4 no.	32 no.	Implemented	6no. programmes organized
2016			Organize quarterly hygiene education and cleanup campaigns in schools and communities and promote household latrine construction to promote environmental sanitation	4 no.	32 no.	Implemented	8No. programmes organized
2017			Organize quarterly hygiene education and cleanup campaigns in schools and communities	4 no.	32 no.	Fully Implemented	9No. programme

			and promote household latrine construction to promote environmental sanitation				s organized
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Period	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize hygiene education, screening and certification of at least 90% of women food vendors	70% coverage	90% coverage	Fully Implemented	(80% coverage)
2015			Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	1	90% coverage	Fully Implemented	70% coverage
2016			Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	1	90% coverage	Not Implemented	
2017			Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	1	90% coverage	Fully Implemented	70% coverage
	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs						
2014			Improve surface condition of 30km of feeder roads in the district and provide culverts	40km	Surface of 100km of roads improved	Fully Implemented	
2015			Improve surface condition for 20km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	40km	Surface of 100km of roads improved	Implemented	(18km roads)
2016			Improve surface condition of 40km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	40km	Surface of 100km of roads improved	Implemented	(65km roads)
2017			Improve surface condition of 40km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	40km	Surface of 100km of roads improved	Implemented	(102km roads)

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs						
	Prog ram mes	Sub- prog ram me	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Undertake periodic grass cutting on at least 25km of FR roads	40km	100km	Fully Implemented	(45km grass cutting)
2015			Undertake periodic grass cutting on at least 25km of FR roads	40km	100km	Fully Implemented	(23km grasscutting)
2016			Undertake periodic grass cutting on at least 25km of FR roads	40km	100km	Fully Implemented	(53km grasscutting)
2017			Undertake periodic grass cutting on at least 25km of FR roads	40km	100km	Fully Implemented	(19km grasscutting)
	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs						
2014			Procure 4No. Tyres for Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	0	4No. Tyres	Fully Implemented	(4tyres procured)
2015			Procure 4No. Tyres for Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	0	4No. Tyres	Not Implemented	
2016			Procure 4No. Tyres for Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	0	4No. Tyres	Not Implemented	
2017			Repair Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	0	Assembly Grader repaired and in use	Implemented	Grader Repaired and functional

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support the completion of information centre at Abetifi to promote ICT learning	50% completed	100% Completed	70% Completed	
2015			Facilitate the completion and equipping of the community Information Centre and connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	50% completed	ICT enhanced	Ongoing	(comm. ICT centre 90% completed but Office not connected to internet services)
2016			Facilitate the completion and equipping of the community Information Centre and connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	50% completed	ICT enhanced	Ongoing	Repainting of ICT center
2017			Facilitate the completion and equipping of the community Information Centre and connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	50% completed	ICT enhanced	Implemented	Project completed in used as District Library
	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export						
2014			Facilitate the implementation of SHEP programmes for 5 selected rural communities by providing treated light pole	4 Communities	20 Communities	Fully Implemented	(3Communities supplied)
2015			Facilitate the implementation of SHEP programmes for 5 selected rural communities by providing treated light pole	4 Communities	20 Communities	Fully Implemented	(10 communities supplied)
2016			Facilitate the implementation of SHEP programmes for 5 selected rural communities by providing treated light pole	4 Communities	20 Communities	Not Implemented	
2017			Facilitate the implementation of SHEP programmes for 5 selected rural communities by providing treated light pole	4 Communities	20 Communities	Not Implemented	

Period	Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Install and Replace malfunctioning streetlights	70% streetlights replaced	100% coverage	Fully Implemented	90% of street lights installed
2015			Install and Replace malfunctioning streetlights	70% streetlights replaced	100% coverage	Fully Implemented	90% coverage
2016			Install and Replace malfunctioning streetlights	70% streetlights replaced	100% coverage	Fully Implemented	80% coverage
2017			Install and Replace malfunctioning streetlights	70% streetlights replaced	100% coverage	Fully Implemented	80% coverage
	THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Streamline spatial and land use planning system						
2014			Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	0%	100%	Ongoing)	(Pilot area ongoing
2015			Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	0%	100%	Ongoing	(Pilot area Completed)
2016			Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	0%	100%	Not Implemented	Project abandoned
2017			Undertake street naming and property addressing exercise	0%	100%	Not Implemented	Project abandoned

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Prog ram mes	Sub- progr amme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Monitor Youth in Agricultural programme to promote employment for the youth	0	16 Monitoring Exercises	Implemented	Monitoring done by AEAs
2015			Monitor Youth in Agricultural programme to promote employment for the youth	0	16 Monitoring Exercises	Implemented	Monitoring done by AEAs
2016			Monitor Youth in Agricultural programme to promote employment for the youth	0	16 Monitoring Exercises	Implemented	Monitoring done by AEAs
2017			Monitor Youth in Agricultural programme to promote employment for the youth	0	16 Monitoring Exercises	Implemented	Monitoring done by AEAs
	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
2014			Conduct 9 farmer field demonstrations on maize and pepper in 9 Operational Areas with special focus on women	9 field demonstrations	36 farmer field demonstration	Fully Implemented.	13 field demonstrations organized
2015			Conduct 9 farmer field demonstrations on maize and pepper in 9 Operational Areas with special focus on women	9 field demonstrations	36 farmer field demonstration	Fully Implemented.	7 field demonstrations organized
2016			Conduct 9 farmer field demonstrations on maize and pepper in 9 Operational Areas with special focus on women	9 field demonstrations	36 farmer field demonstration	Fully Implemented.	10 field demonstrations organized
2017			Conduct 9 farmer field demonstrations on maize and pepper in 9 Operational Areas with special focus on women	9 field demonstrations	36 farmer field demonstration	Fully Implemented.	5 field demonstrations organized

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Conduct monthly field supervision by District Director of Agric (DDA)	12	48	Fully Implemented	12 visits
2015			Conduct monthly field supervision by District Director of Agric (DDA)	12	48	Fully Implemented	12 visits
2016			Conduct monthly field supervision by District Director of Agric (DDA)	12	48	Fully Implemented	12 visits
2017			Conduct monthly field supervision by District Director of Agric (DDA)	12	48	Fully Implemented	12 visits
	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
2014			Organize the promotion of local food based nutrition, processing and home management activities among 36 farm families with special focus on women farmers	0	8	Implemented	20 women
2015			Organize the promotion of local food based nutrition, processing and home management activities among 36 farm families with special focus on women farmers	0	8	Not Implemented	30 women
2016			Organize the promotion of local food based nutrition, processing and home management activities among 36 farm families with special focus on women farmers	0	8	Not Implemented	
2017			Organize the promotion of local food based nutrition, processing and home management activities among 36 farm families with special focus on women farmers	0	8	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Prog ram mes	Sub- prog ram me	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organise district level farmers' day celebration and sensitise farmers on environmental conservation	1	4	Fully Implemented	28 award winners
2015			Organise district level farmers' day celebration and sensitise farmers on environmental conservation	1	4	Fully Implemented	28 award winners
2016			Organise district level farmers' day celebration annually	1	4	Fully Implemented	28 award winners
2017			Organise district level farmers' day celebration annually	1	4	Fully Implemented	28 award winners
	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
2014			Facilitate the control on animal disease through monthly vaccination and Extension service	7	48	Fully Implemented	8 monthly vaccinations
2015			Facilitate the control on animal disease through monthly vaccination and Extension services	7	48	Fully Implemented	4 monthly vaccinations
2016			Facilitate the control on animal disease through monthly vaccination and Extension services	7	48	Fully Implemented	2 monthly vaccinations
2017			Facilitate the control on animal disease through monthly vaccination and Extension services	7	48	Fully Implemented	5 monthly vaccinations

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote Agriculture Mechanization						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize 3 trainings for 20 DADU Staff and EOs on improved crop production, post-harvest management and processing	1	12	Not Implemented	(20 staff trained)
2015			Organise training for DOA Staff on group development, non-traditional exports, pests and diseases	1	12	Fully Implemented (Staff trained)	(20 staff trained)
2016			Organise training for DOA Staff on group development, non-traditional exports, pests and diseases	1	12	Implemented	(25 staff trained)
2017			Organize 3 trainings for 20 DADU Staff and EOs on improved crop production, post-harvest management and processing	1	12	Fully Implemented	(20 staff trained)
	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance natural resources management through community participation						
2014			Disaster Management:2 Community sensitization on disaster prevention and Provision of Relief items to disaster victims with a focus on the vulnerable	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2015			Disaster Management: 2 Community sensitization on disaster prevention and Provision of Relief items to disaster victims with a focus on the vulnerable	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2016			Disaster Management:2 Community sensitization on disaster prevention and Provision of Relief items to disaster victims with a focus on the vulnerable	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2017			Disaster Management:2 Community sensitization on disaster prevention and Provision of Relief items to disaster victims with a focus on the vulnerable	1	8	Fully Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance natural resources management through community participation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support tree planting and land reclamation at endangered sites	1,200 tress	4,000 tress	Implemented	1000 trees planted
2015			Support tree planting and land reclamation at endangered sites	1,200 tress	4,000 tress	Implemented	
2016			Support tree planting and land reclamation at endangered sites	1,200 tress	4,000 tress	Implemented	
2017			Support tree planting and land reclamation at endangered sites	1,200 tress	4,000 tress	Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Enhance natural resources management through community participation						
2014			Construct rain harvesting facilities for staff bungalows and other public facilities to mitigate climate change	3	20	Fully Implemented	
2015			Construct rain harvesting facilities for staff bungalows and other public facilities to mitigate climate change	3	20	Fully Implemented	
2016			Construct rain harvesting facilities for staff bungalows and other public facilities to mitigate climate change	3	20	Not Implemented	
2017			Construct rain harvesting facilities for staff bungalows and other public facilities to mitigate climate change	3	20	Fully Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs						
	Prog ram mes	Sub- prog ram me	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Train 10 selected women SMEs in product finishing and packaging	10	60	Fully Implemented	(18 women trained)
2015			Train 10 selected women SMEs in product finishing and packaging	10	60	Not Implemented	(20 women trained)
2016			Train 10 selected women SMEs in product finishing and packaging	10	60	Fully Implemented	(22 women trained)
2017			Train 10 selected women SMEs in product finishing and packaging	10	60	Not Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Expand opportunities for job creation						
2014			Support Gender Desk to train at least 20 women in soap making and batik tie and dye	0	100	Not Implemented	
2015			Support Gender Desk to train at least 20 women in soap making and batik tie and dye	0	100	Fully Implemented	(21 women trained)
2016			Support Gender Desk to train at least 20 women in soap making and batik tie and dye	0	100	Fully Implemented	15 women trained
2017			Support Gender Desk to train at least 20 women in soap making and batik tie and dye	0	100	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Facilitate the training and equip 80 PWDs with income generation skills	30	320	Fully Implemented.	93 PWDs trained
2015			Facilitate the training and equip 80 PWDs with income generation skills	30	320	Fully Implemented.	70 PWDs trained
2016			Facilitate the training and equip 80 PWDs with income generation skills	30	320	Fully Implemented.	30 PWDs trained
2017			Facilitate the training and equip 80 PWDs with income generation skills	30	320	Not Implemented.	
	THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism						
2014			Create access to and prepare sites for 3 tourist facilities to make them functional with emphasis on environmental conservation	0	4 (Oworobong, tafo, Bokuruwa, Akwasiho)	Not Implemented	
2015			Create access to and prepare sites for 3 tourist facilities to make them functional with emphasis on environmental conservation	0	4 (Oworobong, tafo, Bokuruwa, Akwasiho)	Not Implemented	
2016			Create access to and prepare sites for 3 tourist facilities to make them functional with emphasis on environmental conservation	0	4 (Oworobong, tafo, Bokuruwa, Akwasiho)	Not Implemented	
2017			Create access to and prepare sites for 3 tourist facilities to make them functional with emphasis on environmental conservation	0	4 (Oworobong, tafo, Bokuruwa, Akwasiho)	Not Implemented	

Period	Thematic Area: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – EDUCATION						
	Policy Objective: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-program	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Implement school feeding programme to promote the health of vulnerable school children	13	20 schools	Ongoing.	(13 schools benefiting 3,640,
2015			Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	13	20 schools	Fully Implemented	(13 schools benefiting 3,640
2016			Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	13	20 schools	Fully Implemented	(13 schools benefiting 3,640
2017			Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	13	20 schools	Fully Implemented - 13 schools	(13 schools benefiting 3,640
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2014			Construct 3no 3-unit classroom block, office and store and incorporate rain harvesting facilities to mitigate climate change at Nkwatia SDA JHS,Oframase DA Primary, Hyewohoden DA JHS		12 schools constructed	Ongoing.	All three projects at 70% completion
2015			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 3 basic schools and make them accessible to PWD Nkwatia SDA JHS,Oframase DA Primary,Hyewohoden DA JHS and Bokuruwa JHS		8	Ongoing	(Hyewohoden DA Completed whiles the remaining three schools 90% completed
2016			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 3 basic schools and make them accessible to PWD Nkwatia SDA JHS OframaseDA Prim, Hyewohoden DA JHS and Bokuruwa JHS		8	Fully Implemented	(4 schools completed and in use and commencement of 2 new
2017			Complete the construction of 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 3 basic schools and make them accessible to PWD Ankoma DA JHS, Kwahu Tafo Presby		8	Fully Implemented	(2 schools completed)

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – EDUCATION						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Provide educational sponsorship to 50 brilliant but needy students (BBNS) and support STME clinics for girls	40 Students	200 Students	Fully Implemented	(38 students sponsored)
2015			Provide educational sponsorship to 50 brilliant but needy students (BBNS) and support STME clinics for girls	40 Students	200 Students	Fully Implemented	(86 students sponsored)
2016			Provide educational sponsorship to 50 brilliant but needy students (BBNS) and support STME clinics for girls	40 Students	200 Students	Fully Implemented	(90 students sponsored)
2017			Provide educational sponsorship to 50 brilliant but needy students (BBNS) and support STME clinics for girls	40 Students	200 Students	Fully Implemented	(98 students sponsored)
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – EDUCATION						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels						
2014			Support sports and culture with emphasis on girl-child participation	2	8 sports and culture prog.	Fully Implemented	Girls fully participate
2015			Support sports and culture with emphasis on girl-child participation	2	8 sports and culture prog	Fully Implemented	Girls fully participate
2016			Support sports and culture with emphasis on girl-child participation	2	8 sports and culture prog	Fully Implemented	Girls fully participate
2017			Support sports and culture with emphasis on girl-child participation	2	8 sports and culture prog	Fully Implemented	Girls fully participate

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – EDUCATION						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks, Toilet Facilities	1	8	Not Implemented	
2015			Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters, Classroom blocks, Toilet Facilities	1	8	Not Implemented	
2016			Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters, Classroom blocks, Toilet Facilities	1	8	Not Implemented	
2017			Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters, Classroom blocks, Toilet Facilities	1	8	Not Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
2014			Extend electricity and light to 3 CHPS to promote maternal and child health	1	8	Not Implemented	
2015			Extend electricity and light to 3 CHPS to promote maternal and child health	1	8	Not Implemented	
2016			Extend electricity and light to 3 CHPS to promote maternal and child health	1	8	Implemented	Agoadze CHPs
2017			Extend electricity and light to 3 CHPS to promote maternal and child health	1	8	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Promote the registration of the vulnerable under the NHIS with emphasis on children, PWDs, women and aged	50	550	Fully Implemented	130 females and 50 males supported to register
2015			Promote the registration of the vulnerable under the NHIS with emphasis on children, PWDs, women and aged	50	550	Fully Implemented	.
2016			Promote the registration of the vulnerable under the NHIS with emphasis on children, PWDs, women and aged	50	550	Fully Implemented	100 females and 40 males supported to register
2017			Promote the registration of the vulnerable under the NHIS with emphasis on children, PWDs, women and aged	50	550	Not Implemented	.
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
2014			Rehabilitate 1No CHPS compound to promote access to health delivery by women and children	1	8	Ongoing.	70% completed(BukuruwaCHPS)
2015			Construct 2no. and Rehabilitate 1No CHPS compound to promote access to health delivery by women and children (Bukuruwa, Oboyan, Nteso)	1	8	Ongoing.	Bukuruwa Chps Completed, Oboyan ChPs commenced
2016			Complete 2No CHPS compound to promote access to health delivery by women and children	1	8	Ongoing.	70% completed at Oboyan and Nteso CHps commence
2017			Complete 2No CHPS compound to promote access to health delivery by women and children	1	8	Ongoing.	70% completed at Oboyan and Nteso

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support annual NID, Malaria and TB programmes to promote maternal and child health	Annual disease control programmes supported	100% support	Fully Implemented	50% support
2015			Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	Annual disease control programmes supported	100% support	Fully Implemented	50% support
2016			Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	Annual disease control programmes supported	100% support	Fully Implemented	50% support
2017			Support annual NID, Malaria and TB programmes to promote maternal and child health	Annual disease control programmes supported	100% support	Fully Implemented	50% support
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						
2014			Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	0	0% endemic diseases	Not Implemented	
2015			Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	0	0% endemic diseases	Not Implemented	
2016			Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	0	0% endemic diseases	Not Implemented	
2017			Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	0	0% endemic diseases	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	1	4	Not Implemented	
2015			Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	1	4	Not Implemented	
2016			Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	1	4	Not Implemented	
2017			Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	1	4	Not Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups						
2014			Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes aimed at reducing stigmatization and new infections	0.50% HIV rate	0.25% HIV rate	Fully Implemented	DAC supported
2015			Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes aimed at reducing stigmatization and new infections	0.50% HIV rate	0.25% HIV rate	Fully Implemented	DAC supported
2016			Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes aimed at reducing stigmatization and new infections	0.50% HIV rate	0.25% HIV rate	Fully Implemented	DAC supported
2017			Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes aimed at reducing stigmatization and new infections	0.50% HIV rate	0.25% HIV rate	Fully Implemented	DAC supported

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	1	4	Fully Implemented	2000 people reached
2015			Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	1	4	Fully Implemented	2000 people reached
2016			Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	1	4	Fully Implemented	2000 people reached
2017			Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	1	4	Fully Implemented	1500 people reached
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
2014			Organize quarterly public sensitization on eradication of worst forms of child labour	1	16	Fully Implemented	2 programmes
2015			Organize quarterly public sensitization on eradication of worst forms of child labour	1	16	Not Implemented	2 programmes
2016			Organize quarterly public sensitization on eradication of worst forms of child labour	1	16	Fully Implemented	2 programmes
2017			Organize quarterly public sensitization on eradication of worst forms of child labour	1	16	Fully Implemented	1 programmes

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
	Programs	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Monitor 5 Day Care Centers and orphanages to ensure compliance	2	16	Fully Implemented.	8 day care centers monitored
2015			Monitor 5 Day Care Centers and orphanages to ensure compliance	2	16	Fully Implemented.	3day care centers monitored
2016			Monitor 5 Day Care Centers and orphanages to ensure compliance	2	16	Fully Implemented.	6day care centers monitored
2017			Monitor 5 Day Care Centers and orphanages to ensure compliance	2	16	Fully Implemented.	5 day care centers monitored
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas						
2014			Establish and train 4 child protection Teams and Panels to secure the welfare of children	0	4	Not Implemented	
2015			Establish and train 4 child protection Teams and Panels to secure the welfare of children	0	4	Not Implemented	
2016			Establish and train 4 child protection Teams and Panels to secure the welfare of children	0	4	Not Implemented	
2017			Establish and train 4 child protection Teams and Panels to secure the welfare of children	0	4	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Provide skill training and entrepreneurship to 20 PWDs to make them self-dependent	18	100	Implemented	(15 females and 5 males trained)
2015			Provide skill training and entrepreneurship to 20 PWDs to make them self-dependent	18	100	Implemented	(28 females and 5 males trained)
2016			Provide skill training and entrepreneurship to 20 PWDs to make them self-dependent	18	100	Implemented	(12 females and 7 males trained)
2017			Provide skill training and entrepreneurship to 20 PWDs to make them self-dependent	18	100	Not Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues						
2014			Support at least 50 PWDs with credit facilities to expand their businesses	45	200	Fully Implemented	(35females and 25males supported)
2015			Support at least 50 PWDs with credit facilities to expand their businesses	45	200	Fully Implemented	(25females and 20males supported)
2016			Support at least 50 PWDs with credit facilities to expand their businesses	45	200	Fully Implemented	(45females and 24males supported)
2017			Support at least 50 PWDs with credit facilities to expand their businesses	45	200	Fully Implemented	(15females and 10males supported)

Period	THEMATIC AREA: DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT – HEALTH						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Construct at least 10 ramps in selected public facilities to make them accessible to PWDs	4	40	Fully Implemented	2 constructed
2015			Construct at least 10 ramps in selected public facilities to make them accessible to PWDs	4	40	Fully Implemented	4constructed
2016			Construct at least 10 ramps in selected public facilities to make them accessible to PWDs	4	40	Not Implemented	
2017			Construct at least 10 ramps in selected public facilities to make them accessible to PWDs	4	40	Not Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Complete DCD bungalow and 2No senior staff quarters	1	8	Ongoing	(All three projects at 95% completion)
2015			Complete DCD bungalow and 2No senior staff quarters	1	8	Implemented	(All three projects at 100% completion)
2016			Construct 2No senior staff Bungalows for Health Directorate and District Magistrate court	1	8	Ongoing	(two Bungalows at 80% completion)
2017			Construct 2No senior staff Bungalows for Health Directorate and District Magistrate court	1	8	Fully Implemented	(2 bungalows completed and in use)

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programm	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support capacity building for staff at all levels with a focus on women	24	100	Fully Implemented.	Staff supported
2015			Support capacity building for 20 staff at all levels annually	20	100	Fully Implemented	Staff supported
2016			Support capacity building for 20 staff at all levels annually	20	100	Fully Implemented	Staff supported
2017			Support capacity building for 20 staff at all levels annually	20	100	Fully Implemented	Staff supported
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Procure office equipment, furniture and stationery: 1No. Lap Top, 3No. Desk Top, 13No. Swivel Chairs, 8No. Desks, 8No. Chairs, 1No. LCD Projector Assorted Toners and Stationeries	Office equipment procured	Office equipment procured	Partially Implemented	stationary Procured)
2015			Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment: 2No. Desk Tops, 1No. photocopier, 1No. LCD Projector, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Digital Camera, 1No. Flip chart Stand, PA system	Office equipment procured	Office equipment procured	Partially Implemented	(1No. LCD Projector, 1No. Digital Camera
2016			Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment: 1No. Photocopier, 1No. LCD Projector, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Digital Camera 1No. Flip Chart Stand, PA System	Equipment procured	Office equipment procured	Partially implemented	stationary Procured
2017			Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment: 1No. Photocopier, 1No. LCD Projector, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Digital Camera 1No. Flip Chart Stand, PA System	Equipment procured	Office equipment procured	Fully Implemented	stationary Procured

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Undertake O&M for equipment, vehicles, furniture and facilities	regular O&M undertaken	regular O&M undertaken	Fully Implemented	O&M undertaken
2015			Undertake O&M for equipment, vehicles, furniture and facilities	regular O&M undertaken	regular O&M undertaken	Fully Implemented	O&M undertaken
2016			Undertake O&M for equipment, vehicles, furniture and facilities	regular O&M undertaken	Ensure regular O&M	Fully Implemented	O&M undertaken
2017			Undertake O&M for equipment, vehicles, furniture and facilities	regular O&M undertaken	regular O&M undertaken	Fully Implemented	O&M undertaken
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Renovate Temporal Office Block and clad pavilion for DPCU office annex	0	100%	Ongoing	(60% completed)
2015			Renovate Temporal Office Block and clad pavilion for DPCU office annex	0	100%	Ongoing	(100% completed)
2016			Commence the Construction Assembly Office complex	0	60%	Not Implemented	
2017			Commence the Construction Assembly Office complex		100%	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Undertake project management activities (implementation, monitoring & evaluation)	6	32	Fully Implemented	Quarterly M&E undertaken
2015			Undertake project management activities (implementation, monitoring & evaluation)	6	32	Fully Implemented	Quarterly M&E undertaken
2016			Undertake project management activities (implementation, monitoring & evaluation)	6	32	Fully Implemented	Quarterly M&E undertaken
2017			Undertake project management activities (implementation, monitoring & evaluation)	6	32	Fully Implemented	Quarterly M&E undertaken
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Support DPCU activities: MTDP & Budget Preparation, M&E Meetings, Data collection and logistics	DPCU activities supported	DPCU activities supported	Fully Implemented	DPCU activities supported
2015			Support DPCU activities: MTDP & Budget Preparation, M&E Meetings, Data collection and logistics	DPCU activities supported	DPCU activities supported	Fully Implemented	DPCU activities supported
2016			Support DPCU activities: MTDP & Budget Preparation, M&E Meetings, Data collection and logistics	DPCU activities supported	DPCU activities supported	Fully Implemented	DPCU activities supported
2017			Support DPCU activities: MTDP & Budget Preparation, M&E Meetings, Data collection and logistics	DPCU activities supported	DPCU activities supported	Fully Implemented	DPCU activities supported

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Provide temporal office and residential accommodation for decentralized departments	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health e	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health	Ongoing	Rented office
2015			Provide temporal office and residential accommodation for decentralized departments	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health	Ongoing	Rented office
2016			Provide temporal office and residential accommodation for decentralized departments	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health etc	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health etc	Ongoing	Rented office
2017			Provide temporal office and residential accommodation for decentralized departments	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health etc	Office provided for GES, Agric, Health etc	Ongoing	Rented office
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Support Decentralized Departments to undertake M&E, O&M etc.)	Departments supported	Departments supported	Fully Implemented	Departments supported
2015			Support Decentralized Departments to undertake M&E, O&M etc.)	Departments supported	Departments supported	Fully Implemented	Departments supported
2016			Support Decentralized Departments to undertake M&E, O&M etc.)	Departments supported	Departments supported	Fully Implemented	Departments supported
2017			Support Decentralized Departments to undertake M&E, O&M etc.)	Departments supported	Departments supported	Fully Implemented	Departments supported

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support ARIC activities	ARIC activities supported	ARIC activities supported	Fully Implemented	ARIC supported
2015			Support ARIC activities	ARIC activities supported	ARIC activities supported	Fully Implemented	ARIC supported
2016			Support ARIC activities	ARIC activities supported	ARIC activities supported	Fully Implemented	ARIC supported
2017			Support ARIC activities	ARIC activities supported	ARIC activities supported	Fully Implemented	ARIC supported
THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes							
2014			Organize Social Accountability Programmes: Town Hall Meetings & Radio Education	3	16	Fully Implemented	2 Town Hall meetings
2015			Organize Social Accountability Programmes: Town Hall Meetings & Radio Education	3	16	Fully Implemented	3 Town Hall meetings
2016			Organize Social Accountability Programmes: Town Hall Meetings & Radio Education	3	16	Fully Implemented	2 Town Hall meetings
2017			Organize Social Accountability Programmes: Town Hall Meetings & Radio Education	3	16	Fully Implemented	3 Town Hall meetings

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support self-help projects with MP's CF Extension of electricity, Community afforestation, Maintenance of community-based public facilities	Self-help projects supported	Self-help projects supported	Implemented	
2015			Support self-help projects with MP's CF Extension of electricity, Community afforestation Maintenance of community-based public facilities	Self-help projects supported	Self-help projects supported	Implemented	
2016			Support self-help projects with MP's CF: Extension of electricity, Community afforestation Maintenance of community-based public facilities	Self-help projects supported	Self-help projects supported	Implemented	
2017			Support self-help projects with MP's CF: Extension of electricity, Community afforestation Maintenance of community-based public facilities	Self-help projects supported	Self-help projects supported	Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes						
2014			Pay compensation for lands acquired for public facilities	No payment	Compensation paid	Ongoing	
2015			Pay compensation for lands acquired for public facilities	No payment	Compensation paid	Ongoing	
2016			Pay compensation for lands acquired for public facilities	No payment	Compensation paid	Not Implemented	
2017			Pay compensation for lands acquired for public facilities	No payment	Compensation paid		

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Build capacity of district assembly and substructures						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Strengthen Sub-Structures: • Capacity Building • Area Council Office	Sub-structures strengthened	Sub-structures strengthened	Fully Implemented	Tafo Office constructed
2015			Strengthen Sub-Structures: • Capacity Building • Area Council Office	Sub-structures strengthened	Sub-structures strengthened	Fully Implemented	Capacity building
2016			Strengthen Sub-Structures: • Capacity Building • Area Council Office	Sub-structures strengthened	Sub-structures strengthened	Fully Implemented	Office of office equipment
2017			Strengthen Sub-Structures: • Capacity Building • Area Council Office	Sub-structures strengthened	Sub-structures strengthened	Fully Implemented	Capacity building
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
2014			Organize capacity building training for Assembly Members and Unit Committees	1	4	Fully Implemented	2 Capacity building
2015			Organize capacity building training for Assembly Members and Unit Committees	1	4	Fully Implemented	1 Capacity building
2016			Organize capacity building training for Assembly Members and Unit Committees	1	4	Fully Implemented	1 Capacity building
2017			Organize capacity building training for Assembly Members and Unit Committees	1	4	Fully Implemented	3 Capacity building

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Support Government/National Programmes (farmers Day, independence Day senior citizens day etc)	2	12	Fully Implemented	All national programmes org.
2015			Support Government/National Programmes	2	12	Fully Implemented	All national programmes org.
2016			Support Government/National Programmes	2	12	Fully Implemented	All national programmes org.
2017			Support Government/National Programmes	2	12	Fully Implemented	All national programmes org.
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Improve internal security for protection of life and property						
2014			Support DISEC and security agencies to promote internal security	Internal security promoted	Internal security promoted	Fully Implemented	DISEC supported
2015			Support DISEC and security agencies to promote internal security	Internal security promoted	Internal security promoted	Fully Implemented	DISEC supported
2016			Support DISEC and security agencies to promote internal security	Internal security promoted	Internal security promoted	Fully Implemented	DISEC supported
2017			Support DISEC and security agencies to promote internal security	Internal security promoted	Internal security promoted	Fully Implemented	DISEC supported

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize annual community sensitization on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	1	4	Fully Implemented	(5 communities
2015			Organize annual community sensitization on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	1	4	Fully Implemented	(12 communities sensitized
2016			Organize annual community sensitization on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	1	4	Fully Implemented	(7 communities sensitized
2017			Organize annual community sensitization on involvement of women in decision making at all levels	1	4	Fully Implemented	(10 communities sensitized
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes						
2014			Organize capacity building workshops for women aspirants in local level elections to promote women representation	0	1	Not Implemented	
2015			Organize capacity building workshops for women aspirants in local level elections to promote women representation	0	1	Not Implemented	
2016			Organize capacity building workshops for women aspirants in local level elections to promote women representation	0	1	Fully Implemented	
2017			Organize capacity building workshops for women aspirants in local level elections to promote women representation	0	1	Not Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Organize 2No publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2015			Organize 2No publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2016			Organize 2No publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2017			Organize 2No publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management						
2014			Organize two training workshop for all revenue collectors and supervisors to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2015			Organize two training workshop for all revenue collectors and supervisors to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2016			Organize two training workshop for all revenue collectors and supervisors to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	
2017			Organize two training workshop for all revenue collectors and supervisors to promote revenue generation	1	8	Fully Implemented	

Period	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014			Rehabilitation of Market stores/stalls (O&M) at Nkwatia and Tafo	0	4	Ongoing	
2015			Rehabilitation of Market stores/stalls (O&M) at Nkwatia and Tafo	0	4	Ongoing	
2016			Construction of Market stores/stalls (O&M) at Onyemso and Hweehwee	0	4	Ongoing	(onyemso commenced)
2017			Construction of Market stores/stalls (O&M) at Onyemso and Hweehwee	0	4	Fully Implemented	(onyemso completed)
	THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE						
	POLICY OBJECTIVE: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management						
2014			Facilitate the construction of GOG hospital at Abetifi	0	Project monitored	Ongoing	Hospital Commenced
2015			Facilitate the construction of GOG hospital at Abetifi	0	Project monitored	Ongoing	40% Completed
2016			Facilitate the construction of GOG hospital at Abetifi	0	Project monitored	Ongoing	60% completed
2017			Facilitate the construction of GOG hospital at Abetifi	0	Project monitored	Ongoing	Standstill

Table 1.2a: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,128,443.00	1,128,443.00	1,128,443.00	0	0	128,443.00	0
2015	1,259,497.00	1,259,497.00	1,263,719.66	0	(4,222.66)	1,263,719.66	0
2016	1,577,534.00	1,577,534.00	897,244.33	0	680,000.00	897,244.33	0
2017	1,544,834.00	1,573,377.00	881,247.03(june)	(28,543)	692,130.00	881,247.00	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	1,609,933.00	1,609,933.00	863,897.46	0	746,035.54	863,897.46	0
2015	3,157,141.00	3,157,141.00	1,451,819.59	0	1,705,321.41	1,451,819.59	0
2016	3,019,262.00	3,019,262.00	1,301,466.96	0	1,717,795.04	1,301,466.96	0
2017	3,051,320.00	3,051,320.00	300,957.00(June)	0	2,750,363.00	300,957.00(June)	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,576,257.00	1,576,257.00	728,427.20	0	847,829.80	728,427.20	0
2015	1,831,214.00	1,831,214.00	1,203,848.85	0	627,365.15	1,203,848.85	0
2016	1,337,055.00	1,337,055.00	977,909.18	0	359,145.82	977,909.18	0
2017	1,429,118.56	1,429,118.56	259,292.00(Jul.)	0	1,169,826.56	259,292.00(Jul.)	0

1.6 Revenue/Expenditure Performance

1.6.1 Revenue

The Assembly depends on both internally and externally generated revenue. The internal sources include but not limited to rates, fees/fines, licenses, investment on income and grants.

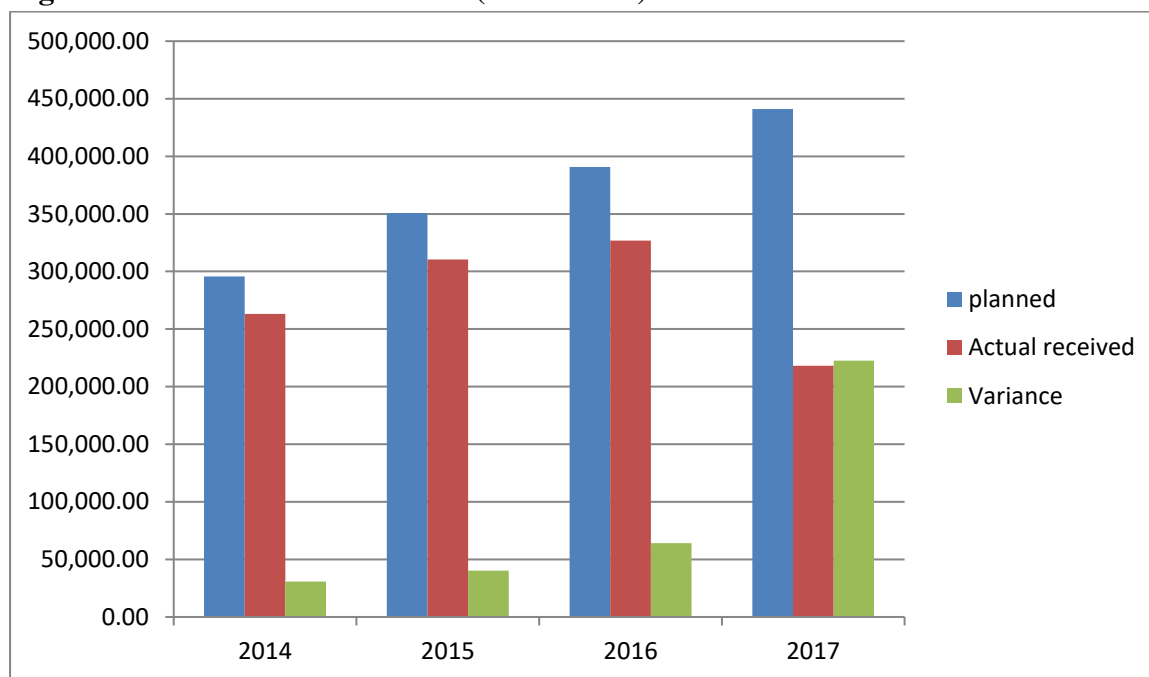
The external sources

Analysis of the revenue generation pattern of the Assembly from 2014 to 2018 reveals that the Assembly heavily relies on external revenue sources, as its main source of revenue, compared to its own internally generated revenue as shown in Table 2b. The trend analysis also shows that of the four year period, 2014 recorded the highest actual internal revenue collection as against the budgeted revenue with a variance of GHC30,632.61. There was an increase in 2015 variance (GHC40,346.55) and a further increase in 2016 and 2017 as shown in table 2b.

The District Assembly's Common Fund forms the largest proportion of the external sources of revenue. The heavy dependence on the external revenue sources particularly, the common fund does not auger well for meaningful plan proposal and implementation, since a delay or reduction of the amount from the central government completely throws the Assembly's plans out of gear. This calls for the immediate strengthening of the Assembly's internal revenue mobilisation drive.

The poor showing of revenue mobilisation from major internal sources – rates, fees, fines, licenses, lands – could be attributed to weaknesses or lapses in the accounting and general revenue mobilisation system (e.g. inadequate assessment of taxable property, changes in the economy, which calls for changes in revenue mobilisation). This situation could be greatly improved by retraining tax collectors, properly motivating them and embarking on tax educational campaign and maintaining realistic revenue register.

Figure 1.1 Trend of IGF variance (2014– 2017)



Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2017

1.6.2 Performance of GOG Transfers

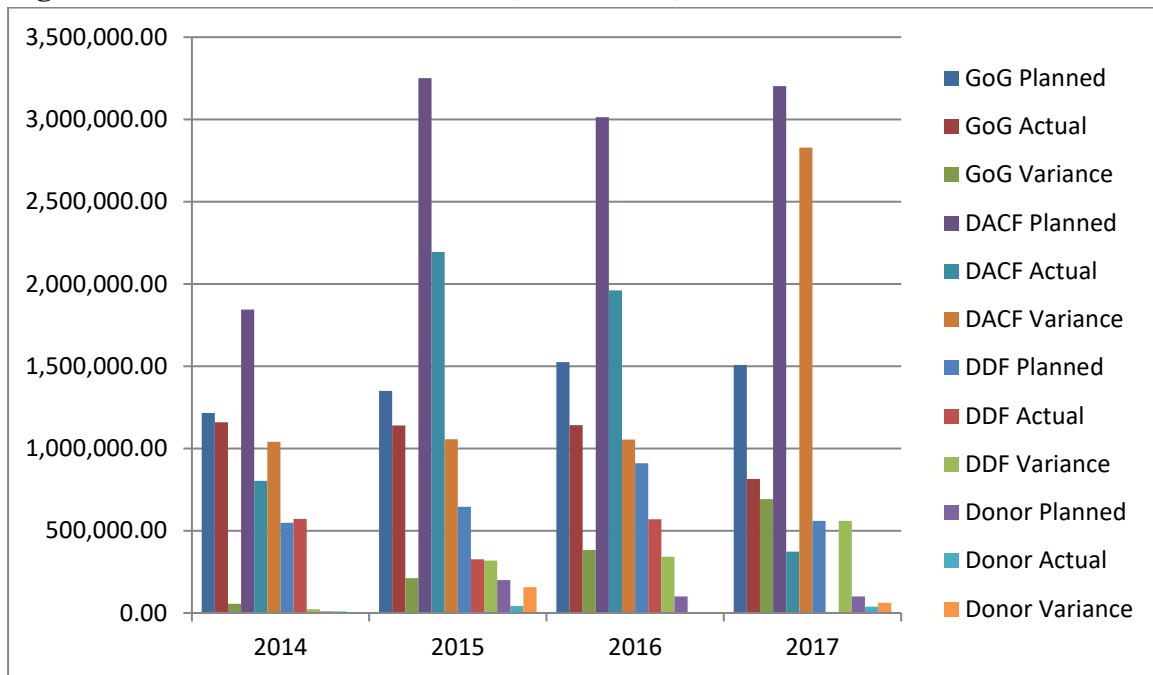
During the period under review government of Ghana transfer performed considerably well over the period. Between 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 budgeted transfers in terms compensation increases marginally against the actual amount of compensation.

Between 2014-2017, the district received only 47.89% of the budgeted District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) to carry out its projects. Out a total budgeted amount of GH¢ 11,311,042.00 an amount of GH¢5,330,817.00 was received with variance of GH¢5,980,225.17 Huge source deductions from the DACF accounted for the variance in the amount received. Delays in arrears payments and untimely release of funds accounted for this variance.

In terms of DDF the actual amount of money received over the period between 2014- 2017 was GH¢1,467,519.36. However in 2017, there was no money received for DDF and in 2014 the budgeted amount was lower than the actual amount received by GH¢23,053.11.

In terms of donor support, between 2014-2017 the total amount of money budgeted was GH¢410,000.00. However, the amount received was 21.75% against the budgeted amount. However in 2016 no amount was received as shown in fig. 1.2.

Fig. 1.2 Trend of GoG Performance (2014 – 2017)



Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2017

Table 1.2b: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received (July)	Variance
GoG	1,215,777.46	1,159,422.00	56,355.46	1,350,410.00	1,139,496.96	210,913.04	1,524,477.00	1,141,949.31	382,527.69	1,507,167.00	815,446.14	691,720.86
IGF	295,720.00	263,087.39	30,632.61	350,800.00	310,453.45	40,346.55	390,850.00	326,834.90	64,015.10	440,950	218,241	222,709.00
DACF	1,844,613.00	803,955.85	1,040,657.15	3,250,642.00	2,193,929.00	1,056,713.00	3,013,524.00	1,960,045.36	1,053,478.64	3,202,263	372,886.62	2,829,376.38
DDF	548,522.54	571,575.36	(23,053.11)	646,000.00	326,875.00	319,125.00	910,000.00	569,069.00	340,931.00	560,631.00	-	560,631.00
UDG												
Development Partners	10,000.00	8,678.99	1,321.01	200,000.00	43,000.00	157,000.00	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	37,500.00	62,500.00
GETFund												
Other (please, specify)												
Total	4,314,633.00	3,006,881.59	1,307,752	6,247,852.00	4,145,334.61	2,102,517.39	5,938,851.00	3,997,898.57	1,940,952.43	6,053,815.63	1,444,074.13	4,609,741.50

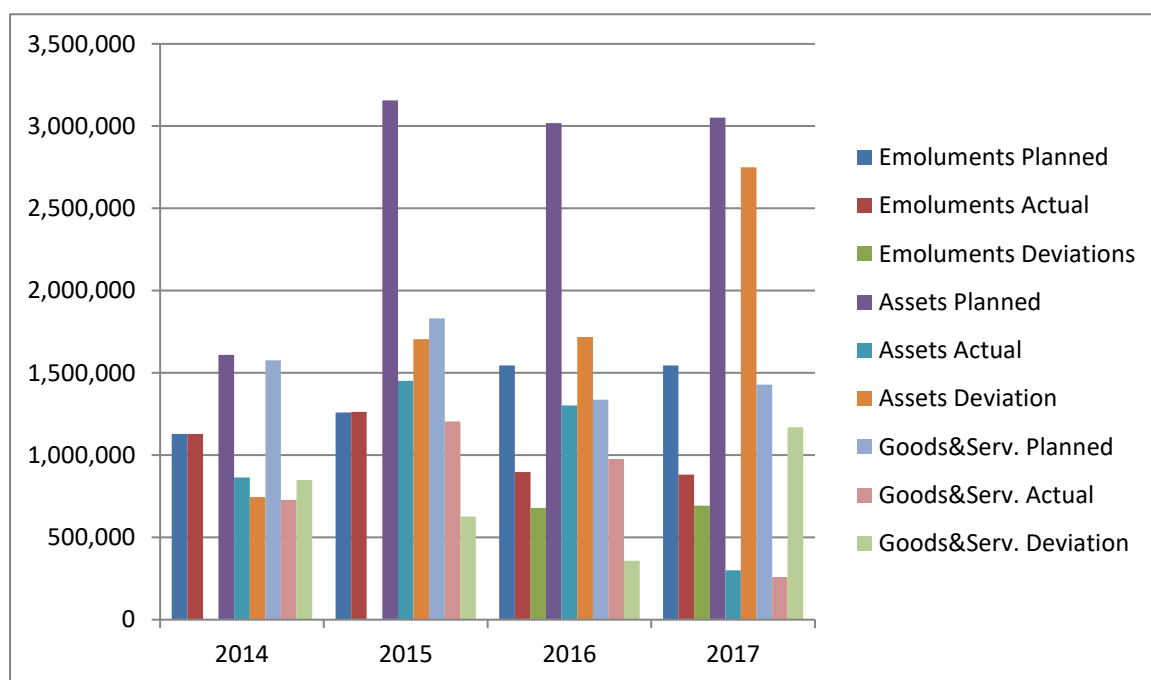
1.6.3 Expenditure Performance

Analysis of the expenditure pattern for the four years (2014 – 2017) indicates that the Assembly managed to operate within its budgeted expenditures throughout the period with the exception of compensation which experienced budget overruns of GHC4,222.66 in 2015. The amount of expenditure incurred on compensation in the period under review was less than the budgeted by 1.15%. This amount grew steadily to GHC680,000.00 and GHC692,130.02 in 2016 and 2017 (June) respectively.

Similarly, the expenditure incurred on the goods and services also is less than the budgeted by 53.80% in 2014. This amount reduced to 34.26% and 26.86% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. However as at June, 2017 the expenditure was at 18.14% of the Budgeted amount.

The expenditure incurred on the assets is also less than the budgeted amount by 46.33%% in 2014. This amount increased to 54.01% in 2015 and further increase by 56.89% and 90.13% in 2016 and 2017(June) respectively as shown in Table 2a. Generally, the Assembly operated within its budgeted revenue as much as possible and this practice must be encouraged going forward.

Fig. 1.3 Trend of Expenditure Performance (2014 – 2017)



Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2017

Table 1.2c: Expenditure Performance (2014 – 2014)

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,128,443.00	1,128,443.00	1,128,443.00	0	0	128,443.00	0
2015	1,259,497.00	1,259,497.00	1,263,719.66	0	(4,222.66)	1,263,719.66	0
2016	1,577,534.00	1,577,534.00	897,244.33	0	680,000.00	897,244.33	0
2017	1,544,834.00	1,573,377.00	881,247.03(june)	(28,543)	692,130.00	881,247.00	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	1,609,933.00	1,609,933.00	863,897.46	0	746,035.54	863,897.46	0
2015	3,157,141.00	3,157,141.00	1,451,819.59	0	1,705,321.41	1,451,819.59	0
2016	3,019,262.00	3,019,262.00	1,301,466.96	0	1,717,795.04	1,301,466.96	0
2017	3,051,320.00	3,051,320.00	300,957.00(June)	0	2,750,363.00	300,957.00(June)	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,576,257.00	1,576,257.00	728,427.20	0	847,829.80	728,427.20	0
2015	1,831,214.00	1,831,214.00	1,203,848.85	0	627,365.15	1,203,848.85	0
2016	1,337,055.00	1,337,055.00	977,909.18	0	359,145.82	977,909.18	0
2017	1,429,118.56	1,429,118.56	259,292.00(Jul.)	0	1,169,826.56	259,292.00(Jul.)	0

Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2014

1.7 Key Problems Encountered During Implementation of the MTDP(2014 – 2017)

1. Delay in release of DACF and DDF
2. Low Internally Generated Revenue
3. Inadequate logistics
4. Continuous destruction of farms, food crops and murders by activities of Nomadic Herdsmen

1.8 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2018-2021

1. Delays in the release of DACF constrain a lot of the planned programmes and projects. The Assembly should therefore intensify actions towards mobilization of Internally Generated Revenue to reduce the dependency on the DACF
2. Not much funding was received from the development partners. However, they had been considered as part of the funding sources for the plan implementation. The implementation therefore suffered as a result of the inadequate funds received from our development partners.
3. Inadequate Logistics hampered the progress of implementation of the plan. The Assembly should therefore strive to provide adequate logistics to ensure efficient and smooth implementation of the plan.

1.9 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

i. Institutional capacity needs -

The successful preparation and implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 is determined by the capacity and resources available to develop and implement the Plan. The capacity and resource needs for development and implementation of the MTDP in the Kwahu East District have been identified and are specified below:

- a. There must be adequate and qualified DPCU personnel who would be capable of developing and implementing the MTDP in the district. The DPCU must also be fully functional.
- b. All DPCU members must have skills and knowledge in Plan preparation and implementation.
- c. There must be adequate motivation and incentives for staff involved in the Plan preparation and implementation.
- d. Leadership and management must be committed to and supportive in Plan preparation and implementation.
- e. The Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) should continue to perform its co-ordination and supervisory roles effectively and efficiently.
- f. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) should continue to offer the needed technical support promptly.
- g. Sufficient technical support must be available from Development Partners in the municipality.

Skills and Knowledge

The Kwahu East District successfully inaugurated the new DPCU as spelt out in the National Development Planning System Regulation, 2016, Legislative Instrument 2232 with a full complement of members. About 20% of members of the DPCU have received training on Guidelines on the plan Preparation by the NDPC. This has equipped them with the requisite know-how to develop and implement the plan in the district. However, DPCU members who

have not benefited from the training would be trained to enable them perform the roles expected of them.

It is worth mentioning that the challenges of the decentralization process coupled with frequent invitation of members of the DPCU to partake in training workshops outside the district affects the performance of the MPCU in the plan preparation and implementation.

Staff Compliment

The DPCU currently has all key positions filled with all departments having qualified heads of departments. The challenge however is the availability of all DPCU members for regular sessions, meeting and M&E

Staff Motivation and Incentives

Though some DPCU members and the entire management staff of the district have benefitted from motivation and incentive packages in the form of training, allowances, etc, a lot more need to be done to further enhance access to these packages to sustain interest and enthusiasm needed for the development and implementation of the MTDP.

Equipment/ Facilities

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

The Assembly has inadequate Management Information System (MIS) to enable it effectively process data, manage and disseminate information. This does not enable the DPCU secretariat to

perform its functions to the optimum. There is therefore the need to procure more computers and accessories and related equipment with office space to improve the operations of the DPCU.

Funding

The Assembly has been allocating and releasing funds to support development and implementation of DMTP of the district. However, the funding is irregular and inadequate. This is as a result of erratic flow of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The DACF is also not sufficient to adequately fund the development and implementation of the plan. Same can also be said of the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). Planned activities are therefore embarked upon as and when funds become available.

This implies that the Assembly will have to seriously intensify its revenue mobilisation efforts to be able to effectively implement, monitor and evaluate its MTDP (2018-2021).

Training and Technical Support Required

Training and technical support would be required to boost the capacity of the DPCU to handle the development and implementation of the MTDP effectively and efficiently in the municipality. Training would be required in such areas as:

- a. Development planning.
- b. Project planning and management.
- c. Monitoring and evaluation.
- d. Database management and other computer programmes.
- e. Report writing.
- f. Facilitation skills.
- g. Team and consensus building techniques.
- h. Communication and co-ordination skills.

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

DPCU Capacity and Management Index

Sn	Indicators	Score	Average Score
1	Qualifications of personnel	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	10
2	Staff compliment	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	10
3	M & E skills and knowledge	2, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7	4.7
4	Availability of funds	3, 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 6	4.1
5	Utilization of funds	5, 7, 8, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 7	6.4
6	Timely access to funds	2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3	2.1
7	Leadership	4, 6, 7, 5, 8, 5, 6, 5, 7, 4	5.7
8	Management	8, 7, 9, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 9, 9	7.3
9	Workload	6, 4, 5, 7, 5, 4, 6, 5, 7, 6	5.5
10	Motivation/incentives	7, 4, 3, 5, 5, 6, 5, 5, 6, 4	5.0
11	Equipment/facilities	3, 5, 3, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3	3.5
Total Score		60, 64, 66, 62, 61, 57, 67, 67, 70, 69	64.3

The DPCU capacity and management index is 5.8.

ii. Physical and Natural Environment

This section discusses a description of interaction between human and the physical environment and its development implication with respect to the location and size, climate and vegetation of Kwahu East District. The main physical feature is the location and size, relief, rainfall and drainage, climate, vegetation and soil.

Location and Size

The Kwahu East District Assembly is one of the twenty-six districts in the Eastern Region. The Legislative Instrument (L.I 1839) established the Kwahu East District Assembly, which used to be part of the Kwahu South District Assembly until 29th February, 2008, with Abetifi as the District Capital. The District is situated on the northern part of the Eastern Region. It shares common boundaries with the Kwahu North District to the east, Kwahu South District to the south, Fantakwa District to the south-east and Asante-Akim North of the Ashanti Region to the

north. Thus the district is linked up with many districts and this promotes commercial activities among the district capitals and other nearby communities. The total land size of the District is approximately 860 square kilometres.

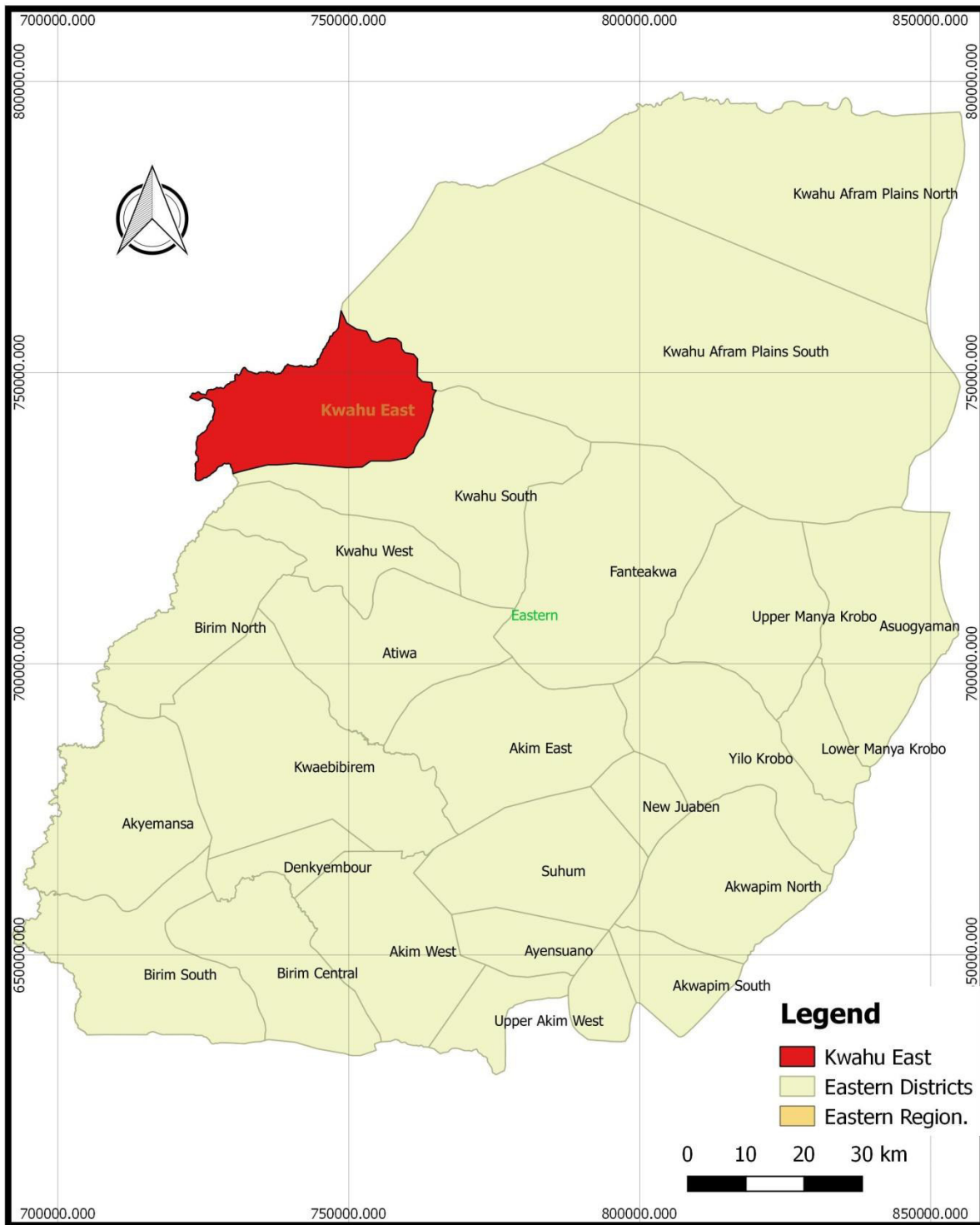
KWAHU EAST DISTRICT IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



Date: 18th July, 2018
Author: KEDA DPCU (DPO)



KWAHU EAST DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



Date: 18th July, 2018
Author: KEDA DPCU (DPO)

causing the two rainy seasons. The two occasions are April to July and then September to October. Between the months of November and March, the district is affected by the CT air mass making the area warm and dry.

Mean monthly temperature ranges from as high as 30°C in the dry season but declines to about 26 °C in the wet season. It is worthy to note that the relatively higher altitude has moderating influence on the local temperature. The weather reflects the invigorating and salubrious, mild cold mountainous climate which makes the district the choicest place for relaxation within a healthy environment.

Relative humidity of about 75% (dry season) and 80% of (raining season) create a relatively good atmosphere for socio-economic activities like trade and farming in dry season and rainy season respectively.

Relief

The topography of the district is generally undulating. It is mountainous and interspersed with low lying plains to the west and the east. The mountainous terrain is rugged and characterised by the configuration of several summits and steep slopes of hard sandstone and quartzite ridges, mainly rock out-crop and scarps. The district lies within three physiographic regions namely the southern voltian Plateau, the Forest Dissected Plateau which consists of series of escarpments and rises from 220m to 640m above sea level. The second physiographic region is the Southern Voltain Plateau and the Voltain Basin which stretches from the north-eastern part of the district and contains the Afram Valley. The two regions contain hills which range from 60m to 150m above sea level.

The District is notable for containing the highest habitable point in Ghana which is located at Abetifi, the district capital and rises to a height of 633.98m (2080 ft) above sea level. This unique geographic feature makes Abetifi, a potential tourism destination in the district if it is well harnessed

Drainage

Kwahu East may be said to be endowed with rich water resources which is capable of meeting the water needs of the entire population if consciously harnessed. The district is drained mainly by the Afram River which is a major tributary of the Volta River. The Volta Lake has become an

important resource in the District providing employment to many fishermen and fish mongers who have settled along the lake. Communities such as Kotoso, Sempoa, Asempaneye, Tokrom and Hyewohoden are well noted for their fishing activities. The farmlands along the Afram River are low-lying. This, coupled with the abundance of water from the lake, make these areas have the greatest potential to support agricultural development, particularly irrigation farming. It could be a major source of irrigation for the production of vegetables all year round while at the same time providing opportunity for developing water sports such as yacht cruising or speed boat at Kotoso in particular.

Other rivers or river lets that drain the district include Asuboni, Kyekyenamono, Oku, Bupru and many others. Most of these riverlets can be dammed to provide water for irrigation purposes as they all flow through mainly the plain and arable areas which are important for crop production while the groundwater which abounds in areas like Kwahu Tafo and Nkwatia could be developed to provide raw material for the production of mineral water.

The escarpments have also given rise to a number of Waterfalls in the district which have largely remained undeveloped. These include the Oworobong, Oku Abena and Kyekyenamono Waterfalls among others which are in themselves source of tourist attractions

Vegetation

The district falls within the semi-deciduous rainforest region leading to high degree of rainfall for crop cultivation and human use. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and abounds in economic trees. The vegetation is dense in terms of tree coverage with most trees shedding off their leaves in the dry season.

Most of the larger trees with economic value are *Triplochiton scleroxylon* (Wawa), *Antaris Africana* (Kyenkyen), *Clorophora Excelsa* (Odum) *Ceiba Pentandra* (Onyina) are now few occurring as scattered emergent. These species serve as a source of raw materials to the timber industries in the district which generate a lot of employment and income for the people.

A greater part of the natural vegetation has been altered due to man's activities on the land such as timber extraction and farming on the environment. Most areas have been replaced by secondary bush or forest which is easily distinguished from the climatic climax vegetation.

The forest however, remains in their natural state in the five (5) reserve areas namely the Southern Scarp Forest (15,460ha), Oworobong South (800ha), Abisu (901ha), Northern Scarp West (6460ha), and Oworobong North (5520ha) Forest reserves. Together, the reserves cover a total of 29, 141 hectares of land.

The forest reserves in the district are very rich in materials and biodiversity as well as serving as watersheds for a number of the rivers in the district. Several plant species of both commercial and scientific value can be identified. Timber logging activities are important in Kwahu Tafo, Aduamoa, Pepease and Abene. The rest are Suminakese, Mota, Asikam, Aduhema, Dwerebease, Onyimso and Ankoma. About 1794 acres of Teak, Ginelyna, Cefrella, Leauceana trees have also been planted in parts of the Southern and Northern Scarp. The vegetation also supports plantation farming such as cocoa, almond, oil palm among others.

Both the natural and secondary forest reserves have in recent times come under threat of destruction due to rampant bush fires caused mainly by the Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen who deliberately set fires into the dry bush during the dry season to promote the growth of grass for their cattle.

Soils

Soils belong to the forest ochrosols and consist of fine sand loams, concretion loams, non-gravel sandy clay loams and iron pan soils. These soils possess good chemical properties of clay and appreciable amount of humus, making them generally fertile for the production of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, almonds, plantain, cassava, yams, etc. The forest ochrosols support the cultivation of plantain and cassava at Asikam, Aduhima, Oframase, Miaso and others while the fertile sandy-loams around Akwasiho, Pepease, Kotoso and Kwahu Tafo support the growth of legumes and variety of vegetables.

However, owing to poor farming practices such as slash and burn, over application of chemicals including weedicides, the soil is gradually losing its fertility. Areas in Hweehwee and Hyewohoden have almost lost their soil fertility for agricultural production due to rampant bush burning. The activities of the Fulani Herdsmen must therefore be controlled to reduce the incidence of bush fires in the district.

Table Soil Characteristics

Soil Classification	Series	Characteristics	Crop Suitability
Swedru-Nsaba-Offin Compound	Swedru Series	Red silky clay loam Rapid internal drainage Medium to rapid run-off Fairly high water holding capacity Moderately slow permeability Good physical conditions for growth	Cocoa, coffee, oil palm, citrus, cocoyam, plantain, maize
	Nsaba series	Yellowish red silky clay loam Medium internal drainage Medium to rapid run-off Moderately permeability Fairly high water holding capacity	Cocoa, oil palm, coffee, citrus, plantain, cocoyam, banana,
	Offin series	Gray to pale alluvial sand Develop on nearly flat valley bottoms Very slow internal drainage Very rapid permeability Very low water holding capacity Usually flooded or water logged	low land rice
Ablade-kpalemsawgu Association	Sambu series	Shale brash in a matrix of reddish brown silky loam Frequent boulders of broken iron pan Permeable throughout Good drainage Easily dries up during the dry season	Groundnut, pepper, tobacco, okro, beans
	Kpalemsawgu series	Porous greyish yellow, fine sandy loam Poor moisture relationships Presence of builders near the surface Shallow depth of top soil Occurs on very gentle slopes	Not good for any crop except grass pasture
	Changalili Series	Yellow-grey mottled brown colour Very fine sandy top soil Saturated with water during wet season Exceedingly droughty during dry season Too shallow and stony	Good for grass pasture
Kintampo-Damango-Tanoso series	Kintampo series	Low nutrient content Brown fine top and bottom soil Sandy loamy	Not suitable for agricultural purpose

	Damango series	Deep brown to yellowish sandy loam Allow adequate root growth Moderately acidic Moderate water holding capacity Well to moderately well drained	Beans , maize, guinea corn, coffee, oil palm, citrus
	Tanoso series	A major member of the flood plain soils Strongly acidic at the top Low to slightly low organic matter content Easily saturated during the rainy season Generally poor in plant nutrients	Tomatoes, okro, garden eggs, carrots

Source: Soil Research Institute, Kwadaso, 2016

Geology and Minerals

The major rock types in the district are the Birrimian and Voltain formations. The major underlying rock is the Birrimian formation which is economically the most important geological formation in Ghana, since it contains most of the valuable mineral exported from the country for foreign exchange such as gold, bauxite, diamonds etc. Gold is believed to be in the district but currently remains unexploited. Other mineral deposits in the district include Granite stone, clay and sand which are also found in large quantities in areas like Dwerebease, Obayan, Pepease, Abetifi, Asikam, Suminakese, Abene, Ankoma and Kwahu Tafo. The granite rocks can support the quarry industry while the clay deposit is a potential for the pottery and ceramics industry if well harnessed. Table 1.6 provides the location of these mineral resources.

Table Mineral Resources in Kwahu East

Type of Mineral	Location
Gold	Hweehwee, Aduhima, Asikam, Mota
Bauxite	Akwasiho
Granite Stone	Bukuruwa, Dwerebease, Obayan, Abene, Pepease, Hweehwee, Sempoa and Abeifi
Clay	Aduhima, Asikam, Osuworo

Source: Ghana Geological Survey, 2009

iii. Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general

Natural environment is of crucial importance for social and economic life. It provides food, shelter, energy and recreation. In this respect the diversity of nature not only offers man a vast power of choice for his current needs and desires. It also enhances the role of nature as a source of solutions for the future needs and challenges of mankind.

The district provides important habitat for a range of species, including agro-palaearctic migratory birds' species, such as Wood warblers. The District Assembly will therefore seek to work with relevant organisations/ institutions to protect and enhance the habitat of these migratory birds over the period of the DMTDP, through appropriate sustainable livelihoods and ecotourism measures.

Everything that humans do has some impact on the environment. The district has to a larger extent, been spared the drudgery of human activities such as land and water pollution through industrial activities and mining. A greater part of the environment has remained in their natural state in the five main forest reserves while the rivers and streams have not undergone any serious siltation.

However, recent developments have the potential of damaging the serene environment. Bush fires occur on annual bases by Nomadic Fulanis who deliberately set fire to the grasses to catalyse the growth of fresh fodder for their herds. The uncontrolled bush fires destroy vast hectares of the natural vegetation in area such as Ankoma, Abene, Pepease, Tafo, Dwerebease and Nkwantanang. Poor farming activities including over use of pesticides and weedicides have both contributed to loss of soil fertility which have resulted in low agriculture production.

Charcoal burning also has a toll on the environment. The few available hard woods in the grassland in the northern part of the district are being cut for charcoal without replanting. There is the need to establish woodlots in areas where firewood harvesting and charcoal production are high in order to preserve the existing tree cover.

The banks of River Afram at Kotoso and Sempoa have been polluted with both solid waste and open defecation by the indigenes and traders who use the markets located along the river banks. Stone quarrying activities along the fringes of mountains and closer to the outskirts of communities not only destroy the land but also create cracks in the walls and foundations of houses due to the use of dynamites. It is therefore incumbent on the Assembly to put in place measures to control activities that negatively affect the environment through public sensitization, legislation and prosecution of recalcitrant offenders.

Some of the climate change mitigation interventions that the Assembly intends to adopt include making the construction of rain harvesting mandatory in both public and private building plans,

engagement of the youth in land reclamation activities at quarrying sites and planting of ornamental plants along major roads and in schools. The Education directorate shall be supported to institute annual awards for environmentally responsible schools while encouraging the formation of environmental clubs at both basic and second cycle schools as well as enforcing the bye-laws on cattle rearing. The Community Watch-dog concept will also be given a boost

iv. Water security

The source of water for drinking has implication for the health status of a population. According to 2010 population and Housing Census about 32.3 per cent of households in the district use water from river/stream while 20.9 per cent depend on borehole/pump/tube wells. The use of protected wells for drinking is also relatively high accounting for 15.2 percent of the households in the district. Even though households that have access to pipe-borne water is 16 percent, the proportion of households with improved source of drinking water¹ is 57.8%.

There are wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Protected well is the main source in urban areas (43.4%) while in rural areas it is water from river or stream (64.0%). The proportion of urban dwelling units that use pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) is 21.3 percent as against 13.4 percent in rural localities. The use of sachet water for drinking is also relatively high in urban areas (43.2%). Water from borehole, pump or tube well dominates in rural areas accounting for 46.6 percent as against about 10 percent in urban areas.

In terms of sources of water for other domestic purposes, rivers and streams dominate in the district accounting for 35.6 percent followed by borehole, pump or tube well (21.4%) and protected well (17.7%). Protected well dominates the sources of water for other domestic purposes in the urban areas (38.4%) while the rural areas depend mainly on water from river and stream (47.0%). Similarly, while 10.9 percent of the households in urban areas use borehole, pump or tube well for domestic purposes, 26.8 percent of rural household depend on a similar source for their domestic use. This may be due to the high number of boreholes in rural areas as against the urban localities. Current baseline analysis of the situation indicate a reduction in the number of functional Boreholes in many communities have reduced over the years due to the breakdown and low concentration in the construction of Boreholes in the district. The Kwahu water project is intended to supply pipe-borne water in the district is also at a standstill. This affects the development of the district especially the health conditions of the citizens

v. Natural and man-made disasters –

The management of disaster in the District is under the jurisdiction of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO). The Organization has been involved in the education of the populace on disaster management and prevention in various communities and market places. The activities of the Organization have led to the identification of disaster prone areas including Kotoso, Suntre, Hyewohoden and Dadease. Most of the disasters have been associated with flooding or boat accidents. The residents of these areas are therefore constantly educated on safety on the river and precautionary measures to take in times of flood. Another major disaster in the district is the seasonal bush burning mostly by the Fulani Herdsmen and Hunters in the district during the dry. This adversely affects the vegetation of the district and destruction of farms and farmland which is a potential threat to low yield and low income since agriculture is the mean economic activity in the district.

vi. Natural resource utilization

The district is believed to be endowed with rich mineral deposits including bauxite and manganese at Akwasih, gold at Asikam, Aduhima, Hweehwee and Mota, as well as vast clay deposit at Asikam and Aduhima. However, these minerals have remained unexploited. It is important for the Assembly to liaise with the minerals Commission or Geological Survey to establish scientific data on the mineral resources of the district to engender investment.

In relation to the above, there is vast land of granite deposit at Bokuruwa, Abene, Hweehwee, Abetifi and Ankoma. However, this deposit has remained unexploited. Even though there is an ongoing small scale quarrying activities at Abetifi and Nkwatia, they are not well co-ordinated and monitored. The Assembly therefore needs to take pragmatic steps to control the activities of the quarries in order to generate revenue from that sector and at the same time safeguard the environment. The district is also endowed with a number of forest reserves and tick trees farms which are managed by the Forestry Commission. There is however vast land available for use for tick tree farms and other forest reserves which can be exploited in the medium to long-term for the development of the district

vii. Population –

The results of the PHC 2010 indicate that the population size of the district is 77,125 accounting for 2.9 percent of the total population in the Eastern Region as against a current population

projection of 89,606 in 2017 at a growth rate of 2.0%. Of the total population, 37,620 (48.8%) are males and 39,505 (51.2%) are females giving rise to a lower sex ratio of 95.2 compared with the regional average of 96.2. This shows that the female population of the district is more than that of the male. The spatial distribution of population indicates that 67.1 percent of the total population is found in the rural localities while 32.9 percent is in the urban areas reflecting the rural nature of the district. In terms of sex by locality, 45.8 percent of the urban population is males as against 54.2 percent females. The situation in the rural localities is however to the contrary where the proportion of males (50.2%) is higher than females (49.8%).

The age structure for the district shows a relatively large proportion of children under 15 years (39.5%) and a small proportion of older people 60 years and above (10.8%). The age group 25 – 29 years has the lowest proportion of the district population accounting for only 6.3 percent. The age structure in terms of sex follows almost the same pattern as the district average with a slight difference in terms of sex. The proportion of the male population under 15 years is higher accounting for 42.1 percent as against 37.0 percent of their female counterparts. There is however a greater proportion of females (60 years and older) than males accounting for 12.8 percent as against 8.7 percent of their male counterparts.

The relatively higher young age composition is an indication of high fertility rate. There is therefore the need to intensify fertility education programmes that target child spacing and contraceptive practices which are necessary to reduce the high levels of fertility in the district. Non-contraceptive and non family planning practices and attitudes that reduce high fertility also need to be encouraged and sustained while the Assembly also takes steps to expand and improve educational infrastructure to absorb the increasing number of school going children.

viii. Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The migrant population in the District is about 37 percent. This constitutes a significant proportion of the district's population and a potential for inter-cultural relationships and development if well harnessed. The 2010 Population census shows that more people of Volta origin are found in the Kwahu East District constituting 16.6 percent with the lowest coming from the Upper West Region (0.8%). There is also a significant proportion of person from Greater Accra (10.1%) and Ashanti Region (6.5%). Details on migration can be obtained from the District Profile (2016).

ix. Gender equality –

The field survey in the district gives an indication that decisions making at various level is skewed in favour of men. As it is noticed that, at community gatherings where community decisions are made; only 25.1 percent are females and the rest 74.9 percent males. At various Unit Committees, Area and Town council, women on the average form 22.3 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 make decisions that may not be gender sensitive or have a very limited perspective of issues concerning females. It is therefore imperative for the Assembly to ensure gender mainstreaming and empowerment in all aspects of policy formulation and implementation. To this end, annual budgets must be made gender and vulnerability sensitive as much as possible so as to close the gap between males and females among others.

Gender mainstreaming is important to achieve sustainable development at the local level. This is because sustainable development cannot be achieved if half of the human resources, that is, women, are left out of the development process at the local levels. The total household composition in the Kwahu East district is 89,606 of which 48.8 percent are males as against 51.2 percent females. Most households in the district are headed by women and this is due to the high migration of the youth to the cities leaving their children in the care of their mothers. These old women are forced to raise their grandchildren single-handedly. They are the household managers and provide food, nutrition, water, health, education for their families with or without the support of their absentee children. This has placed a heavy burden on the women despite all the developments to make their lives better in the district.

Economically women dominate the informal sector of the district economy and are doing very well. They are either into small business owned enterprises, dressmaking, hairdressing, retail trade, catering, traditional handicrafts, farming, chop-bar services among others.

In the agriculture sector women in the District are known to grow 75% of the food produced. However, most of the farming lands have now been abandoned due to the nefarious activities of the nomadic herdsmen. The District has recorded a number of attempted rape on women in most of the villages where cattle rearing is rampant. This has made the women to abandon farming and in effect lost of livelihood with its attendant high porvety levels.

Another challenge the women are grappling with is the lack of credit to enable them to expand their businesses. Politically, few women are interested in standing for elections at the Assembly and unit committee levels. Out of the 22 elected Assembly Members, only two are women therefore emphasizing the lack of interest of women in political leadership. More women can however be encouraged to stand for political positions by giving them the needed financial, technical and moral support especially during Assembly elections while conscious efforts are made to give women a greater slot for the 30% Government Appointees to the Assembly.

Gender mainstreaming at the work place in the district is also not encouraging as only three women are in headship positions while at the same time women constitute only 23% of the entire workforce at the District Assembly. It would therefore be appropriate for the Assembly to adopt affirmative action in future recruitments.

x. Settlement systems

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

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

The district is divided into urban and rural settlements. The linkage between the urban and rural is by roads classified into highways and feeder roads. The major urban centers include Abetifi, Nkwatia, Tafo and Pepease; whereas rural settlements are Abene, Hweehwee, Kotoso, Akwasiho etc. Most rural settlements are fast developing into semi-urban settlements including Kotoso and Hweehwee. The rural communities are sparsely populated and therefore have limited access to socio-economic facilities. The distribution of facilities as indicated in the table below shows concentration of more infrastructural facilities in certain Area Councils than others.

Table x: Area Councils and access to services

Name of Area Council	Health Facilities (Public)	Postal Services	Banking/Financial Facilities	National Fire Service	Police Station	Market Centre	Public Schools (All levels)
Abetifi	1No Available	1No Available	1No Available	N/A	1No Available	1No Available	10No Available
Nkwatia-Aduamao	1 No Available	1No Available	1No Available	1No Available	1No Available	1No Available	8No Available
Abene	2No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2No Available	11No Available
Pepease	1No Available	N/A	1No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	4No Available
Suminakese	1No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	1No Available	1No Available	8No Available
Tafo-Bokuruwa-Nteso	1No Available	N/A	1No Available	N/A	1No Available	2No Available	13No Available
Oframase-Ankoma	1No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1No Available	11No Available
Dwerebease	2No Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1No Available	4No Available

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

All the Area councils have significant number of education facilities which are at the basic level in most cases and a few health facilities. However the following facilities almost do not exist in majority of the Area Councils: Banking Institutions, Police Station or post, Market Centres, Fire Service and postal services. This implies that residents travel to nearby large towns to access

such services. The implication of the above scenario is the continuous rural-urban drift existing in Ghana as a whole and also serving as a disincentive to investors.

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, 20 sampled communities and twenty-seven (27) services are used to determine the functionality of each settlement. The services were weighted and assigned centrality indices to depict their centrality levels. From the functional analysis, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification together with the settlements are shown in Table x1

Table Hierarchy of Settlements in Kwahu East District

Orders	Number of settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names of settlements
1 st	1	Above 2000	Abetifi
2 nd	2	200-2000	Kwahu Tafo, Nkwatia
3 rd	3	100-199	Pepease, Aduamoa, Suminakese
4 th	14	Below 100	All other settlements

Source: KEDA - DPCU, 2017

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

The second order settlements namely Tafo and Nkwatia also provide other lower order services in their catchment areas. For example, Tafo provides banking and educational services to communities in its range such as Kotoso, Nteso, Bokuruwa, Ankoma, Oframase, Burukuase, Asemaneye and Ahinase while Nkwatia provides both educational and administrative functions to the Nkwatia-Aduamoa Area Council.

The third order settlements comprise of the other Area Council Capitals and other major settlements in the district. These settlements have populations within above 1000 and provide minor services to surrounding villages. The areas council capitals such as Pepease, Suminakese and Oframase provide administrative services while Kotoso, Miaso, Hweehwee and Sempoa serve as major market centers to the surrounding villages.

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

Table x.3 Scalogram of first 20 most populated settlements in Kwahu East

Settlement	Pop. (est.)	EDUCATION					HEALTH				WATER & SANITATION				ENERGY, POST.&TE LECOM.			SECURIT Y & JUDIC.			ECONOMIC					ROADS			No. of Funs	H level
		KG	Pri	J.HS	S.HS/Voc/T	University	CHPS	Clinic	H. Centre	Hosp	Borehole	Pipe borne	KVIP	W C	Tel	Elect	P. Office	P. Station	Court	Fire St	Extension	W. Market	Bank	Hotel	G House	3 rd C Road	2 nd C Road	1 st C Road		
Weight (w)		1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	27		
Abetifi	10,445	X	X	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	20	1st	
Nkwatia	7438	X	X	x	x	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	X	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	X	15	2 nd	
Kwahu Tafo	7061	X	X	x	x	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	X	16	2 nd	
Kotoso	4906	X	X	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	X	x	x	x	x	X	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	X	13	3 rd	
Miaso	3816	X	X	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	8	4 th	
Pepease	3431	X	X	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	X	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	X	13	2 nd	
Suminakese	2602	X	X	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	X	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	11	3 rd	
Aduamo	2138	X	X	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	X	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	X	14	2 nd	
Akwashiho	2038	X	X	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	11	3 rd	
Nteso	1905	X	X	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	9	4 th	
Bokuruwa	1643	X	X	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	X	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	9	4 th	
Asikam	1601	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	6	4 th	
Hweehwee	1393	X	X	x	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	11	3 rd	
Tokrom	1318	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	4	4 th	
Twewaa	1279	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	4	4 th	
Ankoma	1232	X	X	x	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	10	3 rd	
Abisu No.2	1129	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	4	4 th	
Oworobong	1093	X	X	x	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	5	4 th	
Asempaneve	1063	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	5	4 th	
Abene	1037	X	X	x	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	10	3 rd	
No. of Settlement (n)		20	20	15	6	1	4	4	3	0	11	1	14	5	16	14	3	4	1	1	16	7	5	5	2	11	1	8		
Wt-cent. Score (100xw)/n		5	10	20	83	400	25	50	100	0	9	200	7	40	6	7	33	25	100	200	6	14	20	20	50	9	200	38		

Source: GSS, 2010

xi. Culture –

Traditional Set Up

The district has one paramount chief, the Kwahuhene. The others are sub-chiefs. Traditionally, the district is comparatively peaceful, chieftaincy is not a problem. This might be due to the presence of one paramountcy to whom the other sub-chiefs owe allegiance. The paramountcy is at Abene, which is in the Kwahu East District. There are as many as seventeen (17) Divisional chiefs in the Kwahu Traditional Area of which majority of them are located in the Kwahu East District.

Some of the major traditional wings (divisions) to the Paramount Chief in order of hierarchy are the Adontenhene (Abetifi), Benkumhene (Aduamoa), Kyidomhene (Pepease). Other important traditional towns that sit in council with the Kwahuhene include, Nkwatia, Bokuruwa, Nteso, Tafo, Dwerebease and Akwasiho. The Kwahuhene sits in council with his sub-chiefs during Akwasidae to take important decisions and settle disputes. There is a cordial relationship between the Traditional and Politico-administrative authorities in the district. This has contributed to the largely peaceful atmosphere in the district.

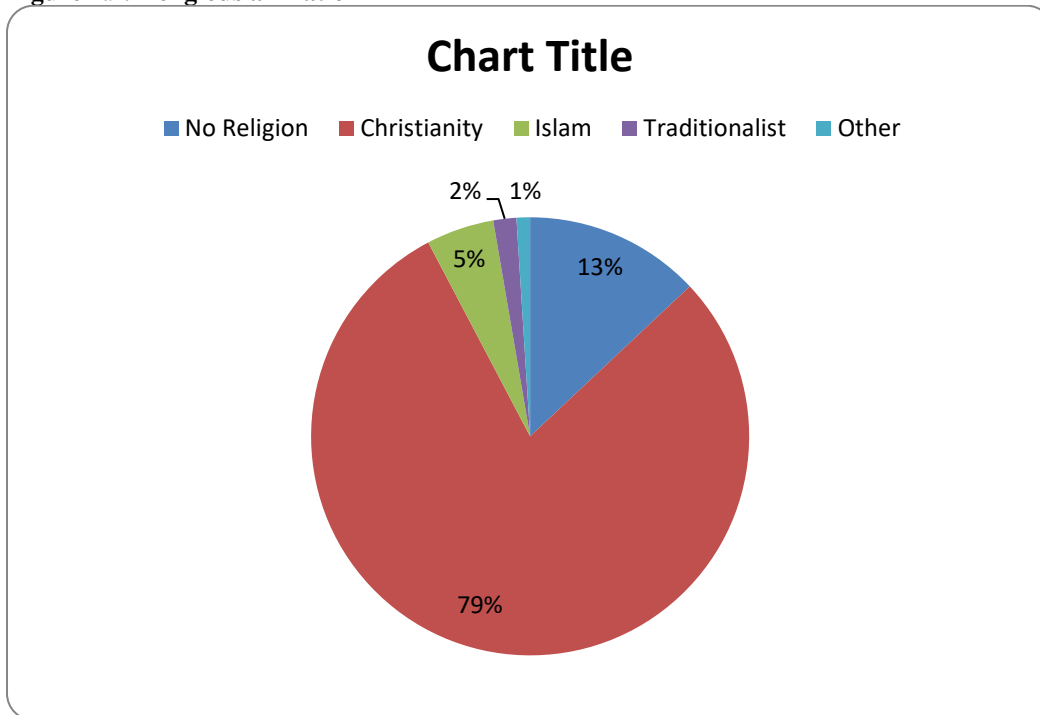
Ethnicity

The district has a heterogeneous population in terms of ethnicity. The predominant ethnic groups are Akans representing 70.4% of the total population. The other significant tribes are Ewes (17.7%) and Ga-Adangbe (5.0%). There are other minor ethnic groups with Northern origin alongside a number of Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen mostly from Mali and Niger (2010 PHC). In terms of religion, the district is predominantly Christian constituting about 89.5% of the population while traditionalists constitute 3.6% and the rest being Moslems and pagans.

Religious affiliation

Religious affiliation in the district follows the national pattern of Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion. The Christian religion comprises the Pentecostal/Charismatic (27.6%), Protestant (24.1%), Catholic (9.0%) and other Christians (18.6%). Pagans constitute 13.0 percent while Islamic and Traditional Religion constitutes 5 and 1.7 percent respectively (Fig 1.10).

Figure 1.9: Religious affiliation



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Attitude and Practices

The people of Kwahu East are hospitable and generous. Owing to their affinity to trading the Kwahus are widely spread throughout the country with majority concentrated in Accra and Kumasi. Thier interaction with different cultures and the fact that they have trading relationships with most of the different cultures has made them very popular in the country.

In terms of practices, the people of Kwahu East observe the festive days like Akwasidae, Awukudae, and Fofie and keep these days sacred. It is a known fact that, every traditional area has its own 'taboo' day, where people do not undertake any activity on the farmlands but rather engage in communal labour. For instance, Nkwatia and Tafo observe Fridays as taboo day while Abene, Aduamoa and Pepease observe Wednesdays as taboo days during which time they organise communal labours instead of going to the farm. To date anybody caught contravening these sacred norms is charged before the Traditional Authority and fined.

Besides the traditional days, Easter Celebration has become the most patronised festivity among the Kwahus. During Easter, all the citizens abroad return home with friends to celebrate with their families back home. A number of social gatherings and funfair activities are organised during the four day celebration. The traditional authorities and organisations such as Churches take advantage of the occasion to organise fund raising events for developmental purposes.

The Easter Celebration holds a great potential for tourism if well harnessed by the Assembly. The ubiquitous Paragliding Festival of Kwahu South which has gained international attention and patronage offers a great opportunity for Kwahu East to organise eco-tourism activities on the sidelines of the Paragliding Festival to attract tourists. Potential tourist sites like Oku Water Fall of Bokuruwa, Maakye (Echo Cave) of Akwasiho, Ankoma Water Fall and Ramseyer Site (Highest habitable Point of Ghana, 2080 ft asl) can be developed to the standard of modern tourist sites.

Funeral rites that provide solemn occasions for sober reflection have also become occasions that bring people together. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth visit their old parents.

Attendance to funerals is one aspect of life that the people participate without reservation. Funerals are organised in turns among all the major traditional towns within 40 days interval and rotates from one community to the other. Business in mourning clothes is always brisk during days prior to funeral periods.

Marriage and inheritance

The people of Kwahu East practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female and children in the extended family under this system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews and nieces). Females' share of labour and contributions to the family income from agriculture is quite substantial.

Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the District, particularly in less urban and farming communities. The extended family, otherwise known as "abusua" or clan, is the basis of their social structure. This helps to promote communal spirit among the indigenous Kwahus which has also caught up with the settler ethnic groups.

Forced or child marriage is non-existent in the district. However, there is a high rate of teenage pregnancies in most of the communities which has implication for primary and reproductive health care in the district. The construction of the Kotoso Reproductive Health Centre and four other CHPS compounds by JOICFP/PPAG in collaboration with the Assembly is therefore a further in the cap of the district in its efforts at addressing the health related issues of teenage pregnancies. Generally, there is no known negative traditional practice in the District.

Situation of Communal Spirit

Communal spirit is very high in most Communities. The Chiefs and the community leaders usually mobilize the people for communal labour. The communities normally set aside one day in a week for communal work. Asikam, a rural community in the Suminakese Area Council is noted for its strong communal and self-help spirit. The organisational ability of the Unit Committee is unparalleled in the District. This has contributed to the community benefiting from two EU Micro Projects in two successive years.

a brief description of cultural characteristics of the people. This should include the traditional set up, ethnic diversity, situation of communal spirit, traditional knowledge, attitudes, core values, and practices, participation, religious composition, positive cultural practices such as festivals, necessary to promote development, negative cultural practices widowhood rites (if any) must be stat

xii. Governance –

The District Assembly

The Legislative Instrument (L.I 1839) established the Kwahu East District Assembly as the highest political and administrative authority with the mandate to initiate development and co-ordinate all activities aimed at sustained development of the district.

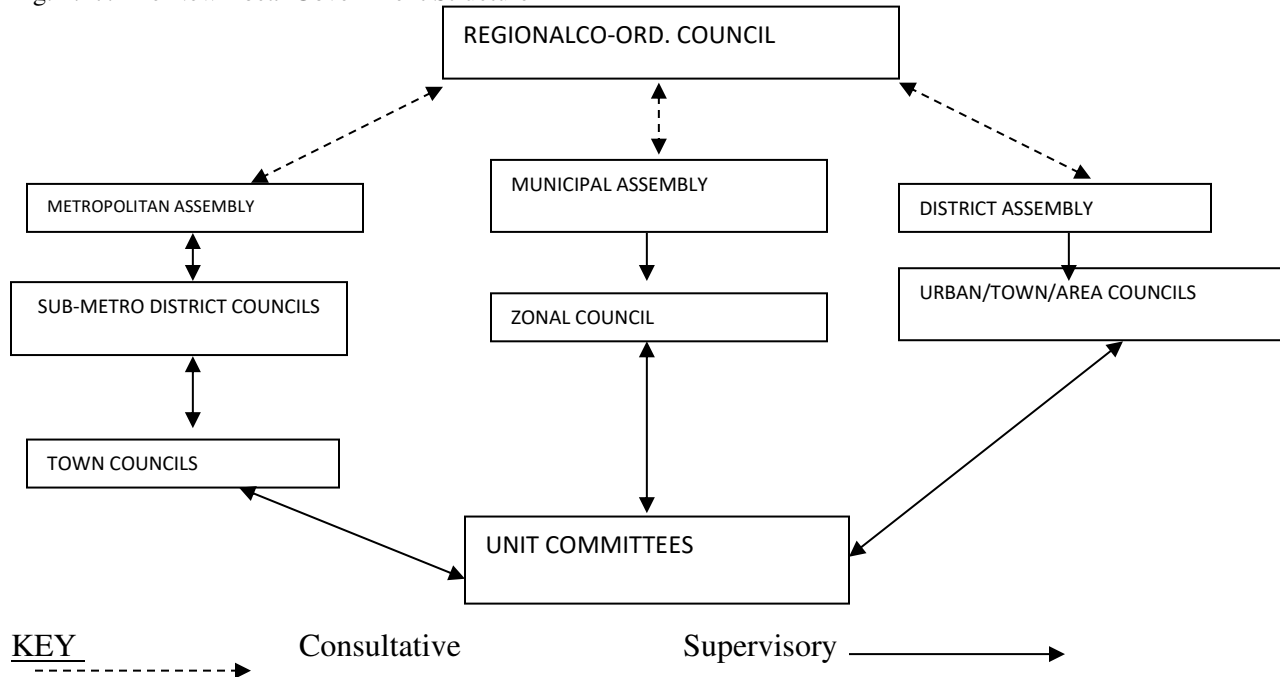
The District Assembly has a total of 32 members. Out of this number, 10 representing $\frac{1}{3}$ of membership have been appointed by government in accordance with the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936. There are 6 females representing 32.4%.

Meetings of the Assembly are presided over by the Presiding Member (PM) who is elected from among the Members by two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of all the Members of the Assembly.

A number of established Sub-Committees function as operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the Assembly. Among the Sub-Committees of the Kwahu East District Assembly are:

1. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
2. Development Planning Sub-Committee
3. Social Services Sub-Committee
4. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
5. Works Sub-Committee
6. Tourism Sub-Committee

Fig. 1.17: The New Local Government Structure



Administration - Executive Committee

Pursuance to Act 936, the executive and the administrative functions of the Assembly are performed by the Executive Committee which has a membership of **eleven (11)** with the District Chief Executive as its chairman. A number of established sub-committees function as operating arms of the executive committee, and assist in the implementation of specific activities of the Assembly. Their work is complemented by the Public Relations and Complaints Unit (PRCU) headed by the Hon. Presiding Member.

Central Administration

The Central Administration which is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) also exist to assist in the general administration of the District Assembly. To facilitate the work of the District Assembly, the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 and L.I 1961 make provision for the establishment of a number of Units with varied but complementary functions under the central administration including: the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Human Resource Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Registry among others.

District Administrative Sub-Structure

The District has been divided into 8 Town/Area Councils and 22 Electoral Areas. Out of the 8 Council Areas, there are two Town Councils while the rest are Area Councils. These councils exist to ensure smooth

administration, promote decentralization system of governance and bring decision making process closure to the people at the local level.

However, the functions of the sub-structures are affected by lack of permanent office accommodation and logistics. They also lack the requisite permanent administrative staff to see to the day-to-day activities of the Area. The District Assembly planned to provide at least an office annually to address the gap in office accommodation in the 2014 – 2017 DMTDP. However, no office was built within the plan period. It is expected that one will be built at the Nkwatia/Aduamoia Area Council going forward. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development should also come out clearly on the way forward in terms of staffing the Sub-district Structures.

Table: Town/Area Councils of Kwahu East District

No	Name Of Council	Electoral Areas	Council Headquarters
1.	Abetifi Town Council	1. Akyemase 2. Kubease-Odwenase/ Christian Quarters	Abetifi
2.	Abene Area Council	1. Abene 2. Hweehwee 3. Nkwantanang 4. Sempoa 5. Ahinase	Abene
3.	Dwerebease Area Council	1. Dwerebease-Onyemso	Dwerebease
4.	Kwahu Tafo/Bukuruwa	1. Amanfrom 2. Akyease 3. Bukuruwa 4. Nteso 5. Kotoso	Kwahu Tafo
5.	Nkwatia/Aduamoia Area Council	1. Dompim 2. Denteso-Bronso 3. Aduamoia	Nkwatia
6.	Oframase/Ankoma Area Council	1. Oframase 2. Ankoma 3. Miaso	Oframase
7.	Pepease Town Council	1. Pepease	Pepease
8.	Suminakese Area Council	1. Suminakese 2. Akwasihio	Suminakese
	Total	22	8

Decentralized Departments and Agencies

The Kwahu East District is yet to receive its full complement of Decentralized Departments as specified in L.I 1961. There are nine out of the eleven decentralized departments in the district. The few that have already established their structures also face numerous challenges ranging from inadequate logistics as well as lack of permanent office and residential accommodations.

The institutional survey revealed a gloomy picture that calls for urgent support for all the departments and agencies in the district. This is as a result of a number of problems that have bedeviled these institutions, thus inhibiting their smooth operation.

Since the institutional capacity in the District is co-relational to the plan implementation process, there is therefore the need to make appropriate interventions to address the problems identified.

The Assembly must take steps to address the immediate challenges that are within its budgetary strength. The departments also owe it a duty to use innovative ways to court donor support.

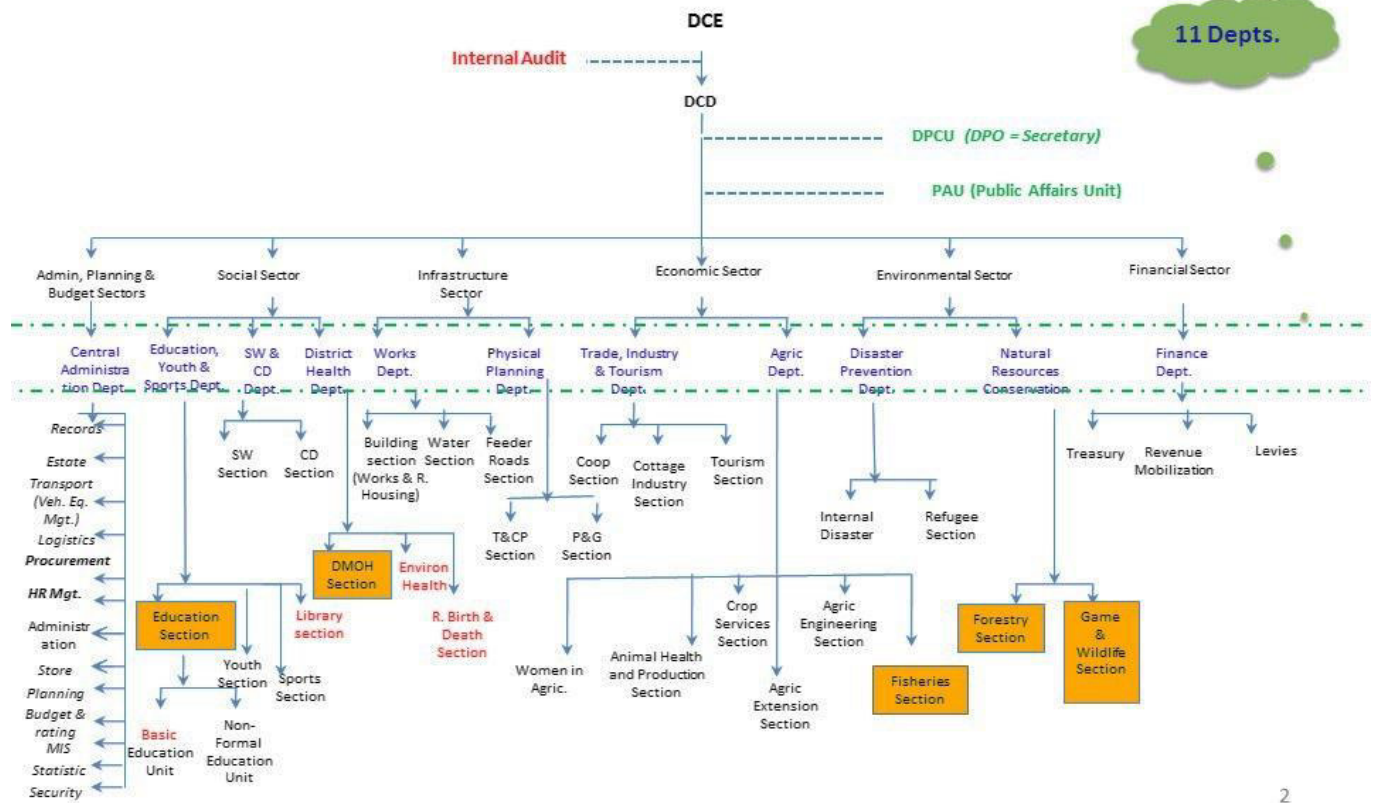
Owing to the District's lack of its relevant complementary Departments and Agencies necessary to fully function and provide one-stop-shop services to clients of the Assembly, a number of services that should have been provided in the District are rather obtained from the Kwahu South District. This often times creates a lot of inconveniences to clients. Table 1.30 shows the established Decentralised departments in line with L.I 1961. The total staff strength of the District Assembly is 213 comprising 169(83%) males and 34(17%) females.

Other key departments/agencies that are yet to be established in the district are given below:

1. Department of Trade and Industry
2. Department of Natural Resources Conservation
3. Business Advisory Center
4. Department of Co-operatives
5. Lands Valuation Board
6. Labour Office

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DISTRICT DEPARTMENTAL ORGANOGRAM (FUNCTIONAL)



xiii. Security –

Though the security situation is generally peaceful and calm, the district is confronted with two (2) security challenges on Chieftaincy and Fulani Herdsmen fronts. The district is currently faced with two(2) main chieftaincy disputes at Pepease and recently that of Hweehwee(1). The Pepease chieftaincy disputes have been on the quiet for some time now as the new feuding factions are battling their issues at the law courts.

Over the years, the district has suffered from the activities of Fulani Herdsmen on their host communities. Their activities have occasionally led to clashes between them and some instances reprisal murders between the Fulani and the host communities. These have been several “Operation Cowleg” to curb situation, however the status quo remains the same once the “Operation Cowleg” is ended.

There was also a recent illegal mining (Galamsey) activities at Akwashiho where the inhabitants expressed their concerns and reported to DISEC. DISEC met the group to demand for their permit to operate in the area which they could not provide and therefore, they were forced to stop their operations and have since left the area.

All in all, area is generally peaceful, but not without some security challenges mentioned above. The Chieftaincy front has been very peaceful and calm over a period of time. This situation has arisen partly as a result of the fact that the Chieftaincy disputes are being handled at the court of law.

The Kwahu East District happens to be one of the districts where the Fulani menace is very prominent. The activities of the Fulani’s/cattle extend beyond grazing the land. They include other nefarious activities such as: Destruction of cash/food crops, Pollution of water bodies, Setting Bush Fires, Burning of villages/hamlets of farmers, Physical attacks of farmers, Murder of farmers, Incidence of rape

The situation becomes worse during the dry season and the early part of the rainy season. The destruction of farms, forest and water bodies has become annual event associated with the presence and activities of nomadic Fulani herdsmen in the district. This often compels the District Security to request for the assistance of the military/Police Patrols in the form of Task Force in the worse affected areas. Most often, when the Task Force is around the situation seemed to have stabilized. The chaotic situation returns to as it was before the Task Force intervention. The operations of the Task Force put a lot of stress on the Assembly’s meager income. The Assembly spends a lot on fuel, maintenance of vehicles used during the operation, accommodation and ration for security personnel.

Several acts of atrocities have been committed in the cattle/Fulani prone communities over the years. Likewise, several efforts have been made by the District Security Committee and Regional Security Council to address the problem and to find solutions to them but all to no avail.

The Fulani Menace has become a major security threat and setback to the economy of the district especially the source of livelihood of our farmers and the Assembly's revenue which could have been used in other sectors of development. In recent times, the situation has improved significantly due to prudent measures taken by the District Security Council (DISEC).

xiv. Economy of the District/ Local Economic Development –

Introduction

The major economic sectors and opportunities discussed in this chapter are the areas of agriculture which is the main stay of the District economy, manufacturing, quarrying and commerce. The informal small-scale businesses, marketing, finance and tourism were also discussed.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and rural income generation in the District. Over 55 per cent of the working population is engaged in this sector which constitutes the main source of household income in the district. (68.9%) of households in the district are engaged in one agricultural activity or the other. In terms of locality, agricultural households account for a little over half (54.4%) of the total households in urban areas as against a higher percentage of 76.3% in the rural areas emphasizing the agrarian nature of the district economy.

The major food Crops produced in the District are maize, cassava, plantain, yam and vegetables. A large number of these farmers have smallholdings. Most of the farmers engaged in crop farming are also involved in livestock rearing. The main system of farming is bush fallowing and inter-cropping is the main method of farming. The main farming areas are the Ankoma-Oframase Area Council, Tafo-bokuruwa-Nteso Area Council and Abene Area Council. Others are Suminakese Area Council, Dwerebease-Onyemso Area Council and Abene Area Council. There are large tracks of land for commercial farming and Agric Business in these areas. Currently, no major investment has been made in this vast potential area.

Farms in the District are, on the average, small in sizes and farm holdings are scattered. The average farm size per farmer is about 1 hectare. Agricultural production is near subsistence with very few of the farmers engaged in plantation farming. Majority of the farmers are involved in crop farming and the main crops cultivated are starchy staples like cassava, cocoyam, maize, yam and plantain. Others that are cultivated in small scale are groundnut and other vegetables.

Tiger nuts (Atadwe) are grown in Aduamoa. The nut has a variety of uses such as alcoholic beverages, pasteries, medicinal and chewing raw. An unscientific but highly acclaimed notion is that the nut is a good source of natural aphrodisiac used to correct sexual malfunction in males in particular. This makes the nut highly sought after product which must be harnessed by the district. The district indeed has a great potential in this field with abundance of youth labour to be encouraged in the production/cultivation of these as a means of income and livelihood. The District, under the ‘One District One Factory’ and ‘Planting for Food and Jobs’, can mobilizes the youth with mechanized farming to go into these ventures to produce the nuts on large scale for the brewery market and for export to reduce poverty and the unemployment rate.

Table Main Crops Cultivated in the District

MAIN CROPS	AVERAGE YIELD MT/HA	PRODUCTION CENTRES
Maize	2.5	District wide
Yam	13.65	Miaso, Hweehwee, Pepease, Abetifi, Sempoa, Twewaa, Oframase, Onyemso
Plantain	7.43	Miaso, Aduhima, Pepease, Suminakese, Dwerebease
Cassava	11.95	District Wide
Groundnut	1.98	Abene, Sadan, Nkwantanang, Ohemaa etc
Cocoyam	6.73	Akwasiho, Asikam, Oframase, Tafo, Dwerebease
Cocoa	1.9	Oframase, Twewaa, Onyemso, Aduhima, Mota

SOURCE: MOFA, KEDA 2074,

Land Tenure System

Land is a very critical ingredient in production and its ownership and use have a significant effect on District economy. The modes of land acquisition in the district take several forms similar to those existing in many parts in Ghana. These include: Individual ownership or inheritance from family; Rent or hiring from landowners; Mortgage

The land tenure arrangements include:

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

There is no doubt that these systems have several inherent problems such as social injustice where feudalism perpetuates. There is normally some degree of uncertainty of duration on land which does not serve as incentive to adopt improved farming practices like the use of fertilizers, improve seeds and pest controls as well as mechanisation. Because of this uncertainty in duration of tenancy, farmers prefer investing in assets that are easily marketable and in produce which have relatively shorter gestation periods. The tenant farmer is, therefore, an inferior production function. Share-cropping tenants use fewer of the variable inputs as labour and capital than the landowners. Thus, given a land size, a tenant farmer has a lower labour-land ratio than an owner farmer.

The land tenure system therefore has to be reviewed to attract investors to acquire large tracts of land for agric commercialisation. To this end, the District Assembly should thus make it a policy to acquire vested lands to create land banks in areas where economic ventures such as agriculture and industry can thrive so as to lease them out to prospective investors at a minimal fee. Apart from serving as incentive to investors, the policy will to a large extent contribute to job creation and poverty reduction in the district.

Plots and Farm Sizes

A feature identified in the District during the baseline survey was the multiplicity of plots of land per farmer. These plots of land, all small in size, were scattered over the area, often at considerable distance from one another. A greater percentage of the farmers have 2 or more farm plots with farm sizes ranging between 1 – 5 hectares.

Such distribution of farm holdings in different places means farmers do not practice block farming. The small farm size constitutes a remarkable barrier to agriculture and makes efficient production difficult, as it does not encourage the establishment and maintenance of economic layout. Variation in the size of farms occupied by individual families at different stages in their life is also not provided

for. It is, therefore, uneconomical to introduce the processes of agricultural innovations like mechanization, irrigation, etc on farms, which are small in size.

Farm Tools

The farm implements used are cutlasses, hoes, axes/mattocks, and equipment like spraying machines and prunes. Based on the survey, almost all the farmers use both cutlasses and hoes.

The use of modern agricultural technologies is very limited. Traditional practices such as bush fallowing, slash and burn etc. Are still widespread? This and many others have limited the farmer's ability to increase the size of their operations and discourage them from adopting new and modern agricultural technology.

Farm Labour

Another crucial farming input is labour. Considering the simple farm tools in use, there is the need for a high degree of manpower. A factor in labour is the age of the farmer. The average (modal) age of the farmers is 50 years.

Farming in the area is, therefore, undertaken by the old people who do not have the necessary energy to work and manage the farms. They depend heavily on household and hired labour. Hired labour is, however, scarce and expensive. Farmers use a combination of household, hired and co-operative labour. The use of hired labour is evident during the peak labour period, especially during land clearing and weeding.

Labour cost is high for most farmers above their limited resources averaging GH¢15.00 – 20.00 per day. As a result of limited financial resources, the farms are not properly maintained and these, in the long run, affect productivity.

Farm Finance

Capital is an important input for investing in crop farming, as without it little can be done. The principal source of funding to farming activities is from the farmers' own savings. Other sources are private money lenders, relatives and a limited percentage from the banks.

The role of existing financial institutions and other sources of acquiring credit are minimal or non-existent. The limited number of credit facilities is due to the cumbersome procedures and the lack of collateral demanded by the banks and the mistrust generated by the failure of some farmers to pay back loans earlier taken. Few farmers in the district, therefore, benefit from credit facilities as most of the farmers cannot meet the requirements for obtaining loans. There is a strong desire among farmers to have access to credit facilities from sources other than money lenders as the interest rate charged by money lenders are extraordinary high. Indeed the minimal use of farmers associations in the district makes it difficult for farmers to mobilize credit.

Storage Facilities

Modern storage facilities such as silos, warehousing with dry facilities, etc, are not in existence in the district. The main types of storage facilities in use are the traditional barn, a few improved cribs and roof storage.

Maize is the only grain with an elaborate storage system. Facilities for the storage of other farm products are not available resulting in high post harvest losses. Processing as a means of conserving output is at a very low level and the traditional methods used are not efficient. These compel the farmers to sell their farm produce at low prices during the harvest.

Marketing System

Urban-based middlemen within and outside the district undertake marketing of farm produce. Most of the farmers sell their produce at the nearest local market to these middlemen who in turn send them to other marketing centres especially Accra market for sale. The pricing of agricultural produce, which is determined by supply and demand but negotiated by the middlemen, is unfavourable to the farmers. Prices of farm produce are therefore, very low especially when there is a glut and serve as disincentive to the farmers. The poor roads to farming areas have also created for the farmers' limited access to the bigger markets, which can offer better price for their crops.

Livestock Farming

Most of the farmers engaged in crop farming also keep livestock. The types of animals reared are sheep, goats, pigs cattle and poultry. These are reared as supplementary activities to meet part of the protein requirements and to earn additional income. The largest animal production activity is poultry. The animals reared are kept in styles pens and hen coops. The goats, sheep and pigs are fed through the free grazing method that is grazing on the open vegetation, while the others especially poultry are fed in enclosed areas. Animal disease is an area of great concern. These include endoparasites, estoparasites, PPR, Gumboro Newcastle and coccidiosis. Veterinary Services is offered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the District. Other constraints are poor breeding stock, inadequate use of extension services on animal production and the increasingly high costs of animal feed and drugs.

However, cattle's rearing is more of a nuisance than an economic venture in the district. This is because the herds are not confined in kraals but kept on nomadic basis by Fulani Herdsmen. The herds therefore roam about for food and in the process destroy farm crops and farm lands of indigenous farmers. The practice has contributed in no small way in discouraging farming activities in the district and thereby negatively affecting food security. Areas worst affected are the Abene, Dwerebease, Oframase-Ankoma, Tafo and Pease Area Councils.

All efforts by the district to control the nefarious activities of the Fulani herdsmen and their cattle have proved futile. It is however hoped that a lasting solution would be found to it sooner before all

the farm lands become infertile due to excessive acidic content of the soil resulting from the urine of the cattle.

Agric Mechanization

Agriculture mechanization is very low in the District. Farming is generally done on subsistence level as majority of the farmers do not have access to machinery for farming. Available mechanization equipments are few water pumps which are used to irrigate vegetable farms at Abetifi and Pepease while Water Melon farmers at Kotoso also use irrigation pumps extensively.

It is a well-known fact that Kotoso, Hyewohoden and Sempoa have great potential for extensive irrigation farming. However, there has not been any investment in that sector. It is to this end that the Assembly should request to benefit from the “One Village One Dam” initiative by government.

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

The use of improved seedlings/hybrids with respect to maize, cocoa, oil palm, citrus is widespread in the District. However, due to issues relating to cost and availability of improved materials, some farmers are forced to use uncertified seed and sometimes local varieties of crops for planting. Agrochemical dealers provide sources for the purchase of seeds. The limited use of agro-chemical and improved seeds is therefore one of the major causes of low agricultural output in the district.

The use of Tractors for land preparation is virtually absent in the district even though there are vast low-lying grasslands that can be used for agric mechanisation. Investors are therefore needed to create a pool of farm implements for hiring as patronage is expected to be high.

Value Added Activities or Potentials

Value addition is not being pursued due to lack of agro-processing industries in the District. However the processing of oil palm and kernel oil is being done on small scale largely for consumption. Cassava is also being processed into gari in some communities. A recent and perhaps the most viable addition to the above is the Almond seed. The seed has been noted to possess variety of economic potential as it can be processed into various forms including oil, pomade, medicine, animal feed and manure. The District Assembly intends to collaborate with the private sector under its District Economic Development policy to promote the full potential of the plant.

Aquaculture

There are no known viable fish ponds in the District. The main difficulty lies with the cost of construction of ponds. Fishing is however done extensively in the Afram River at Kotoso, Tokrom, Asempaneye, Hyewohoden and Sempoa.

Fishing is mainly carried out in small wooden- planked canoes which measure about 6m in length. They are mostly operated manually. Fishermen use an assortment of fishing gears including gill net, traps, cast nets, spears and hooks.

Fish Catch

The following fish types are very important in the fishery due to their occurrence in large commercial quantity in the River Afram system in the district. They are also highly preferred.

- Tilapia (Apataa)
- Mudfish
- Synodontis (Gear Box)
- Bagrus (Yarefo)

About 800 tonnes of fish are produced in the District annually. However, the rampant use of illegal fishing method which selectively exploit juvenile and small fish, or pollute the environment, created the situation whereby an increasingly large proportion of fish catches comprise small sized fish. Ironically, such small sized fish are of less value and yield little income to both the fishermen and the fish dealers.

Fish Processing and Marketing

Fish obtained from the lake is sold, either fresh or processed. The marketing of fish in its various forms, fresh smoked, fried and dried is undertaken by over 300 women in the district especially at Kotoso, Tafo and Sempoa.

Fish smoking is carried out in both fishing and non-fishing communities using small traditional ovens, whose capacity are just adequate for the average daily canoe catches of between 10 and 15kg. Large sized Tulip, chrysichtthys, Synodontis and a few others are usually smoked. The smoke fish are transported to nearby markets at Mpraeso, Nkawkaw while others are sent in large quantities to Accra by middlemen.

The fishing industry in the Kwahu East District is characterised by the following constraints:

(a) Indiscriminate Use of Illegal and destructive Fishing Methods

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

(b) Poor Storage of Processed Fish

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

(c) Lack of Basic Amenities/infrastructure

Many of the fishing communities in the district lack roads, wharfs, clinics, potable water, markets and schools. The fisher folk are, therefore, vulnerable to disease, illiteracy, and economic deprivation.

(d) Inability of Fishermen to obtain Formal Credit

The fishing industry in the district, although, artisan, requires high capital input. A basic complement of fishing equipment and accessories, comprising a small wooden canoe, a few bundles of net, etc., would cost about GH¢20,000.00. Many fishermen are unable to provide for themselves this huge capital outlay, and are therefore, compelled to obtain credit (in the form of material inputs) from middlemen. The fishermen are thus obligated to dispose of their daily catch through these middlemen in order to defray their indebtedness. Because the fishermen do not receive cash for the transaction, they fail to provide for such basic need as education, health and housing. This lack of financial control over their own enterprise has resulted in their deprived condition.

1.20.19 Agricultural Extension Services

The main aim of the MOFA Extension Service in the district is to address the felt needs of the farmers and also to assist them to increase agricultural production through the transfer of improved production and post production technologies that would support better living standards. This is normally done through seminars and demonstrations. About 65% of farmers have access to extension services.

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

Marketing

Commerce in the District is centered mainly on trading. This involves wholesalers and retailers in primary commodities. The commercial activities are undertaken at the markets and serve as income generating avenues of the District Assembly. These markets are trading outlets for agricultural produce and inputs.

The district has 8 periodic markets that are evenly distributed in the district. Greater volume of trade takes place at Kotoso, Miaso, Hweehwee, Sempoa, Onyimso, Suminakese, Oframase and Ankoma markets. Abetifi, Nkwatia and Kwahu Tafo are however daily markets.

The biggest of these weekly markets in terms of patronage is the Kotoso market. It however does not have a permanent location as it moves with the seasonal movement of the lake. As a result it has about 98% temporary structures. This market is used as a weekly market. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. The estimated number of traders on market days is 2500. The market is therefore, congested to the extent that traders have encroached on the only vehicular access to the market. Facilities available in the market are mostly temporal sheds which have been constructed by the traders themselves.

Even though the Assembly has provided permanent market sheds in the commercial area of the town, it has been woefully underutilised as traders prefer trading right at the bank of the lake. There is one refuse container for collection of waste while staff of Zoomlion has been posted to maintain proper sanitation on the market.

The area of influence of the market includes Nkawkaw, Accra, Mpraeso, Koforidua, Kumasi and all the communities in the district. The main items of trade are fresh and smoked fish as well as other agricultural and industrial produce.

In order to take full advantage of the ever increasing population of Abetifi, the District Capital, the Assembly intends to develop the needed infrastructure in collaboration with the private sector to make Abetifi the commercial hub of the district. To this end, the existing market infrastructure is to be up graded to modern standards alongside the newly refurbished Lorry Park. A comprehensive plan shall be developed by the Assembly to spell out the modalities in this respect.

Industry

The major industrial activities in the district include micro and small scale manufacturing ranging from agro-processing, furniture works, alcoholic beverages, construction, soap making, dressmaking, printing and design and crafts.

There is no National Board for Small Scale Industries and Business Advisory Centre in the district yet. This service gap must be seriously addressed to enable the Small Scale Enterprises (SMEs) benefit from tailor-made entrepreneurial, managerial and technical programmes to grow their businesses.

Again, proposal has been made for the promotion of Local Economic Development in the district to create the enabling environment for SMEs to thrive. The Assembly will also take the lead to acquire land to establish a Light Industrial Area along the lines of GTZ support programmes.

Tourism Development

Tourism is least developed in the district even though the potential exists. Notwithstanding the fact that tourism has become one of the main sources of income and employment generation in the country, the Kwahu East District is yet to reap its full benefits.

The district forms part of the Kwahu Plateau with a relatively higher altitude and thus the capacity of influencing the local temperature hence the plateau has relatively cool temperature. The relief features which have scenic beauty and peculiar temperatures are potential for tourism development including ecotourism featuring the birds and other animals of the area.

The development of tourism and provision of hotel accommodation are inseparable. Tourists need comfortable accommodation and restaurants to provide both local and continental dishes. Presently, there are a few first class hotels and restaurants located in the District. These include Modak Royal Hotel (Pepease), Bob Linus Hotel (Abetifi) and Loop Hills Hotel (Nkwatia). Others which are mostly budget hotels include Top Hotel (Abetifi), Omari Serwaa Hotel (Aduamoa) and House of David Hotel (Nkwatia)

Table 1.24 Hotels and their Locations

HOTELS	CATEGORY	LOCATION
Modak Royal Hotel	Three Star	Pepease
Bob Linus hotel	Two Star	Abetifi
Top hotel	Two Star	Abetifi
Loop Hill	Two Star	Nkwatia
Omari Serwaa	Two Star	Aduamoa
House of David	Two Star	Nkwatia

In spite of the existence of these hotels and restaurants, more investment is needed in this area to adequately cater for the accommodation needs of tourists. During Easter and other festive occasions, tourists face serious accommodation problems as all existing hotels are booked in advance.

In order to reap the full benefit of the potential tourist sites, the Assembly shall create the enabling environment by developing tourism infrastructure like efficient transportation facilities, water and electricity supply, telecommunication and also ensure public safety at tourist sites. The Assembly will however require active involvement of the private sector and the technical support of the Ghana Tourist Board in this direction. Table 1.25 shows the identified potential tourist features in the District.

Table 1.25 Potential Tourist Features and their Location

TOURIST FEATURES	LOCATION
Bruku Shrine	Kwahu Tafo
Oku Falls	Bokuruwa
The Gaping Rock	Kotoso
The Afram River Resort (Inland harbor	Kotoso
The Highest Habitable point in Ghana	Abetifi
Oworobong Water Falls	Oworobong
Ramseyer Route	Abetifi
Nana Ampong Adjei Cave	Abene
The seat of Paramountcy	Abene

Mining and Quarrying

The district is believed to be endowed with rich mineral deposits including bauxite and manganese at Akwasiho, gold at Asikam, Aduhima, Hweehwee and Mota, as well as vast clay deposit at Asikam and Aduhima. However, these minerals have remained unexploited. It is important for the Assembly to liaise with the minerals Commission or Geological Survey to establish scientific data on the mineral resources of the district to engender investment.

In relation to the above, there is vast land of granite deposit at Bokuruwa, Abene, Hweehwee, Abetifi and Ankoma. However, this deposit has remained unexploited. Even though there is an ongoing small scale quarrying activities at Abetifi and Nkwatia, they are not well co-ordinated and monitored. The Assembly therefore needs to take pragmatic steps to control the activities of the quarries in order to generate revenue from that sector and at the same time safeguard the environment.

Employment

In the district, seven out of ten persons (71.4%) are economically active of which 73.5 percent are males and 69.6 percent are females as against economically inactive population of (26.5% males and 30.4% females) as shown in Figure 4.1. Generally, 28.6 percent of the population is economically not active and 3.6 percent being unemployed. Similarly, 96.0 percent of males and 94.6 percent of females were reported to have worked, and 3.4 percent of males and 4.7 percent of females had a job but did not work, with 3.2 percent of males and 4.0 percent of females, unemployed (GSS, 2010).

Employment Status

Regarding the employment status of the population in the Kwahu East District by sex, Figure 1.10 indicates that almost a third (74.4%) of the population is self employed with or without employees for both sexes while one out of ten persons worked as an employee in the formal or informal sector. The private sector is thus the main source of employment for almost eight out of every 10 economically active persons in the district.

Among the male population, 70.4 percent is self employed while 18.9 percent are employees. In addition, 78.0 percent of the female population is self employed as against eight percent who are employees (Figure 1.10).

It also indicates that nine out of ten persons (87.6%) in the district are either self-employed or employees while the remaining 12.4 percent are casual workers, contributing family workers, apprentices and house helps. Generally, 75.4 percent of the workforce in the district is into one form of employment or the other which earns them income.

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 especially furniture which tends to be bulky and thus difficult to handle.

Another major setback is that, most of these unemployed youth also lack initial capital to start their own business and unfortunately the industrial and constructional sector too are not vibrant enough to absorb them. It is therefore imperative that the Assembly supports the SMEs in the district to secure flexible loans such as from the MASLOC and BUSAC to expand their operations for employment generation.

Employment Sector

The private informal sector provides employment for nine out of every ten (91.1%) of the economically active people in the district, with the public sector constituting 6.4 percent and private formal (2.4%). NGOs (local and international) account for only 0.1 per cent (Figure 1.11).

With respect to sex distribution, a greater proportion of females are employed in the private informal sector accounting for 93.9 percent compared to 88.1 percent of males in the same sector. More males (8.2%) than females (4.6%) are employed in the public (government) sector.

xv. Food Security

The Kwahu East District has a population of 89,606 (pop. projection 2017) and an estimated cultivated area of 8346 acres of land, the average crop land per person is estimated to be 9.2 acres. This is below average. With the assumption that the entire 75% active labour force is involved in

agriculture, their production levels cannot meet the food need of the district population taking into consideration the subsistence nature of farming. This is also aggravated by the continuous destruction of farms and farm produce by the cattle of Nomadic Fulani Herdsmen which problem no solution has been found. The situation, if not sustainably resolved could in no small measure threaten the agricultural productivity of the district and for that matter food security.

xvi. Social Services

Education

Formal education in the Kwahu East District is provided by both public and private sectors. However, the public sector dominates. There are all levels of education from pre-school through primary, J.S.S., vocational/technical to University except Polytechnic. The table below shows the number in the various levels.

Table 1.32: Level of Education

NO.	LEVEL	2014	2015	2016	2017
PUBLIC SCHOOLS	KG	60	62	62	65
	Primary	66	68	68	68
	J.H.S.	34	34	35	44
	SHS	5	5	5	5
	Technical/Voc	3	3	3	3
	Tertiary	1	1	1	1
	Total	169	173	174	186
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	KG	17	17	18	20
	Primary	17	17	18	20
	J.H.S.	8	8	10	11

	SHS	1	1	1	1
	Technical/Voc	0	0	0	0
	Tertiary	1	1	1	1
	Total	44	44	48	53

SOURCE: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Management of Schools

Direct responsibilities for schools management rest with the head teacher/master of the respective schools who, in turn, are supervised by the District Education Directorate headed by the District Director. The School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) assist in the management of the schools. The district has 6 circuits with 6 supervisors who visit schools within their localities periodically to report on them. One major problem being faced by the circuit supervisors is mobility. Textbooks and other teaching aids are provided by government under the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE).

Generally, educational infrastructure in the district needs improvement. However, the situation is comparatively better in the second cycle and Tertiary institutions. The problem is even worse in the basic schools in the rural areas where some classrooms are built of mud or held under open sheds. A lot of classrooms even in the towns need rehabilitation. The District Assembly and Development Partners constitute the major source of provision of classroom blocks and ancillary facilities through funds released from the DACF and support from Government of Ghana and Development Partners.

Gender Parity

Gender parity (ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rate) is not favourable in the district as records show that a disparity between girls and boys. However, parity has been improving since 2010 from as low as 0.8 to 0.91 in 2013. This indicates female:male ratio of almost one as shown in Table

1.33

Table 1.33: Gender Parity

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Primary	0.8	0,89	0.91	0.91
JHS	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.87
SHS	n/a	0.64	0.61	0.70

Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Enrolment

The table below summarizes the student/pupil enrolment by level and sex. Generally, the enrolment levels for females are lower than their male counterparts. The enrolment levels especially for females (50%) compares favourably with that of males (50%) at the lower levels but keeps decreasing as the level increases and decreases sharply at the higher levels of education.

The enrolment at the pre-school is not encouraging as compared to the enrolment at the primary level. This could be explained by the fact that most of the children enter the primary school without going through the pre-school

Table 1.34: School enrolment by levels and sex (2014 – 2017)

Level	2014/2015					2015/2016					2016/2017					2017/2018				
	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total	Male		Female		Total
No./%	No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	
KG	260	50	260	50	520	295	48	30	51	604	26	50	25	49	521	24	49.	25	50	501
	0		4		4	6	.9	93	.1	9	22	.3	92	.7	4	92	7	21	.3	3
Primary	615	53	532	46	114	686	53	59	46	128	60	53	52	46	112	61	53.	53	46	114
	1	.6	9	.4	80	0	.4	38	.6	48	01	.3	66	.7	67	07	2	72	.8	79
JHS	225	56	174	43	399	222	55	17	44	400	22	57	16	43	388	21	55.	17	44	392
	4	.4	2	.6	6	6	.6	80	.4	6	16	.0	69	.0	5	80	6	44	.4	4
SHS	399	67	193	32	592	374	65	19	34	572	39	62	24	37	639	33	62.	19	37	529
	2	.4	2	.6	4	5	.4	84	.6	9	84	.3	09	.7	3	24	8	68	.2	2
Tec/Voc	766	68	347	31	111	900	70	38	29	128	80	62	49	37	130	58	80.	14	19	726
		.8		.2	3		.3	1	.7	1	8	.2	2	.8	0	3	3	3	.7	
Total	157		119		277	166		131		2991	156		124		2805		146	117		2643
	63		54		17	87		76		3	31		28		9		86	48		4

Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Staffing in Schools

Staffing in schools in the District is skewed in favour of the peri-urban areas as most Teachers find it difficult to stay in the rural communities which lack basic amenities as electricity, water and good road network. Those who accept postings to such areas normally absent themselves from school on Mondays as they tend to spend the weekends away from their stations. An improvement in the conditions of the rural areas coupled with incentive packages for Teachers who accept postings to such deprived areas will therefore go a long way in attracting more Teachers to teach there.

In terms of availability of Teachers in the District, the situation can be said to be relatively favourable compared to other jurisdictions even though a lot more has to be done to attract more qualified Teachers. The pupil/Teacher Ratio in public KG and Primary Schools is 27:1 and 29:1 respectively while that of the JHS and SHS is 15:1 and 19:1. Below is a table showing the various levels of education and the teacher population by gender.

Table 1.35: Teacher Population in public schools

Level	Total school enrolment	Trained		Untrained		Total	P:T Ratio
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
KG	2013	13	83	4	84	184	27:1
Primary	11479	154	137	71	28	390	29:1
JHS	3924	157	56	37	9	259	15:1
SHS	5292	204	50	27	3	284	19:1

Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Teacher Vacancies

Vacancies continue to exist in most of the schools in the district, particularly, rural schools. Records also show a large population of untrained Teachers which does not auger well for effective academic work as such Teachers most often lack the requisite pedagogical skills. The situation is however being addressed by the organization of Top-Up courses by some Colleges of Education for untrained Teachers at the basic schools while the Universities of Education and Cape Coast are also noted for providing a similar facility to untrained graduate Teachers to make them professionals. Records show an actual existing vacancy at the Primary school level as 246 and 22 at the JHS level (Table 1.3

Table 1.36: Teacher Vacancies at basic education level

Level	Number of Teachers required in the district A	No. of Trained Teachers at post B	No. of Untrained Teachers at post C	Vacancies including Untrained Teachers D=A-(B+C)	Actual Vacancies E=D-C
Primary	746	315	185	431	246
JHS	281	213	46	68	22
Total	1027	528	231	499	268

Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Sports Development

Comparatively, sports development in the district is on the low side though it forms part of the programmes in both first and second cycle schools. The district has no sports stadium even though a number of the JHS and SHS have their own football parks. The Assembly should therefore plan towards acquiring a land for that purpose. Annually, both first and second cycle schools organize sports competition in athletics and football as part of the co-curricular activities, but not much seriousness is attached to sports development due partially to lack of the necessary sports equipment and motivation. The Assembly should support the Education Office to develop the sports sub-sector in order to unearth talents and also engage the youth profitably.

Government Interventions in Education

A number of Government Intervention initiatives that are being implemented in the District have in no small measure contributed to school enrolment, retention and to some extent academic performance. It is therefore hoped that those being implemented on pilot bases as of now will be rolled out to benefit all schools to receive the needed impact. This section looks at the number of interventions in the District.

a. Capitation Grant

The introduction of the Capitation Grant and the subsequent increase in grant per pupil from GH¢3.00 to GH¢4.50 has contributed immensely to smooth school management and has served as motivation to parents and guardians to send their wards to school as they longer pay school fees. School enrolment has seen marginal increases which are partly attributed to the introduction of the capitation grant in schools. The grant has to some extent reduce the burden on parents in educating their wards because parents who could not afford to educate their wards cannot do so hence more

children in schools. It is however hoped that the teething challenges associated with undue delay in the release of the grants would be addressed.

b. Ghana School Feeding Programme

The school feeding programme covered sixteen schools as at 2016/2017 academic year. The beneficiary population also doubled from 4800 in 2014 to 7600 in 2017. The programme has contributed immensely to school enrolment and retention in the rural areas. It is hoped that it will be extended to cover the rest of the schools. So far no adverse reports have been received by the Assembly in respect of the performance of Caterers engaged on the Programme except for the erratic nature of transfer of funds which sometimes compel Caterers to suspend their services.

Educational Infrastructure/Facilities Situation

The existence of good educational infrastructure enhances teaching and learning. The school infrastructure in the District is in comparatively good condition while it continues to receive the attention of the Assembly and Government especially in recent times. However, a lot more work need to be done to ensure that all schools are provided with congenial atmosphere for teaching and learning. Table 1.37 provides detail infrastructure need in the education subsector within the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP.

Regarding school sanitation, as many as 59 schools are without toilet facilities or urinals. A condition which negatively affects the interest of not only female Teachers, but adolescent girls in the school as they are always conscious of invasion of their privacy. The Assembly should therefore provide the affected schools with the needed sanitation facilities in order to promote girl-child education in the District

Table 1.38: School infrastructure requirement

Level	2-Unit Classroom Block	3-Unit Classroom Block	6-Unit Classroom Block	Toilet/Unirinal
NEW				
KG	19	-	-	4
Primary	-	2	2	8

JHS	-	8	-	8
SHS	-	2	3	2
Total	19	12	5	22
REHABILITATION/CLADDING				
Level	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
Number	5	7	5	0

Source: KEDA-DDE, 2017

Health

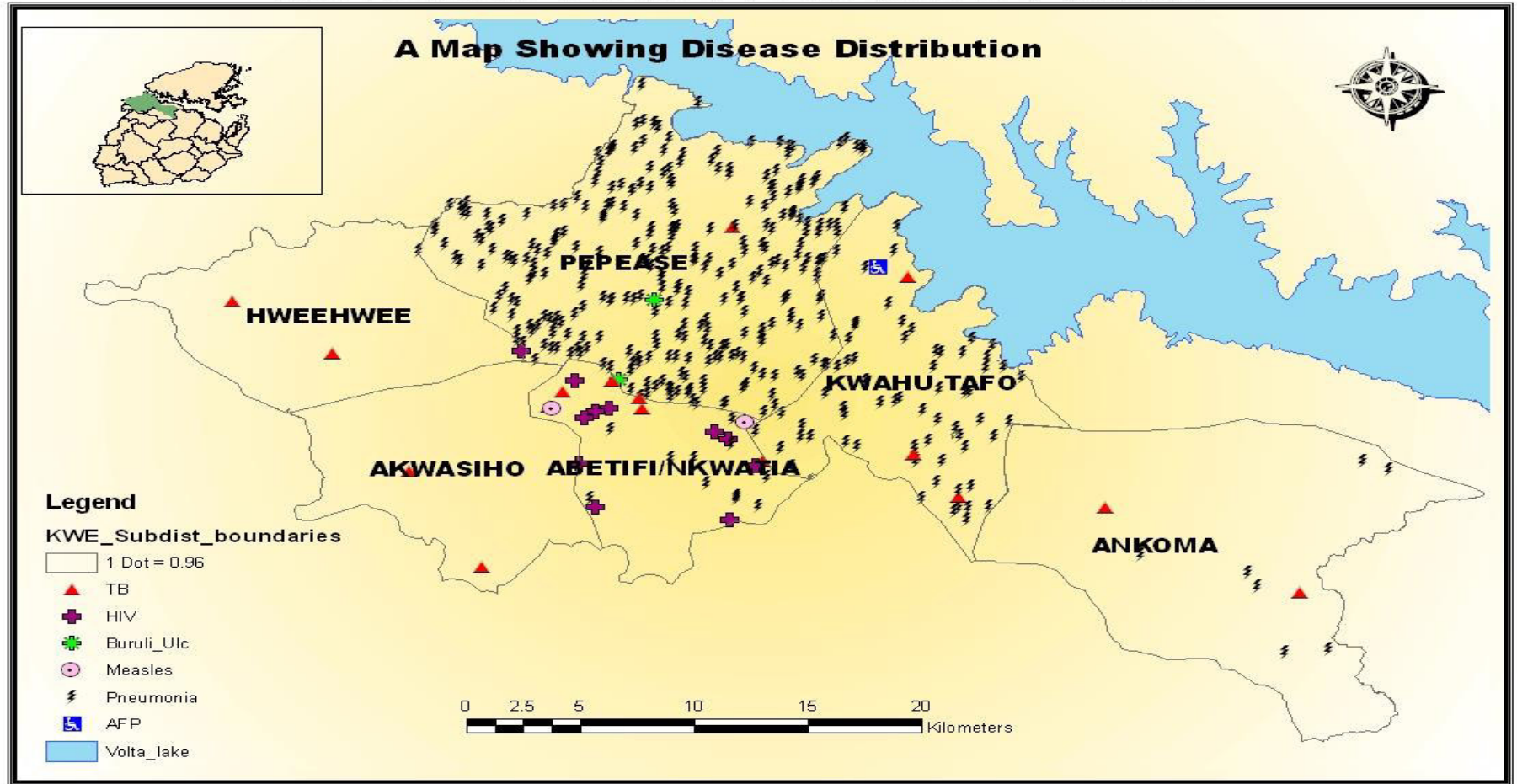
According to the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It is essential to consider the health status of the people as well as accessibility to health and socio-economic services since health is directly related to productivity and its associated consequences can either be beneficial or otherwise to the development of a district and a country at large.

Incidence of Diseases

The low socio-economic status of the people in the district has exposed them to many hazards like accidents, burns, fracture and the prevalence of diseases like malaria, anaemia, pneumonia and skin diseases. Hypertension, diabetes and heart diseases are also common. Series of active case search carried out by the Disease Control Unit of the DHMT indicates that TB and pneumonia are widespread throughout the district while there are isolated cases of HIV, Buruli Ulcer, Yaws and Guinea Worm. The map below gives the distribution of certain diseases in the district.

Fig 1.19 Disease Distribution Map of Kwahu East

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT MAP



Source: KEDA-DHMT, 2017

Top ten reported diseases

Malaria tops the list of top 10 causes of OPD attendance indicating the effect of the abundant stagnant water bodies coupled with weedy surroundings which contribute to the breeding of mosquitoes in the District. It is the utmost priority of the District Assembly and other organizations to develop and implement programmes to combat malaria and other equally prevalent diseases to reduce OPD attendance. It is hoped that Donor Organizations will support the initiative by the Assembly to fight malaria. With the introduction of the mosquito spraying exercise and the distribution and use of Treated Bednets, the Assembly envisages a drastic reduction in the incidence of malaria in beneficiary communities. The table below shows the trend of diseases prevalent in the District.

From the table it can be deduced that the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections are high. This could be attributed to the environmental conditions precipitated by the high altitude of the District. It is equally important to attribute it to the dust created by the numerous untarred roads in the District. It is therefore important for people to be educated on preventive measures to adopt in order to reduce the incidence of the disease. The wearing of the appropriate clothing to keep oneself from the cold is for instance a sure way of preventing catching cold while regular watering of untarred roads as well as those under construction must be adopted.

Table Top Ten OPD Attendance

No	Disease	2014	Disease	2015	Disease	2016	Disease	2017
1	Malaria	53,570	Malaria	34,126	Malaria	22891	Malaria	27722
2	Hypertension	7,803	Hypertension	5,158	ARTI	16171	ARTI	17067
3	ARTI	5,362	ARTI	4,174	AUTI	7010	AUTI	8666
4	Skin Diseases	4,249	Skin Diseases	3,458	Rheumatism	6866	Rheumatism	8013
5	Home Accident	3,257	Home Accident	3,058	Skin Diseases	5504	Skin Diseases	6685
6	Diarrhoea	3,218	Diarrhoea	2,899	Diarrhoea	4553	Diarrhoea	6484
7	Dental Carries	2,800	Dental Carries	2,063	Anaemia	2897	Intestinal Worms	3391
8	Rheumatism	1,958	Rheumatism	1,999	Intestinal Worms	2816	Anaemia	3323
9	Intestinal Worms	1,849	Intestinal Worms	1,434	PUO	2090	PUO	2245
10	Anaemia	1,288	Anaemia	1,130	Pregnancy- related complications	1912	Pregnancy- related complications	2111

Source: KEDA-DHMT, 2017

Health Facilities

The District does not have a Hospital. However due to the proximity of the Atibie Government Hospital and the Nkawkaw Holy Family Hospital, people from Kwahu East District sometimes access medical services at these centres. The construction of a 250 bed District Hospital is currently ongoing at Abetifi.

The District however has 16 public health centres, clinics, Reproductive and Child Health Centres (RCH) as well as Community Clinics/CHPS and 5 private health facilities comprising of Maternity Homes and CHPS. These facilities provide outpatient services to people within and outside the district.

Health care delivery is dominated by the public sector even though it is complemented by private facilities and to a larger extent, the Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs). However, majority of the traditional medicine practitioners remain unregistered and operate especially within the rural communities in the district. The contribution of NGOs such as JOICFP, PPAG and Rhode Foundation, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Community-Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) is equally worth acknowledging in the health care delivery system. The type of health service infrastructure in the district is provided in Table 1.42.

Table 1.42: Status and Condition of health facilities

No	Type Of Facility	Community	No. Of Staff	Staff/ Patient Ratio	Status Of Infrastructure			Ownership (Public/Private)
					Good	Average	Poor	
1	DHMT	Pepease	15	N/A			✓	Public
2	Health Centre	Pepease	19		✓			Public
3	Health Centre	Abetifi	5			✓		CHAG
4	Health Centre	Nkwatia	13		✓			Public
5	Health Centre	Akwasiho	6			✓		Public
6	Health Centre	Kotoso	7		✓			Quasi-Gov
7	CHPS	Hweehwe	7		✓			CHAG
8	CLINIC	K- Tafo	12		✓			CHAG
9	URBAN CHPS	K-Tafo	4				✓	Public
10	CHPS	Ankoma	6		✓			Public
11	CHPS	Kotoso	2				✓	Public
12	CHPS	Nkwantanang	2				✓	CHAG

13	CHPS	Onyemso	3			✓		Public
14	CHPS	Dwerebease	3		✓			Public
15	CHPS	Owrobon	3			✓		NGO
16	CHPS	Abene	4			✓		Public
17	CHPS	Aduamo	6		✓			Public
18	CHPS	Semboa	2		✓			Public
19	CHPS	Hyewohoden	2		✓			Public
20	CHPS	Aguadze Krom	2		✓			Public
21	CHPS	Aduhima	3		✓			Public

Source: KEDA-DHMT, 2017

Health Infrastructure Requirement

To improve on access to quality and affordable health care, the Assembly requires one hospital and seven additional CHPS Compounds to supplement the work of the existing facilities. The Oframase-Miaso Area council is one of the underserved areas in the district in terms of health services and therefore needs urgent attention. Table 1.43 gives details of facility requirement and their locations.

Table 1.43: Health infrastructure requirement

No	Location	Hospital	Clinic/HC	CHPS
1	ABETIFI	✓		
2	MIASO			✓
3	OFRAMASE			✓
4	NTESO			✓
5	ASESEESO			✓
6	AWESASU			✓
7	OBOYAN			✓
8	BOKURUWA			✓
9	HWEHWEH		✓	

Health Personnel by Category (NOMINAL ROLL)

The District has health staff strength of 130 with 136 shorfall which calls for the need to improve the staffing situation in the district. This comprise medical assistants, mid wives, CHNs, nurses, health assistants, laboratory technicians among others. These health personnel are working in the various health facilities in the District. The type of health personnel with their respecting staff strength and places of posting is illustrated in Table 1.44.

Table 1.44: Current Staffing Situation (District Wide)

Category of staff	Standard	No. At Post	Short Fall	Excess
Doctor (DDHS)	1	0	-	-
Public Health Nurse	8	2	6	-
Technical Officer (Lab)	6	1	5	
Technical Officer (Bio)	5	1	4	
Technical Officer (Epid/Leprosy).	3	2	1	
Nutrition Officer	2	1	1	
Accountant	1	1	-	
Accounts Officer	6	0	-	
Executive Officer	2	1	1	
Clerical Officer	8	0	8	
Medical Assistant	6	4	2	
Community Health Nurse	64	57	7	
Field Technicians	7	5	2	
Nurse/Midwife	42	34	8	
Dispensing technician/Assist	21	0	21	
Laboratory technician/Assist	10	0	10	
Laborers/Orderlies	23	8	15	

Watchmen	23	1	22	
Driver	2	1	1	
Typist	5	0	5	
Store keeper	7	0	7	
Nutrition Assistants	2	0	2	
Ward Assistants/Health Aids	18	9	9	
TOTAL	266	130	136	

HIV and AIDS

Statistics from OPD records indicate an upsurge in Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs) and HIV and AIDS has been quite considerable in the district. According to the District Health Directorate, actual prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the district cannot be established because there is no sentinel site for HIV in the district. Voluntary counselling and testing should be encouraged whilst the necessary support is given to the people living with HIV and AIDS. However, the trends of reported HIV and AIDS cases from 2014 - 2017 have been presented in Table below.

Table 1.45: HIV AND AIDS Situation (2014– 2016)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2014</i>			<i>2015</i>			<i>2016</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>EMTCT</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>HTC</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>TB/HIV</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>51</i>

Source: KEDA-DHMT, 2017

Risk Factors for HIV and AIDS in the District

A number of factors may be considered as potential triggers for the infection and spread of HIV and AIDS in the District particularly, Abetifi, the District Capital.

The establishment of the Presby University College as important as it may, poses a major risk factor in the spread of HIV and AIDS. This is because the Institution is patronised by people from all walks of life who may pose danger not only to their school mates but to the locals as well. The Assembly

must therefore collaborate with the University Authorities to strengthen awareness creation on the pandemic in both the Campus and at the community level.

The numerous constructional works in the District is also another major risk factor. The labour force of Contractors who are brought from outside the District may pose a great danger to the youth in beneficiary communities as they tend to engage in high risk behaviours when they take their wages. To this end, the Assembly must make the implementation of HIV and AIDS education as a pre-contract activity, mandatory in its Tender and Contract Documents and must ensure compliance by prospective contractors. Many of the workers on projects in the various communities Constructional works has brought key determinants in the district include mining, transport, unemployment and underemployment and social functions.

Other determinants of the deadly disease include social functions such as funerals, Easter festivities and other social gathering which are on weekly and annual basis. Many people who patronize these functions meet sexual partners and engage in casual sex promoting the spread of the disease. There is therefore the need for annual and periodic awareness creation, counselling and testing of revelers at especially Easter Celebrations (Tab. 1.46).

Table 1.46: Key Vulnerable and High Risk Groups in the District

Vulnerable Groups	High Risk Groups
Apprentices	University Students
Students	Constructional Workers
Street Children	Revellers
Domestic aids	Public Service Workers
Local residents	Revelers at Kwahu Easter

Source: District HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan, 2010.

Impact of HIV/AIDS

Even though there is no empirical data on the impact of HIV and AIDS exclusive to Kwahu East, data available to the district, indicate that greater percentage of the HIV/AIDS infections fall within the age group of 15-49 which forms the potential labour force of the district. This has very serious implications because the economically active groups who are supposed to provide for the whole population, are the most infected, vulnerable and high risk group. If care is not taken the situation has the potential of having serious implications on the district economy. As most labour force will be lost leading to high labour cost, low productivity, low income level, high dependency ratio and increase in poverty.

This situation if not controlled can also affect health delivery by putting pressure on the existing health facilities, diversion of limited resources to support the control and prevention of the disease and reduction in life expectancy.

With families, this could lead to stigmatization, pressure on incomes, increase in the number of orphans and street children and its related high dependency ratio and high poverty level.

Response Analysis

The District Assembly in collaboration with other stakeholder such as District Health Management Team (DHMT), NGOs, CBOs and FBOs in and outside the district is undertaking series of programmes to reduce the incidence of the disease. The District HIV/AIDS Committee is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and monitoring HIV/AIDS activities in the district.

Funding for HIV and AIDS related programmes has been predominantly by the Ghana Aids Commission and the District Assembly. The Assembly's contribution is funded from the mandatory 0.5% of its share of the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF).

The District is yet to establish data on People Leaving with HIV and AIDS and those affected by the pandemic such as OVCs. It is therefore important to commission a survey to identify such vulnerable groups to enable the Assembly provide the needed support to them.

Institutions involved in HIV and AIDS Programmes in the District

The fight against HIV and AIDS in the Kwahu East District has been structured in line with the National Strategic Framework. The District has a 15 member multi-disciplinary District AIDS Committee (DAC) and a 5 member District Response Management Team (DRMT) team in place.

At the district level, the District Assembly is the main body responsible for monitoring NGOs/CBOs providing HIV and AIDS activities in the District. Other institutions that support in the promotion of HIV and AIDS related issues include the Department of Social Welfare/ Department of Community Development, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and National Commission on Civic Education. Additionally, there are four NGOs and one Community Based Organization currently working in the area of HIV/AIDS in the District as indicated in Tab. 1.47.

Table 1.47: HIV/AIDS related Institutions

ORGANISATIONS	AREA OF OPERATION	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Kwahu East District Assembly	Monitoring of NGOs/CBOs providing HIV and AIDS activities in the District	Ghana AIDS Commission/DA
Department of Social	Guidance and Counseling	Ministry/Department of social

Welfare/Department of Community Development	service to victims of HIV and AIDS	welfare/DA
Ghana Education Service (SHEP)	Awareness creation through workshop for Pupils, Teachers, communities (PTA/SMC etc)	Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of Education/DA
Ghana Health Service	Planning, Implementation , M&E of HIV And AIDS Programmes and activities In the District	Government of Ghana/ Ministry of Health/DA
National Council On Civic Education	Civic Education On Hiv And Aids To The Youth	Government of Ghana/DA

National Health Insurance Scheme

The district does not have an autonomous Scheme. It continues to operate as an agency under the Okwahuman South Health Insurance Scheme located in the Kwahu South District. This has made it difficult to segregate the data for the two districts. However, indications are that patronage for the Scheme is high as new people continue to register. It is the hope of the Assembly that everything possible will be done to make Kwahu East autonomous from Kwahu South Insurance Scheme in the near future to facilitate effective monitoring.

Key issues and challenges in the Health Sector

High prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes

Low TB detection rate

Low family planning acceptor rate

Low coverage of service interventions in difficult and underserved areas

Low supervised delivery coverage

Low IPT coverage

Inadequate human resource of all categories

Limited CHPS compounds

Poor response to surveillance activities and late reporting of epidemic prone diseases

Limited staff accommodation

Inadequate equipment

Lack of permanent office accommodation for District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme and their development implications (including accessibility analysis) with respect to:

xvii. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) –

Access to information and communication technology is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them even at the global level. The world is now linked together with advanced communication technology and access to information is through the computer, mobile phone and internet facilities which are fast becoming essential for living a

meaningful life. Globally, education or various systems of learning is now based on information and technology. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have become important tools in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. This role of ICT in an emerging economy such as Ghana's, has been widely recognized at various levels. The recognition is reflected in actions such as the development and deployment of a national ICT infrastructure, institutional and regulatory framework for managing the sector, promoting the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy, implementing e-governance in all government institutions and the construction of a National Data Centre as well as Regional Innovation Centres.

Ownership of Mobile Phones and Use of Internet

Cellular phone has formally become the most widely-used telecommunication tool in the district and has been spreading faster than any telecommunication technology. About 72.7% of households own mobile phones in the District. It was revealed that, 44.6% of males 12 years and older owned mobile phones as against 55.4% females. The Internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the Internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions, social networking and shopping. In terms of usage of internet facility, about seven out of ten (67.3%) males have access to internet facility in the district while only a third (32.7%) of the female population 12 years and older use internet facility.

ICT Infrastructure and Investment

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The use of ICT in schools would have positive effects such as, acquisition of knowledge on any subject from the Internet, promotion of Electronic Learning (that is Distance Learning) leading to acquisition of Academic Certificates and Degrees at one's own convenience. The deployment of ICT in the District is however limited by the lack of infrastructure and investment in the facility. The District Assembly has no access to the internet compelling Officers to use modems at a high cost.

Similarly, only one basic school in the District has benefitted from the provision of laptops under the Government Policy of one laptop per child which is on pilot basis. The rest have been resorting to the benevolence of their Teachers who own Laptops to learn ICT. The Ministry of Communication started the construction of a Community Information Center at Abetifi, the District Capital with the view to providing state of the art ICT facility for the District. However, the project which started in 2008 is yet to be completed. The Government's initiative on E-governance infrastructure is also yet to see the light of day and it is hoped when the two facilities come on stream, they will complement the efforts at promoting ICT in the district.

There are a number of challenges in the teaching of I.C.T. in schools in the District including lack of Computers in the Schools, lack of adequate qualified trained Teachers to handle the teaching of I.C.T. lack of computer laboratory and lack of electricity in many of the schools. There is therefore the need to invest in ICT training for Teachers, building of structures/setting up of Computer Laboratories in the Schools, supply of computers and relevant ICT learning materials as well as connecting electricity to schools located in communities where is light so as to facility ICT learning.

xix. Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection:

a. Household Income

The distribution of household incomes varies in relation to location as in urban or rural and employment status. Table 1.26, shows that 88% of households receive monthly income in the range of 10 to 200 Ghana cedis with the remaining 12% receiving income above 200 Ghana cedis. The difference in the income pattern can be attributed to the fact that, a total of 68.9 percent of the households in the district are engaged in the agriculture sector which is mainly subsistence in nature.

Households' monthly expenditure has thus been patterned by the nature of the household's monthly income as a result of the correlation between income and expenditure. Table 1.26, indicates that of the sampled 19094 households in the district, a greater percentage (49.7 percent) of the households' monthly spending on the various expenditure items (education, health etc) is within the range of 1 to 200 Ghana cedis while other essentials including water and food are between 1 to 50 Ghana Cedis.

Table 1.26: Households Monthly Expenditure

Amount in Range (Ghc)	Number of Households	Percentage
1 – 50	9,490	49.7
51 – 100	4,353	22.8
101 – 200	3,914	20.5
Above 200	1,337	7.0
Total	19,094	100

Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2017

b. 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. This indicates that poverty levels in the district are high and further steps should be taken to reduce current poverty levels in the municipality.

Households Expenditure Patterns

Households in the district spend their incomes on a variety of items and activities. The main components of household expenditure are food, clothing, education, transportation, rent, funerals, health and housing construction. Others are donations, energy requirements, mobile phone units, credit repayment and taxes repayment.

Expenditure analysis indicates that a greater proportion of the household income is spent on food accounting for 35% of household expenses. All households also spent on food purchases indicating that even in remote rural communities, subsistence farming is gradually dwindling and this can be attributed to the invasion and destruction of farm lands by Cattle herds belonging to the Nomadic Fulanis.

On the average, households spend GH¢1200.00 per annum on food purchases showing an increase of 100% compared to 2010. The next most important item households spend on in terms of average expenditure made per household per annum is energy supply (19%) which is the manifestation of the increasing cost of electricity and gas. The rest are education (16.5%), funerals (13.7%) while others including clothing, accommodation and entertainment constitute 15.8%.

Poverty Situation

Poverty conditions are critical development issues. This is because there are poor people in every society and most development interventions are meant to reduce their levels of poverty. The problem however is the extent to which the implementation of various development programmes has been able to improve the condition of the poor. Poverty is manifested at various levels and locations in the district as shown in the table 1.12.

Table.1.27 Pockets of Poverty

POVERTY	LOCATION	CHARACTERISTICS
Pocket 1	Abene, Ankoma, Mota,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce food crops such as cassava, plantain, maize, vegetables and livestock on subsistence level ▪ Absence/ lack of market ▪ Poor road network ▪ Frequent bush fires ▪ Destructive activities of migrants Fulani cattle herdsman ▪ Charcoal burning
Pocket 2	Kotoso, Sempoa, Hyewohoden, Tokrom, Asempaneye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing communities ▪ Use of crude fishing methods/gear ▪ Practise subsistence farming ▪ Poor soil fertility ▪ High rate of child labour ▪ High school drop-out rate ▪ Unreliable rainfall pattern ▪ Lack of storage facilities
Pocket 3	Dwerebease, Onyimso, Oboyan, Abotriansa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practise subsistence farming ▪ Poor road network ▪ Low agric productivity ▪ Inadequate credit facilities ▪ High rate of post harvest losses
Pocket 4	Abisu, Oframase, Miaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor feeder road condition ▪ Practise subsistence farming ▪ Poor soil fertility ▪ Environmental degradation ▪ Inadequate School infrastructure ▪ Inadequate health facilities ▪ Inadequate water and sanitation facilities
Pocket 5	Abetifi, Kwahu Tafo, Nkwatia,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High population ▪ High rate of teenage pregnancy ▪ High rate of STIs ▪ Lack of processing facilities ▪ Enjoy pipe born water

Source: District Poverty Mapping 2010

The poverty profile and maps prepared in 2010 revealed 5 poverty pockets in the district based on the level of distribution as well as accessibility to health education, post and telecommunication, water and sanitation. It also took into consideration means of livelihood, accessibility and marketing of produce.

It is observed from the table that manifestation of poverty in the various pockets had similar characteristics which did not give distinct difference among them. This was due to the homogeneous nature of the district. However differences identified in the area of distribution of accessibility to services put together into composite poverty perspective which shows slight difference among these areas was used to rank them into the most poverty struck to least.

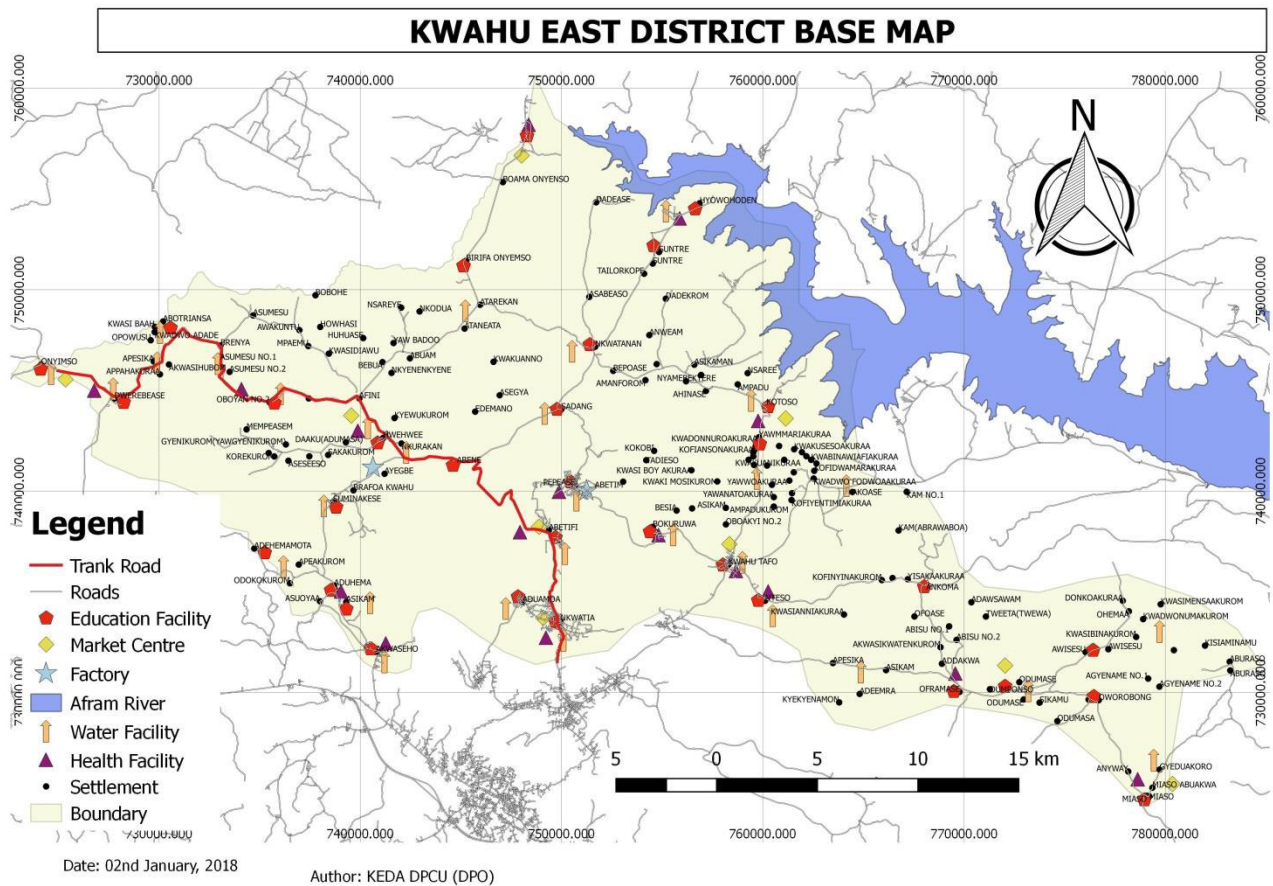
1.10 General Key Development Problems/ Issues of GDGDA II

The Key development gaps/problems/issues identified under the review of performance of the GSGDA II and District Profile under the various thematic areas are as follows:

Table 1.3c: Summary of key Issues development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low revenue mobilisation ➤ Delay in the release of external revenue sources (DACF, DDF) ➤ Low motivation for revenue collectors
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs ➤ Limited access to credit facilities ➤ Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector ➤ Limited public private partnership initiatives ➤ Low level of local economic development promotion
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs ➤ Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities ➤ High rate of post harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market ➤ Destruction of farm lands and crops by cattle herds ➤ Seasonal bush fires
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road surface condition ➤ Ineffective development control ➤ Lack of pipe-borne water supply and low access to portable water ➤ Inadequate household and public toilet facilities ➤ Poor condition of rural housing and rural electrification ➤ Poor market infrastructure
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High rate of youth unemployment ➤ Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor Academic Performance ➤ High prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases ➤ Low access to health care delivery in rural areas ➤ Poor condition of office accommodation for health and education ➤ Inadequate support for women and children issues ➤ Inadequate support for PLWHA's and OVC. ➤ Low level of women empowerment through training
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of permanent office and residential accommodation for District Assembly ➤ Inactive sub-district structures ➤ Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff of the district assembly ➤ Low level of public participation ➤ Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels. ➤ High level of insecurity due to threat of nomadic herdsmen



1.11 Community needs and aspirations

After a participatory engagement with all communities in the district, several community needs and aspirations were identified and subsequently classified below:

- Improvement of road network
- Extension of electricity to rural and new developed areas
- Provision of adequate and potable drinking water
- Provision of School infrastructure and Teacher accommodation
- Access to affordable health care and accommodation for health staff
- Provision of security in every part of the district
- Protection for peasant farmers to promote food security
- Provision of toilet facilities for schools and public toilets
- Extension of electricity to schools to promote ICT education
- Access to agric extension services
- Improvement of market infrastructure to promote trading
- Provision of proper sanitation in all communities
- Support for the construction of household toilet facilities
- Training and provision of micro credit for SMEs
- Effective Development Control
- Final Disposal site for Liquid waste
- Employment creation especially for youth
- Strengthening of sub-district structure
- Involvement of women in decision making
- Effective collaboration between assembly and traditional authorities

Table 1.11 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

Community needs and aspirations	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector				Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management				Infrastructure and Human Settlements				Human Development, and Employment				Productivity				Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance				AVERAGE SCORE	
Improvement of road network	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	31/27=1.15
	Extension of electricity to rural and new developed areas	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Provision of adequate and potable drinking water	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	36/27=1.33
Provision of School infrastructure and Teacher accommodation	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	39/27=1.44
Access to affordable health care and accommodation for health staff	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	37/27=1.37

Provision of security in every part of the district	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	37/27=1.37
Protection for peasant farmers	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	39/27=1.44
to promote food security	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	40/27=1.48
Provision of toilet facilities for schools and public toilets	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	30/27=1.11
Extension of electricity to schools to promote ICT education	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	30/27=1.11
Access to agric extension services	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	33/27=1.22
Improvement of market infrastructure to promote trading	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	34/27=1.26
Provision of proper sanitation in all communities	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	33/27=1.22
Support for the construction of household toilet facilities	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	38/27=1.41
Training and provision of micro credit for	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	41/27=1.52
Employment creation especially for youth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	46/27=1.703
Strengthening of sub-district structure	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	47/27=1.74
Involvement of women in decision making	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	31/27=1.15
Effective collaboration between assembly and traditional authorities	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	41/27=1.52
Effective Development Control	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	30/27=1.11
Final Disposal site for Liquid waste	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	35/27=1.30
TOTAL AVERAGE																												28.1/21=1.3

The above community needs and aspiration harmonized with the summarized key development issues with an average score of 1.33 indicate that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues, this has implications for 2018-2021.

Table 1.11.2 Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSMEs
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
	Limited public private partnership initiatives
	Low level of local economic development promotion
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs
	High rate of post-harvest loses
	Inadequate market for farm produce
	Destruction of farm land and crops by cattle herds
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor road surface condition
	Lack of pipe-borne water supply and low access to portable water
	Inadequate household and public toilet facilities
	Poor market infrastructure
	Improper disposal of waste
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	High rate of youth unemployment
	Inadequate or poor educational facilities and poor academic performance
	Low access to health care delivery in rural areas
	High prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases
	Inadequate support for PLWHA's, OVC, children and women.
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Lack of permanent office for District Assembly
	Inactive sub-district structures
	Low level of public participation
	High level of insecurity due to threat of nomadic herdsmen

Table 1.11.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSMEs	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector
	Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector		2. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
	Limited public private partnership initiatives		3. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level
	Low level of local economic development promotion		Limited Public-Private sector engagement in agriculture sector
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs		Inadequate export promotion services and Limited access to finance Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	High rate of post-harvest losses		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture
			Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
			Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
Inadequate market for farm produce	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)		
	• Poor tourism infrastructure and Service		

	Destruction of farm land and crops by cattle herds		
GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Inadequate or poor educational facilities and poor academic performance	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels
	Low access to health care delivery in rural areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services
	High prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
	Inadequate support for PLWHA's, OVC, children and women.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
	High teenage pregnancy		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Food insecurity due to Fulani menace		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household food insecurity
	High youth unemployment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High youth unemployment
	Poor maintenance of boreholes Poor quality of drinking water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate maintenance of facilities Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells Inadequate access to water services in urban areas Poor quality of drinking water

	Poor sanitation and waste management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of investment in sanitation sector • Poor sanitation and waste management • High prevalence of open defecation
	High prevalence of poverty in rural areas		Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	Poor care for the aged		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making • Limited access to education among PWDs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited community level sports and recreational activities
GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	High rate Illegal chain saw operation	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Loss of forest cover <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor demarcation of conservation areas • Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires

	Poor road surface condition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	Poor disposal of solid and liquid waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
			<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change action</p>
	Poor market infrastructure		
	Improper disposal of waste		
			Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs <p>Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>
			Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for Jobs	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Lack of permanent office for District Assembly	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of administrative decentralization • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>
	Inactive sub-district structures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p>

			Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfer
	Low level of public participation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
			Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	High level of insecurity due to threat of nomadic herdsmen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel • Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

The two issues from the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and Agenda for Jobs were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption. The issues with similarities were adopted together with their corresponding goals, sub-goals and focus areas, in addition to other relevant new development issues from the AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021. The adopted goals, sub-goals and issues are presented in the table below:

Table 2.1: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture Erratic rainfall patterns
	Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices, Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure
	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services	
• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	
• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Household food insecurity Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	
• Increasing demand for household water supply	
• Poor planning for water at MMDAs	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas • Poor quality of drinking water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged
	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of Persons with disability in decision making
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to education among PWDs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities • Limited community level sports and recreational activities
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Weak enforcement of regulations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas • Rapid deterioration of roads
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs • Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements
DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
	Media Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
	Traditional Authorities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

2.2 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The adopted issues from NMTDP 2018-2021 were prioritised at stakeholder workshops in accordance with the guidelines. The prioritization process was based on the following criteria:

- impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development

2.2.1 POCC Analysis

The POCC analysis is done to scan the socio-economic environment within the District. This activity was carried out to identify the potentials and opportunities that exist as well as challenges and constraints that need to be addressed to achieve the development goal of the Assembly. The POCC analysis was carried out by DPCU. The outcome is presented in Tables 2.5(a-d)

Table 2.2 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

Table 2.2 Economic Development

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of natural tourist sites - Commitment of District Assembly to partner the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -commitment of Ghana Tourist Board towards developing Tourism industry -Collaboration with NGOs and CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High capital outlay - Land acquisition - Difficult terrain (poor road network, topography) - High cost of developing access to sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competition from neighbouring districts -limited collaboration with private investors
Conclusion	The tourism potential in the district can be harnessed through strong collaboration between the Assembly and the private sector with the technical support of the Ghana Tourist Board. Competition from neighbouring districts can be addressing by concentrating on the district's comparative advantage and limited collaboration with private investors can be addressed by organizing tourism investment brochures and fairs.			
Inadequate managerial and technical skills Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of vibrant trading system -Commitment of local investors to support LED initiative Availability of training institutions Availability of financial institutions in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of training programmes by ILGS and other NGOs -Support from NGOs etc Financial institutions willingness to provide credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of BAC -Non prioritisation of skills development by DA Inability to meet requirements for loans 	-Lack of support by NBSSI
Conclusion	Local Economic Development can be enhanced through the commitment of the District Assembly with the support of NGOs and the private sector. There is therefore the need to establish a Business Advisory Centre to lead the crusade for skills development			
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large youth population with basic education - Availability of employment interventions - Established departments and agencies to promote youth development -Availability of training institutions eg. AVOTRAIN, JOTECH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of youth employment funds - Poverty alleviation fund - Support from donor partners - NGOs - NVTI -NYEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources/logistics to organize youth programs - Limited employment avenues in the formal sector - Unwillingness of some youth to access training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability of central government funds -Non-existence of NBSSI to provide skill training
Conclusion: The presence of Technical and Vocational training Institutions can go a long way in facilitating skill training for the teaming unskilled and unemployed youth				

Table2.2 Economic Development

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate land available -Presence of water bodies (e.g. river Afram) for irrigation -Availability of Agric Extension staff -Favourable climate - Proximity to market - Availability of farmer-based organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical support from DA -Planting for food and jobs program -One village one dam policy -Youth in agriculture programme -Credit facilities - Training for agriculture staff - Support from developing partners - Availability of research findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate major marketing centres in the district -Inadequate credit facilities by local banks -Inadequate storage facilities for farmers/post harvest losses -Predominant use of traditional methods of farming -Rural-Urban migration (Aged only engaged in farming) -High rate of deforestation -Use of obsolete farming tools -Land Tenure system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of farm inputs -Low incentive packages for staff within agricultural sector -High cost of agro chemicals - Weak linkage between research, extension services and farmers
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>Agricultural productivity can be enhanced through agric mechanisation with the technical and financial support from government and other development partners</p>			
<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Poor farm-level practices, Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of raw materials - Congenial environment for businesses - Availability of land at low price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy to promote agro-based industries One district one exportable product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reliance on indigenous technology -Low level of capital for agro-based industries -Lack of credit facilities to support agro-based industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor marketing arrangement for agro-based industries products -Inadequate support for the existing agro-based industries

-Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products -Undeveloped aquaculture value-chain	-Availability of livestock and poultry feed -Availability of market -availability of water bodies e.g. Afram, Asubone etc	- Availability of governmental institutions, NGO's and CBO's to support agriculture productivity - One district One exportable product	-Dangerous fishing methods -	-Bribery and corruption -inadequate chieftaincy and political will
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Table 2.2 Social Development

Sector	Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels <p>-poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level</p>	<p>-Provision of scholarship schemes by the DA</p> <p>-Frequent in-service training for teachers</p> <p>-Presence of educational institutions in the district</p> <p>-Adequate circuit supervisors to monitor schools</p> <p>-Established institutions to promote education i.e. SMC, PTA, Unit Committees, Traditional Authorities</p> <p>-DA's effort at improving on</p>	<p>-Presence of Teacher Training College at Abetifi</p> <p>-Availability of trained teachers in the country</p> <p>-FCUBE Policy</p> <p>-GSFP & Free Exercise Books and Uniforms</p> <p>-Donor support</p> <p>-GETFUND</p> <p>- Capitation grant</p> <p>- Private investors in the</p>	<p>-Poorly stocked libraries in schools</p> <p>-Lack of incentives for teachers (teacher accommodation, staff common room etc.)</p> <p>-Inadequate public libraries</p> <p>-Low Parental control of pupil</p> <p>-inadequate transport facilities for circuit supervisors</p>	<p>-Lack of support from MOE in the provision of permanent office accommodation for District Directorate as well as means of transport</p> <p>-Lack of special incentives for teachers posted to rural communities</p>

		school infrastructure	sector, MiDA, CBRDP etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate school infrastructure - Child waywardness - Ineffective supervision - Inadequate teaching and learning materials - Child labour 	
<p>Conclusion: It is generally accepted that poor academic performance by basic schools is a function of poor or inadequate school infrastructure and poor quality of teaching and learning. Efforts at improving on school infrastructure are therefore commendable as it will curb the canker. Government interventions in education too are expected to yield the needed results in that direction.</p>					
Youth and Sports Development	Diminishing interest in local sports by general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of school sports coordinators -Existing of school playing fields 	-Existence of various sports organizations in Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective sports development department -Lack of District Stadium 	Lack of standardize sports infrastructures
Manpower Development	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of unskilled labour force -Scholarship Scheme for Technical/Vocational education provided by the DA -Availability of Technical/Vocational 	Availability of training programmes in a number of institutions in the country (capacity building)-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of office accommodation for decentralized departments; -lack of motivation for workers -Lack of training 	Unwillingness of skilled labour to move to rural communities

		institutions		schemes	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases <p>-c</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of health facilities (health centres/ Posts etc. -Presence of DHMT - operation of the Mutual Health Insurance Scheme - Commitment of DA to improve health delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expansion of health training institutions in the country -Posting of qualified health personnel -Support from donor partners to improve health infrastructure and services - Support from the National Health Insurance Council -Availability of NGOs in health -Proposed construction of District Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate stocked health facilities -Inadequate health education campaign -Inadequate trained health personnel - Inability of portion of the population to afford premiums of the MHIS - Pressure on existing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of special incentives for health staff who accept postings to rural districts and rural communities
HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DAs commitment - Availability of qualified health personnel - Institutions to disseminate information - Funding available - Health institutions to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from Ghana Aids Commission - Donor support - Role of NGOs - CBOs & CSOs - Religious Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of commitment to accept message - Lack of personal discipline - Proliferation of sex workers - Promiscuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Effect from tourism/immigration - High cost of drugs -cultural practice

		treat patients -VCT Centres	- GES	- Malnutrition - Stigmatization - Unavailable statistics	
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Conclusion: Health care delivery in the district is generally low due to inadequate health infrastructure. Plans to construct a district hospital at Abetifi is therefore a wellcome news as it will complement the existing few health facilities. The CHPS concept should also be replicated in the most deprived rural areas to provide gate keeper services.

Water and Environmental Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management Increasing demand for household water supply Inadequate waste management facilities	-Common Fund, DDF to construct sewerage facilities - IGF -Presence of DEHU	-Expansion of activities of NGOs in the water and sanitation sector e.g. ORAP/Greencare -Preparedness of the private sector to collaborate with Assembly -Technical backstopping by CWSA -Government policy to scrap community counterpart fund -Construction of the Kwahu Water Project	-Absence of a well established waste management unit -Lack of waste management equipment - Lack of commitment to prosecute sanitation offenders -Lack of final disposal site for liquid waste -Inadequate drainage systems -Rocky terrain either limits access to water or increases cost per borehole drilled	- Increasing cost of waste management especially maintenance of equipment, fuel and lubricant -Poor service delivery GWCL/AVR -High cost of borehole construction
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Conclusion: The District lacks the capacity for waste management in terms of tools and equipment. The rocky terrain too poses a big challenge to borehole drilling. The improvement of the water sector through Government intervention by way of the Kwahu Water Project is therefore a welcome news. The Assembly should budget for Cespit Emtier to handle liquid waste

Table 2.3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Sector	Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Huge investment potential of the municipality - Adequately resourced government institutions and agencies to implement infrastructural development programmes - Availability of Assembly Grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large local and foreign investors - Congenial environment - Central government funding to provide infrastructure - Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of incentive to transport heavy duty equipment to the ridge -Inadequate funds for routine maintenance - Rugged terrain -Huge maintenance cost of grader 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited GOG support - Limited donor funding for the road sub-sector
<p>Conclusion: The mountainous nature of the district does not encourage road contractors to bring their heavy duty equipment to the ridge. The Assembly should therefore collaborate with other sister MDAs to acquired additional road works equipment to undertake routine maintenance on its roads</p>					
Human Settlement Development	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Established T&CPD - Presence of qualified staff - Strong Traditional control over lands -Strong commitment and co-operation of Traditional Authorities towards land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political and legal support to correct unauthorized developments - Central govt support, ie. Urban development interventions - Donor support - Private sector including licenses surveyors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate institutional capacity ie. equipment and logistics - Funding - Absence of base maps and planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political will - Lack of harmonized development with adjoining districts

Conclusion
 Land use planning can be enhanced through strong political will of the Assembly coupled with readiness to commit funds to such initiative. There is already strong commitment of the Traditional Authority to the exercise.

Table 2.5: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Sector	Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Local governance and decetralisation	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	-Availability of qualified and dedicated staff -Availability of lands for development	-Willingness of government to implement the decentralization policy -Donor support -DDF for social projects	-inadequate IGF for physical development	-Inadequate DACF
	Ineffective sub-district structures	- Sub-structures established and inaugurated - Commitment of DA to strengthen structures - Availability of budgetary provision - Enthusiasm of local people to participate in local governance	- Support from Central gov't in capacity building - Donor support ie. CBRDP, LSDGP etc. - Commitment of government to deepen decentralization	- Inadequate infrastructure - Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance - Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures i.e. Resources to pay remuneration and salaries	- Policy of voluntarism in substructure activities adversely affecting participation -Lack of adequate finance to initiate and execute projects
	•Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization •Inadequate and delays	- Strong revenue base i.e. markets, commercial activities, private	- Collaboration of the private sector	- un updated revenue data base	- Central government ceilings on the imposition of certain

	in central government transfers	<p>properties, large population etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large rateable properties - some qualified revenue personnel -adequate system in place to prosecute rate defaulters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support of donor-funded programmes to improve revenue collection - Access to government training programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffective monitoring - Lack of commitment on the part of revenue collectors - Inadequate motivation to revenue staff - Ineffective public education - Inadequate consultation with rate payers in fee fixing - Unwillingness of the people to pay economic rates - Ineffective Operationalization of sub-structures impacting on poor revenue mobilization 	<p>levies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - levy exemptions of revenue collectors
Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting •Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue <p>Weak research capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Operational DPCU -Existence of M & E plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M & E guidelines from NDPC - Availability of relevant laws on M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - delay to release funds for M & E activities - Low community involvement in M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delay in release of DACF - Lack of M & E logistics

	of MDAs and MMDAs				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting •Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of relevant institutions -Availability of enlightened women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of gender sensitive advocacy NGOs and CBOs -Government policy to empower women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High illiteracy among women -lack of self confidence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Culture and traditions -lack of interest
	Inadequate advocacy against child and women abuse	-Presence of District Social Welfare	-Support from NGOs and DOVSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of funds to embark on campaign against child and women abuse -Inadequate material logistic from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultural attitude of men towards women and –children Traditional beliefs
Fighting corruption and Economic Crime	Weak institutional capacity to fight corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of gov't control structures - Commitment of management - Establishment of programs such as Peoples Assembly - Monitoring role of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of rules and regulations - Code of conduct - Law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low remuneration among public workers -Delay in prosecuting suspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low remuneration among public workers

Enhancing Rule of Law and Justice	Inadequate structures for the security services	Existence of relevant law enforcement agencies	Existence of relevant laws (Acts) to enhance enforcement	-Inadequate logistics	- Low remuneration among public workers
Enforcing Public Safety and Security		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of law enforcement agencies - Support of civil society to partner agencies to fight crime - Highly trained security personnel to clamp down on criminal activities - Availability of FM stations - Numerous religious organizations supporting the fight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of logistics by Central gov't - Donor support in equipments and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources - Inadequate office and residential accommodation - Low personnel motivation - High incidence of out of court settlement of cases - Apathy on the part of people to report criminal activities to law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds from Central gov't to support policing operations - Delay in dispensing justice
<p>Conclusion: The lack of permanent office and residential accommodation coupled with inadequate logistics have seriously affected service delivery by the Assembly. It is therefore important for government to support the relatively new Assembly with the requisite infrastructure and logistics to make it more effective in its functions.</p>					

2.2.2 Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were assessed with the following criteria to facilitate their prioritisation:

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development;
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- iii. Impact on:
 - a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b. Balanced development;
 - c. Natural resource utilisation;
 - d. Cultural acceptability;
 - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - c. Nutrition.
- v. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
 - d. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
 - e. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;
 - f. Nutrition.

2.2 Impact Analysis

Table 2.2 Impact Analysis – Economic Development

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	2	2	1	1	6	9 th
Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices,	2	2	2	1	7	8 th
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

Table 2.2 Social Development

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Gaps in physical access to quality health care Inadequate emergency services Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	2	1	2	2	7	10 th
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	1	2	1	1	5	11 th
• High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	2	1 st
• Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
• Inadequate care for the aged	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society Limited access to education among PWDs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

Table 2.2 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Total Score	Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues			
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires and Weak enforcement of regulations	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	1	2	1	1	5	9 th	
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	2	2	2	8	1 st	
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities							

Table 2.2: Governance, Corruption and Accountability

Development Issues	Analysis criteria					Rank
	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population, balanced development, natural resource etc	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total Score	
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Ineffective sub-district structures	2	2	1	1	6	6 th
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	2	2	2	2	7	5 th
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	2	2	2	8	1 st
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	2	2	2	2	8	1 st

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. A positive relationship implied that the issues should be addressed holistically while negative relationship connoted the need to reconsider the issues adopted as indicated in tables 2.10 to 2.13. All the development issues were found to be compatible with each other and thus making holistic implementation practicable.

Table 2.3: Shows the Compatibility Matrix for the analysis of District Prioritized Issues against each other

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	District Prioritized Issues	Poor quality of education at all levels	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Increasing demand for household water supply	Poor sanitation and waste management	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Environmental degradation	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Ineffective sub-district structures	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
1	Poor quality of education at all levels		(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2	Gaps in physical access to quality health care			(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3	Increasing demand for household water supply				(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

4	Poor sanitation and waste management												
5	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields												
6	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service												
7	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization												
8	Limited access to credit by SMEs												
9	Environmental degradation												
10	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network												
11	Ineffective sub-district structures												
12	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth												

Source: DPCU Impact Analysis from prioritized Issues, 2017

Table2.3:Compatibility Matrix Record Sheet

No.	Score	Reason for (in)compatibility
1&2-12	(X)	Provision of will enhance health care, sanitation, technology application in agric, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, functional district sub-structures and youth employment. However, construction of good road network will promote access to education.
2&3-12	(X)	Improved health care promotes sanitation, technology application in agric, potable water delivery, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures.
3&4-12	(X)	Potable water supply enhances sanitation, technology application in agric, revenue mobilization, credit access, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures.
4&5-12	(X) (O)	Improved sanitation and waste management can enhance revenue mobilization, environment, youth employment and functional district sub-structures except technology application in agric and credit access which has no significant interaction because promotion of the adoption of technology in agric to increase yield and provision of credit to SMEs does not have direct bearing on the waste and sanitation management. Application of technology in agric and provision of credit still need to be implemented
5&6-12	(X)	Promote adoption of technology in agric to increase yield enhance tourism development, revenue mobilization, SMES access to credit, environment sustainability, road transport network, functional district sub-structures and youth employment.
6&7-12	(X) ()	Tourism development can enhance revenue mobilization, youth employment creation and functional district sub-structures while reshaping of road network facilitate easy access to tourism sites and access to credit in the rural areas. The construction of tourism facilities causes degradation of environment which needs pragmatic measures to reduce the impact of tourism development activities.
7&8-12	(X)	Improved revenue mobilization enhance reshaping of roads, reclamation an reforestation of degraded lands, functional district Sub-Structures and youth employment creation. While reshape of roads facilitate broaden access to revenue collection.
8&9-12	(X) (O)	Improved access to credit can reduce youth unemployment and roads reshaping as SMEs will be expanded to increase revenue for roads construction but has no significant interaction with environment and district sub-structures
9&10-12	(X) ()	The construction of roads improves the function of the district sub-structures and youth employment creation but destroy the environment as the two activities have the potential to conflict with each other.

Source: DPCU Impact Analysis from prioritized Issues, September, 2017

Table 2. 9 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture
		Poor storage and transportation systems
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
1. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels
	1. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to quality health care Poor quality of healthcare services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
2.WATER AND SANITATION	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 	
		Poor sanitation and waste manageme

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged
	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs
	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to education among PWDs
	3. EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	4. SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited community level sports and recreational activities
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	1. PROTECTED AREAS	Weak enforcement of regulation
	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p>
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	2. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p>
	3. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services

	4. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	5. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulation Scattered and unplanned human settlements
DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	6. ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	2. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen
		Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the Development Projections, Adopted Goals, sub-goals, Objectives and Strategies. In line with the guidelines of the NDPC, the District Objectives and strategies were adopted from the Matrices Of Medium-Term Policies And Strategies, 2018-2021 in The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework an Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021. The alignment of the key development issues to the appropriate goals enable the District to adopt the appropriate policy objectives and their corresponding strategies that the District will focus on during the plan period from 2018-2021.

3.2 Development Projections

Based on the POCC analysis of the district, there was the need to generate development projections for its growth and development. A development projection is described as the future state or course of action that seeks to achieve a set of goals and objectives in order to solve a development problem.

These development projections are in two forms; an economic development path which looks at the best way to develop the economy and an urban growth pattern which seeks to guide the physical growth of the community.

3.2.1 The Economic Development Paths

Through a number of stakeholders' consultations, six main development scenarios namely the agriculture led, commercial led, infrastructure led, tourism led, industrial led, and the integrated/mixed approaches were considered. They were looked at in terms of their features, advantages and disadvantages in order to come out with a preferred one. After performing a technical analysis, stakeholders selected the integrated/mixed approach as the best scenario for the development of the district. This scenario ensures a balanced development of all sectors. The basic principle is to ensure integrated development of all sectors to improve the general wellbeing of the citizens. The growth drivers of the selected development scenario are discussed below;

a. Transportation

The district is serviced by a number of trunk and feeder roads. While some including Abetifi – Nkwakaw – Kumasi and Abetifi – Nkwakaw – Accra are relatively good in terms of surface condition, majority are however in poor conditions particularly the feeder roads. Rehabilitation of the feeder roads in particular would facilitate the growth of the agricultural and commerce sub-sector which rely heavily on good road network.

b. Water and Sanitation

Access to a convenient and reliable water supply is one of the main challenges in the District. However the completion of the Kwahu Water Project would improve the water situation. Again, there would be mechanisation of boreholes. Sanitation facilities shall also be provided for communities and institutions.

As an essential input to economic development, there is the need for the Electricity Company of Ghana to upgrade the supply of electric power in the district by extension of electricity to underserved communities and upgrade the transformers located at Abetifi, Tafo and Nkwatia to support the local economy. Again, there would be adoption of renewable energy at offices, schools, through the implementation of Green Economy Concepts. Within the plan period, the Assembly shall facilitate the extension of electricity to at least twenty rural communities under the SHEP while mobile network in underserved areas shall be improved through the construction of new masts by the relevant Telcos who operate in the district.

c. Commerce

The construction and rehabilitation of market infrastructure is expected to boost trading. To this end, the Kwahu Tafo Hweehwee and Nkwatia markets shall be constructed to provide conducive environment for traders and also promote the payment of taxes to the Assembly.

d. Education and Health

An educated and healthy population is certainly the key to economic development. The development of the human capital through quality education and health care delivery is expected to contribute significantly to the development of the district. The education sector shall be boosted by the provision of new classroom blocks, incentives of Teachers and high level of supervision. The health sector is expected to see a major boost through the completion of the 100 bed capacity District Hospital to handle all referral and emergency cases

3.3 Development Focus

The 2018 -2021 MTDP is focused on improving the quality of life of people in the district by providing a conducive environment for socio-economic growth and development through quality local service delivery, participatory, transparent and accountable governance

3.4 Development Goal

The medium term development goal of the District is *to achieve sustained accelerated growth, sound environmental management and rapid poverty reduction within decentralized democratic governance.*

3.4.1 Population Projection

The projected population for the District for the four year period has been provided in this section. It includes the total population and the population in the various broad age groups. The growth rate of the District is 1.9%. It is assumed that the rate would be constant throughout the plan period. As indicated in Table 3.1 the total population of the District is projected to increase from 77,125 in 2010 to 88131 in 2017. This also has an implication on distribution and access to facilities and services.

Table 3.4.1: Population Projection

Age group	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	77125	83248	84845	86472	88131	90507	92335	94200	96103
Under 5	11025	11899	12128	12360	12597	12937	13199	13738	
6 – 14 yrs	19430	20970	21372	21782	22200	22801	23262	24211	
15 – 19 yrs	7702	8321	8481	8643	8809	9038	9220	9597	
20 – 49 yrs	25214	27211	27733	28265	28807	29588	30186	31418	
50+	13754	14845	15130	15420	15716	16140	16466	17138	

Source: KEDA-DPCU, 2017

d. Education and Health

An educated and healthy population is certainly the key to economic development. The development of the human capital through quality education and health care delivery is expected to contribute significantly to the development of the district. The education sector shall be boosted by the provision of new classroom blocks, incentives of Teachers and high level of supervision. The health sector is

expected to see a major boost through the completion of the 100 bed capacity District Hospital to handle all referral and emergency cases

3.4.2 Projections in Education

Table 3.4: Students Population Projection

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

Table 3.3: Projection of Teachers for Kindergarten

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	5820	200	162	38	-
2019	5934	210	162	48	-
2020	6049	220	162	48	-
2021	6277	231	162	59	-

Table 3.4: Projection of Teachers for Primary Schools

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	15,912	424	457		33
2019	16,379	436	457		21
2020	16,927	448	457		9
2021	17,877	460	457	3	-

Table 3.5: Projection of Teachers for Junior High School

Year	Number of pupil	Required teachers	Existing	Backlog	Surplus
2018	6038	313	261	52	
2019	6158	319	261	58	
2020	6282	325	261	64	
2021	6408	331	261	70	

Table 3.6: Projection and Needs Assessment of Classrooms

Level	Standard	Existing Number of classrooms	2018			2019			2020			2021		
			Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surplus		Required	Bklog/ Surpl	
				B	S		B	S		B	S		B	S
KG	35 students per class	126	158	32	-	161	35		165	39		168	42	
Primary	45 students per class	348	371	22		378	-	52	386	-	44	395	-	35
Junior high School	35 students per class	156	245	99		249	73	-	254	78	-	260	84	

3.4.3 Projections in Health

Table 3.7: Projected Health Facilities (2018 – 2021)

Level of Service	Projected Population 2017 (90065)				Projected Population 2018 (92165)				Projected Population 2019 (95852)				Projected Population 2020 (99687)				Projected Population 2021 (103675)			
	Standard	Ex.	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B	S	E	R	B
Health Centre	5,000 – 10,000	5	9	4	5,000 – 10,000	5	9	4	5,000 – 10,000	5	9	4	5,000 – 10,000	5	10	5	5,000 – 10,000	5	10	5
CHPS Centre	5,000	16	18	2	5,000	17	20	3	5,000	17	22	5	5,000	17	24	7	5,000	17	26	9

Source: KEDHMT – Strategic Plan 2017.

Table 3.8: Projected Number of Doctors and Nurses

Year	Projected Population	No. of Dr's. existing	Standard	No. of Dr's required	Backlog	No. of Nurses existing	Standard	No. of Nurses required	Backlog
2017	90065	0	1:12763	2	2	43	1:653	68	30
2018	92,165	0	1:13279	3	3	43	1:679	68	30
2019	95,852	0	1:13810	3	3	43	1:706	73	30
2020	99,687	0	1:14362	4	4	43	1:734	73	30
2021	103,675	0	1:14937	4	4	43	1:763	73	30

Source: KEDHMT – Strategic Plan 2017

3.4.4 Water Facilities Projections

Table 3.9: Water Facilities Projections

No.	Community	Sources of potable water						Facilities required over the four year period (either of each)		
		2021 Pop.	Borehole (Functional)	Borehole (defective)	Pipe Borne	Small town	Borehole Repairs	Borehole	Small town water system / Mechanized Borehole	Pipe borne water extension
	All communities	103	118	6	5	6	18	150	20	30

3.4.5 Toilet Facility Projections

Table 3.10 Toilet Facility Projections

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

3.4.2 Other Development Projections

- Internally Generated Revenue increased by 40% by December 2021
- Access to Environmental sanitation and water improved by 30% by December 2021
- Access to infrastructure improved by 30% by December 2021
- Production of selected food and cash crops increased by 20% by December 2021
- Production of poultry and livestock increased by 10% by December 2021
- Percentage of passes in the BECE improved by 50% by December 2021
- Access to affordable health delivery improved by 20% by December 2021

Table 3.5 Adopted Development Goals, Sub-Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
			3.4 Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of irrigated agriculture	Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) 4.3.7 Implement the government 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 (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4)
			Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) 4.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and District
			Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level	

		practices, Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure		Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) 4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)
DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Build a Prosperous Society	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	1.1 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) 4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)
		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.4 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1) 4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)
	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	management of aquatic fisheries resources	5.2.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)

	DEVELOPMENT			
	2. TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	2.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) 6.1.3 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Create opportunities for all	5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of education at all levels Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools 	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
		Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.2 Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 1.2.3 Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) 1.2.6 Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in

				<p>all districts (SDG Target 4.a)</p> <p>1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</p> <p>1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</p>
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Poor quality of healthcare services 	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)</p> <p>2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)</p> <p>22.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)</p> <p>2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</p> <p>2.1.15 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)</p> <p>2.3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)</p> <p>2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p>
	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Improve population management	<p>4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p>

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Create opportunities for all	6.WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of facilities • Inadequate access to water services in urban areas 	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)</p> <p>5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)</p> <p>5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.1.7 Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of open 	Improve access	5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG

	<p>defecation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Low level of investment in sanitation sector 	to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)</p> <p>5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)</p> <p>5.2.12 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)</p> <p>5.2.15 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)</p>
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p>	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>
THE AGED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate care for the aged 	Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>8.1.3 Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>8.1.4 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2, 16.b)</p> <p>8.1.6 Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)</p>

	10. SOCIAL PROTECTION	Weak social protection systems Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 11.1.7 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	PROTECTED AREAS	Loss of forest cover Encroachment of conservation areas	Expand forest conservation areas	1.1.4 Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). (SDG Targets 16.6)
		Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b) 1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9) 1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through

				mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)
	ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)
	CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 	Enhance climate change resilience	<p>7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)</p> <p>7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</p>
	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</p> <p>8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	7. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Poor transportation management particularly in urban areas Rapid deterioration of roads	7.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<u>Road Transport</u> 9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)
	8. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality ICT services Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 	8.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8) 10.1.3 Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)
	INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.1 Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) 15.1.2 Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways (SDG Target 11.2) 15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated,	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)

		for regions and MMDAs Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning Scattered and unplanned human settlements	balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 17.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) 17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
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DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor infrastructure to catalyze agriculture modernization and rural development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a) 18.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)
	ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.1 Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<p>Maintain a stable, united and safe society</p>	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</p>	<p>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization Ineffective sub-district structures Poor service delivery at the local level Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.1.5 Strengthen capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</p>
		<p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p>	<p>2.2 Improve decentralised planning</p>	<p>2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</p>
		<p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation Limited implementation of fiscal decentralisation policy</p>	<p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</p>

		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	2.1 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) 2.5.3 Stegthe Peoples Asselies oept to eouage itizes to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)
	3. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	5.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)
	HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Weak collaboration among security agencies. Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies	Enhance security service delivery	6.1.5 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 6.1.6 Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	DMTDP SUB-GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	4. CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Traditional Authorities Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	4.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.6 Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the Broad Composite Programme of Action (PoA) covering the four year planning period of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF 2018 – 2021. The PoA consists of a prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Plan. It is disaggregated into sectors and comprises the proposed activities, location, indicators, time schedule and indicative budget. The source of funding, implementing agencies and collaborators have also been identified.

4.1 Programmes and Sub-Programmes

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
	Agricultural Development
	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Social Service Delivery	Education and Development
	Health Delivery
	Social Welfare and Community Development
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
	Physical and Spatial Planning
Management and Administration	General Administration
	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
	General Administration

4.2 Programmes and Sub-Programmes linked to the Policy Objectives and Strategies

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Build a Prosperous Society

POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 3.3.6 Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
3.4 Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)		
Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3) 4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4) 4.3.7 Implement the government 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 (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4)		Agricultural Development
Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) 4.4.2 Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) 4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)		

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL Build a Prosperous Society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.1 Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a) 4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.4 Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry development (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1) 4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)		
management of aquatic fisheries resources	5.2.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b) 6.1.3 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) 6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) 6.1.5 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)		Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) 1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Development
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.2 Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) 1.2.3 Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery (SDG Target 16.6) 1.2.6 Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a) 1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.9 Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6) 2.1.11 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services		Health Delivery

	(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) 2.1.15 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)		
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) 2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) 2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6) 2.3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b) 2.3.7 Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)		
Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) 4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7) 4.1.9 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)		

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL Create opportunities for all

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) 5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) 5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) 5.1.7 Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2) 5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) 5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) 5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6) 5.2.12 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 5.2.15 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 7.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		Social Welfare and Community Development
Enhance the well-being of the aged	8.1.3 Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18) 8.1.4 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2, 16.b)		

	8.1.6 Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)		
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	10.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) 10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)		
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 11.1.7 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)		
6.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	6.1.1 Integrate sports and recreational needs of aged and children in the provision of facilities 6.1.2 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure 6.1.3 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation landuse in all communities		

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Expand forest conservation areas	1.1.4 Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). (SDG Targets 16.6)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
Protect existing forest reserves	1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 15., 16.b) 1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9) 1.2.3 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)		
Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)		
Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.6 Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) 7.1.9 Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) 7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) 8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)		

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environmen

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
8.2 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p><u>Road Transport</u> 9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development</p>
8.3 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8) 10.1.3 Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)		
Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.1 Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure. (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2) 15.1.2 Enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways (SDG Target 11.2) 15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)		
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 17.1.3 Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 17.1.4 Ensure institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning (SDG Target 11.b) 17.1.5 Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		<p>Physical and Spatial Planning</p>

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a) 18.1.4 Fully implement the rural development policy (SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.1 Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)		

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.1.5 Strengthen capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
2.2 Improve decentralised planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) 2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
Strengthen fiscal	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of		Finance and

decentralization	MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 2.3.7 Improve service delivery at MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		Revenue Mobilization
4.2 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 2.5.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) 2.5.3 Stegthe Peoples Asselies oept to eouage itizes to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)		General Administration

MMDA's ADOPTED GOAL: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	5.1.2 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Enhance security service delivery	6.1 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) 6.1.6 Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
4.3 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	9.1.5 Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17) 9.1.6 Increase support to chieftaincy (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) institutions		

Table 4.3 Prioritisation Programme Matrix

Programme	Criteria				Total score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Management And Administration	2	3	2	2	9	5 th
Social Services Delivery	3	3	2	3	11	1 st
Infrastructure Development And Management	3	3	1	3	10	3 rd
Economic Development	3	3	2	3	11	1 st
Environmental and Sanitation Management	3	2	2	3	10	3 rd

The above prioritised programme matrix indicates that service delivery and economic development will be the central focus of the DMTDP. This will be followed by infrastructure development and environmental management without compromising the delivery of projects and programmes under management and administration

4.4 Development Programmes/Sub-Programme of Action for 2018-2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Identify and train 50 MSMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills and train 50 youth in income generating activities with focus on Teenage Mothers	No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient	√	√	√	√	75,000	25,000		BAC	CA
3.4 Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)			Construction of 4 No. modern markets	No. of markets constructed	√	√	√	√	65,000	25,000		DWD	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) 3.3.8 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Establish and equip a Desk for LED to promote co-ordination and promotion and form District LED Committee	LED activities promoted and well co-ordinated		√	√		30,000			CA	MOFA
				Organize District Investment Forum Annually	Local investment potentials promoted and marketed	√	√	√	√	20,000	20,000		CA	MOFA
				Facilitate the registration and operation of 80 business in the district	No. of businesses registered and operating in the district	√	√	√	√		10,000		CA	Finance
				Train 50 youth on rabbit, snail, grass cutter, bee and mushroom rearing as alternative livelihood	Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing	√	√	√	√	60,000			DA D	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	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	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	DCACT established and functional	√	√	√	√	30,000.00			Agric Dept	CA
	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)			Build capacity of farmers on yield improvement techniques	% increase in yield		√	√	√	10,000.00	10,000		Agric Dept	CA
	4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)			Build capacity of AEAs and DDOs on new technologies, environmental integration, extension techniques and plant health improvement	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	30,000			Agric Dept	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Improve productivity and yield	4.3.5 Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct 20 crop demonstrations on conservation farming in groundnut and maize production and establish 8arcres of 2cassava multiplication farms	No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA D	CA
				Organize District Farmers day celebration	Farmers well motivated	√	√	√	√	120,000			CA	DAD
				Facilitate the Implementation of Government special initiative in Agriculture “Planting for Food and Jobs”	% Increase in yield and income	√	√	√	√	80,000			DA D	CA
				Conduct 8 trainings for 20 DAD staff on extension techniques and provide extension service to all communities in the district	Extensive staff trained and equiped	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA D	CA
				Undertake extension service delivery (weekly farm and home visits) by AEAs and supervisors to farmers and FBOs	95% of farmers benefit from extension service	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA D	CA
	4.3.6 Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)			Establish block farms for the cultivation of Atadwe(Tiger Nuts)	Increase in Tiger nuts Production	√	√	√	√	150,000			DA D	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
	4.3.7 Implement the government 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 (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the construction of three Dams around the Afram River for irrigation	Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		√	√		40,000		1	DA D	CA
Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)			Support the provision of storage and processing facilities for farm products under the Planting for food and jobs initiative	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√	500,000			DA D	CA
	4.4.3 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4			Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA D	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Undertake Routine Maintenance of 30km feeder roads connecting farms to marketing centres	Km of farm roads maintained	√	√	√	√	120,000			FRD	CA
	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system			Roofing fertilizer Depot at Nkwatia and construction of office washroom	Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well	√	√			80,000			DAD	DWD

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.3 Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish and maintain a database on all farmers	No. of farmers registered	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	CA
	4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept in the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Target 2.a)			Organize Monthly RELCs sessions with farmers	No. of RELCs session organized	√	√	√	√	30,000			DA	CA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	4.7.6 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)			Procure veterinary basic kits clinical equipment and vet vaccines	No. of livestock treated	√	√	√	√	40,000			DA	CA
	4.7.7 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)			Facilitate the establishment of fodder banks to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen	Reduction in Fulani menace	√	√	√	√	50,000			DA	DISE C
	4.7.9 Facilitate access to credit by the industry (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)	Liaise with MASLOG and other financial institution to support farmers with credit	No. of farmers supported	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	DAD		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.2 Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Prepare investment and tourism development brochures and documentaries	Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism	√	√	√	√	50,000			CA	Tourist Board
	6.1.3 Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)			Collaborate with the private sector to develop at least three Tourist sites	% increase in tourism arrival		√	√		100,000			CA	Private sector
management of aquatic fisheries resources	5.2.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)			Sensitize fishermen along the Afram River on illegal fishing methods annually	% reduction in illegal fishing methods	√	√	√	√	10,000			CA	DAD
SUB-TOTAL										2,510,000.00				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Development	Rehabilitate 6 no 6 –unit and 3no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	600,000	50,000		DW D	GES
				Construct 6 No 3-Unit and 1No. 6 Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	1,200,000	50,000		DW D	GES
				Construct 4 No 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities and make them accessible to PWDs	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	400,000	50,000		DW D	GES
				Construct 2No teachers quarters for rural communities	No. of teachers willing to stay in rural communities	√	√	√	√	400,000			DW D	GES

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Development	Monitor the implementation of free SHS and TVET in all schools	Free SHS effectively implemented	√	√	√	√	20,000			DPCU	GES
	1.1.6 Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)			Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		√	√	√	30,000			DPCU	GES

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Development	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools	√	√	√	√	24,000			CA	GES
				Organize a 2-day INSET for 50 Basic School Teachers annually	No. of INSET for teachers organized	√	√	√	√	30,000			GES	CA
				Organize annual Inter-schools Debate and District Mock for all JHS Pupils in the district	% increase in BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√	40,000			GES	CA
				Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks Toilet Facilities	No. of Community initiated projects supported	√	√	√	√	100,000			GES	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.7 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Development	Provide furniture for selected Basic schools in the district	No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√	200,000			GES	CA
				Institute District Annual Best Teacher's Award to motivate Teachers	% improvement in Output of teachers	√	√	√	√	60,000			GES	CA
				Support EOC and DEO to undertake M&E	No of M&E effectively undertaken		√	√	√	40,000			GES	CA
				Equip two Tech/Voc schools with tools to support teaching and learning	No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		√	√	√	100,000			GES	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Facilitate the completion of 250 Bed District Hospital (Land acquisition, title deed, compensation etc)	Hospital % completed and access to health services increased	√	√			30,000			DHD	CA
				Construct 3 new CHPS Compounds and support the completion of two	% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√	600,000			DHD	CA
				Renovate and provide OPD for 2 existing health centers and construct a ward for one	% completion of OPD and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√	500,000			DHD	CA
	2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)			Extend utilities (electricity & water) to 4 new CHPS Compounds	access to health services increased	√	√	√	√	200,000			DHD	CA
	2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)			Construct 3No. Staff Quarters for health personnel	% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated	√	√	√	√	600,000			DHD	CA
				Procurement of Ambulance for the District	Ambulance procured and functional	√	√	√	√	200,000			IPEP	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area															
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all															
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproductive health and family planning for both in-school and out of school adolescent girls	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHD	CA	
	2.3.2 Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)			2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHD	CA
					Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	√	√	√	√	40,000			DHD	CA
	3.5 Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)														

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2 4.1.8 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7) Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	% of food vendors screened and hygienic	√	√	√	√	20,000			DH D	CA/DE HU
				Support the Japanese Organization For International Cooperation In Family Planning (JOICFP) to implement project on maternal and new born health promotion in the district	Maternal mortality reduced and new born health promoted	√	√	√	√	30,000		500,000	DH D	CA
				Conduct quarterly advocacy and education on regenerative health, family planning, adolescent reproductive healthcare and nutrition through community durbars and health talks	advocacy on regenerative health improved	√	√	√	√	20,000			DH D	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) 2.4.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	No. of people tested and awareness created	√	√	√	√	30,000			DH	CA
				Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes: EMTCT, BCC, HTC etc	% reduction in new infections	√	√	√	√	20,000			DH	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.3 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 100no bore holes fitted with hand pumps/Iron Removal Plants and maintain 10 existing Hand Dug Wells and Boreholes	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√	100,000		50,000	DWD	CA
				Facilitate the extension of pipe borne water to 10 communities	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√	60,000		80,000	DWD	CA
	5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)			Partner Safe water network and other NGOs implement water supply systems in the district	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√			150,000	Safe water Network	CA
	5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)			Form and train 20 WATSAN committees and strengthen existing ones	Improvement in water management	√	√	√	√	15,000		40,000	DWD	CA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Undertake regular National Sanitation Campaign activities	No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services	√	√	√	√	40,000			DEHU	CA
	5.2.10 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)			Undertake capacity building training programmes for DEHU staff	No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	40,000			DEHU	CA
	5.2.7 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)			Undertake quarterly Monitoring and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	% implementation of sanitation plan	√	√	√	√	20,000			DEHU	DPCU
	5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)			Undertake Quarterly school health inspection visits, Quarterly school hygiene promotion programmes and Monthly community hygiene promotion using information centres	No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized	√	√	√	√	40,000			DEHU	DPCU

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.6 Implement the Toilet for All and Water for All programmes under the IPEP initiative (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 4 No. 10-seater Public Toilets in market areas and Urinals in public places and make them disability friendly	No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs	√	√	√	√	200,000			DW D	DEHU
				Construction of 4 No. 10-seater School Toilets and 6 No Urinals in schools and make them disability friendly	No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved	√	√	√	√	200,000			DW D	DEHU
	5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)			Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)	√	√			50,000			CA	DEHU
	5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)			Assess the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system	No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√			30,000			DW D	DEHU
				Procurement of 1 No. Cesspit Emptier	No. of cesspit Emptier procured and	√	√	√	√			200,000	CA	DEHU
				Register 400 Households and build their capacity to construct household toilet	No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√	√	√	30,000			CA	DEHU
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the well-being of the aged	8.1.6 Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Senior Citizens Day annually	The well-being of aged enhanced	√	√	√	√	20,000			SWD	CA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	.1.10 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)			Organize awareness creation on child protection through public forums and durbars annually	Child protection enhanced	√	√	√	√	20,000			SWD	CA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) 11.1.7 Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)			Register and generate database for PWDs in the district	No. of PWDs registered and supported	√	√	√	√	30,000			SWD	CA
				Build the capacity of 100 PWDs in their preferred skills and equip them with starter packs	No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped	√	√	√	√	100,000				CA
				Sensitize and lease with credit institutions to provide credit for PWDs in income generation activities	No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses	√	√	√	√	20,000			SWD	CA
				Support brilliant 60 PWDs to further their education	No. of PWDs supported to further their education	√	√	√	√	40,000			DEH U	DPCU
				SUB-TOTAL										7,669,000.00

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator
Expand forest conservation areas	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated	√	√	√	√	20,000			Forestry Comm	PPD
Protect existing forest reserves	1.2.2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)			Facilitate the planting of 1000 tree seedling in endangered communities and clamp down on chain saw operation	No. of tree seedlings planted	√	√	√	√	40,000			Forestry Comm	CA
Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.2 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)			Undertake public sensitization on the use of environmentally friendly methods and products such as LPG and	No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use	√	√	√	√	30,000	10,000		CA	EPA
				Undertake regular Desilting of Bukpro River to allow for free flow of water and other drains	No. of desilting of Bukpro river and pollution reduced	√	√	√	√	30,000	20,000		CA	DEHU
Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13			Organise annual sensitization of rural communities on environmental conservation practices	No. of sensitizations on environmental conservation	√	√	√	√	40,000			DEHU	DPCU

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters	√	√	√	√	40,000			NADMO	CA
	8.1.4 Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)			Prepare District Disaster Response and Management Plan	District Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		√			30,000			NADMO	DPCU
				Support disaster victims with relief items with focus on the vulnerable	No. of disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	80,000			NADMO	CA
				Undertake capacity building training for NADMO staff	No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	40,000			NADMO	CA
SUB-TOTAL										380,000.00				

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
prove efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Improve surface condition of 100km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	Km of roads maintained	√	√	√	√	200,000			FRD	CA
				Const. 8no culverts and Foot Bridges on selected roads and farm tracks	No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√	100,000			FRD	CA
				Undertake grass cutting and routine pothole patching of roads	Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched	√	√	√	√	60,000			FRD	CA
				Undertake periodic maintenance of Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance	√	√	√	√	40,000			FRD	CA

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the completion and equipping of the Community Information Center	% completion of Comm. Information center	√	√			40,000			DWD	CA
				Connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	NO. of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		√			50,000			DWD	CA
				Extend electricity to at least 10 basic schools to promote ICT education	No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted	√	√	√	√	100,000			DWD	ECG
				Supply 10 Desk Top Computers and accessories to 10 selected basic schools	No. of computers supplied	√	√	√	√	80,000			CA	DWD

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Ensure regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property	regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured	√	√	√	√	60,000				CA
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)		Physical and spatial planning	Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing System	% no of streets and properties named	√	√	√	√	80,000			PPD	CA
				Organize regular Technical committee meeting and statutory spatial planning committee meetings and enforce building codes	No. of building permits issued with building codes	√	√	√	√	40,000			PPD	CA
				Prepare base maps for 5 unplanned settlements and secure land title deeds for government acquired lands(eg land registration, compensation etc)	No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid	√	√	√	√	90,000			PPD	CA

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (cassava processing industries)	No. of rural service centre established	√	√	√	√	200,000			CA	DAD
				Expand rural electrification project to 30 communities	No. of communities connected to electricity	√	√	√	√	150,000			CA	ECG
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.1 Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)			Support Zongo communities in social programmes and infrastructure under the Zongo Development Fund initiative	No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund	√	√	√	√	200,000			CA	Zongo Devt Fund
SUB-TOTAL										1,490,000.00				

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaboration
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the construction of multipurpose office complex for district assembly and departments through	DA office Complex 100% completed and in use	√	√			2000,000			MLGRD	CA
				Renovate temporal DA Offices	Temporal DA office renovated 100%	√	√			80,000			DWD	CA
				Support capacity building for 80 staff at all levels annually	No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken	√	√	√	√	200,000			HR	CA
				Procure 1no. Vehicles for the Assembly (Revenue & Monitoring)	No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		√			200,000			CA	Procurement Unit
2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and communication activities in line with NDPC guidelines	No. of M&E undertaken	√	√	√	√	70,000	20,000		CA	DPCU
				Organise DPCU/Budget Committee meetings to prepare annual action/procurement plans and Budget Estimates	No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared	√	√	√	√	100,000	20,000		CA	DPCU

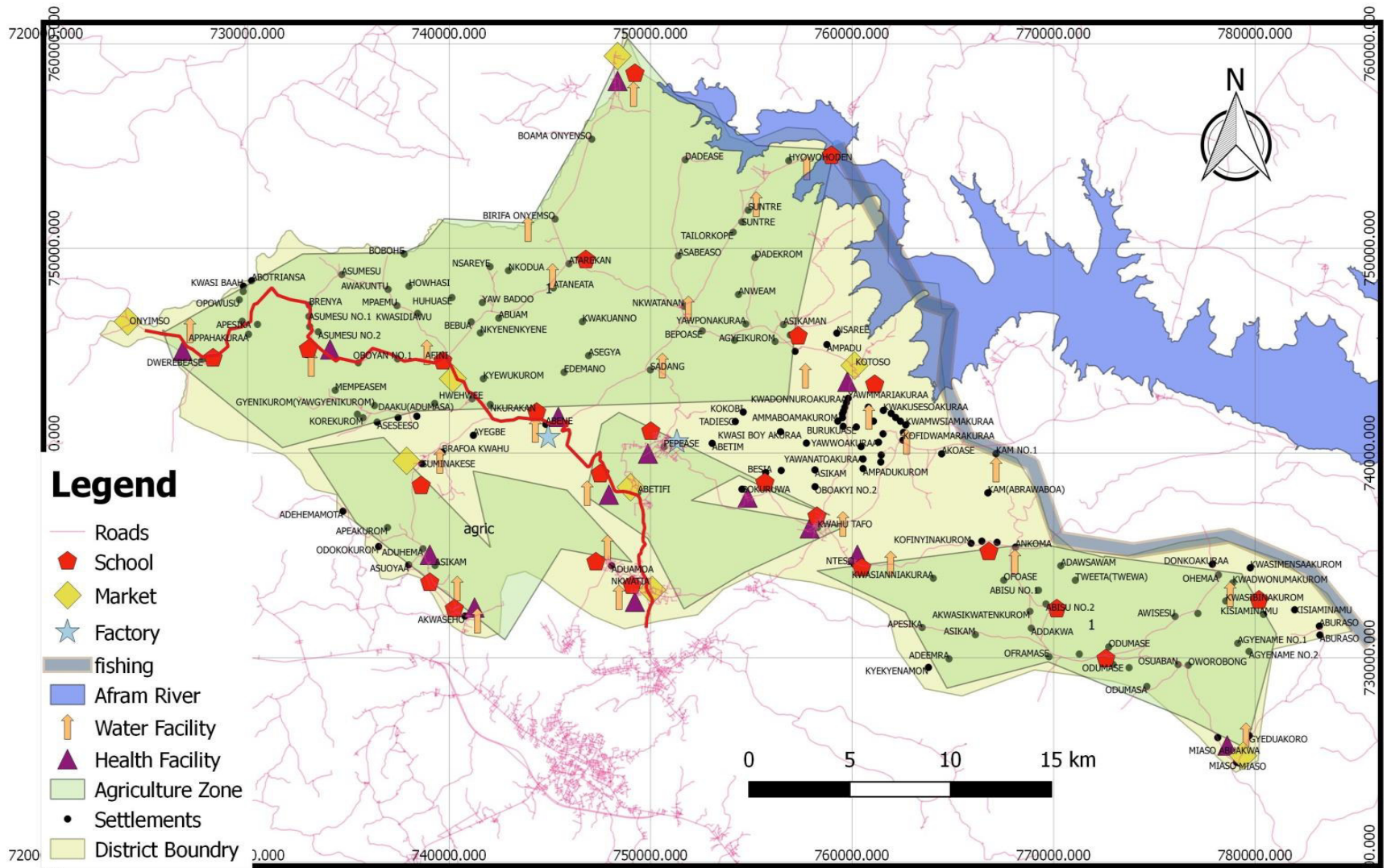
Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborator
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment:5 no. Lap Tops, 5No Desk Top, 1No. Photocopier, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Flip Chart Stand and PA System	No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	80,000			Procurement Unit	CA
				Procure and maintain office furniture, stationery and equipment annually (Generator, Furniture etc)	No. of office furniture procure and maintained	√	√	√	√	120,000			Procurement Unit	CA
				Maintain Assembly vehicles annually to remain road worthy	Assembly vehicles maintained regularly	√	√	√	√	80,000	20,000		CA	Transport office
				Organize training on minutes, report writing, and data management for DPCU Members and HODs	No. of training organized for staff	√	√	√	√	80,000	30,000		CA	DPCU

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 3 No Area Council Offices and furnish existing one	No. of Area Council Offices constructed and functional	√	√	√	√	400,000			DWD	CA
				Organize annual capacity building programmes for Assembly Members and Unit Committees to function effectively	No. of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees	√	√	√	√	80,000			CA	DPCU
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved	√	√	√	√	40,000			CA	Finance
	2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)			Collect data to update revenue register/data bank annually using PPP and engage the services of a private consultant for revenue collection	Revenue data/data bank updated/revenue collection increased	√	√	√	√	50,000	10,000		CA	Finance Dept
	Improve service delivery at the MMDA level			Train and motivate revenue collectors annually to improve performance	No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance	√	√	√	√	80,000			CA	Finance Dept

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
4.1 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize bi-annual community durbars and Radio programmes to engage the public on local governance issues	No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation	√	√	√	√	40,000	20,00			CA
	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government(SDG Target 16.7)			Organize People's Assemblies and encourage citizens to participate in government	No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation	√	√	√	√	25,000	20,00			CA
4.2 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	5.1.5 Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)					Prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.	SEA prepared for all projects	√		√	√	35,000		

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaboration
Enhance security service delivery	6.1.5 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Equip the District Fire Service, Magistrate Court and Police Service with furniture, computers and accessories	Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment	√	√	√	√	80,000			CA	Procurement Unit
				Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential Accommodation for District Magistrate	100% Completed in Use	√				100,000			DWD	CA
				Facilitate the establishment of 4No Police Posts in four communities to promote security	No. of police post constructed and made functional	√	√	√	√	400,000			DWD	CA
				Support national day celebrations , government programmes and security	No. of National day celebrations supported	√	√	√	√	80,000	20,000		CA	DPCU
				Support security Agencies to regulate activities of Fulani Herdmen and support DISEC activities	DISEC supported	√	√	√	√	80,000	80,000		CA	DISEC
SUB-TOTAL										4,540,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL										GHC18,589,000.00				

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT MAP OF DESIRED FUTURE



Legend

- Roads
- ▬ School
- ◆ Market
- ★ Factory
- ▬ fishing
- ▬ Afram River
- ↑ Water Facility
- ▬ Health Facility
- ▬ Agriculture Zone
- Settlements
- District Boundry

Date: 02nd July, 2018

Author: KEDA DPCU (DPO)



4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

The District Medium Term Development Plan covers a period of four years with an estimated budget of **Eighteen Million, Five Hundred and Eighty Nine Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢18,589,000.00)**. The expenditure areas in terms of the programme areas are provided in the table below:

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST 2018-2021	EXPECTED REVENUE						SUMMARY OF RESOURCES MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION
		GO G	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	GAP		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,510,000.00	2,000,000	300,000	190,000.00	-	2,490,000.00	20,000.00	1. Participatory Fee Fixing Resolution and Budgeting 2. Valuation and revaluation of properties 3. Door to door collection of property rates 4. Use of computerized registers to ease identification and collection of property rates 5. Privatization of collection of property rates 6. Continuous and Sustained Public Sensitization on Rate Payment 7. Capacity building for revenue collectors 8. Maintaining up dated valuation list and rolls as well as periodic update of data bank on revenue items	1. Writing of proposal for donor interventions 2. Institutionalization of PPP (BOT, Turn Key, etc) 3. Institutionalization of community self-help project concept in critical areas (education, health, sanitation, water) 4. Loans
SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	7,669,000.00	7,000,000	300,000	300,332	-	7,600,332.00	68,668.00		
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	3,490,000.00	2,500,000	316,308	500,000	-	3,316,308.00	173,692.00		
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	380,000.00	130,000	200,000	300,000.00	-	180,000.00	200,000.00		
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	4,540,000.00	3,000,000.00	1,400,000	28,612	-	4,428,612.00	111,388.00		
TOTAL	18,589,000.00	14,630,000	2,200,000	1,318,944.00	-	18,148,944.00	440,056.00		

								9.Prosecution of recalcitrant revenue defaulters 10.Setting performance targets and signing of bonds by revenue collectors 11.Implementation of effective and efficient internal controls to ensure prudent financial management	
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CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

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

Table 5.1 2018 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS: Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Identify and train 50 MSMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills and train 50 youth in income generating activities with focus on Teenage Mothers	Abeifi	40	No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient	√	√	√	√		15,000	10,000		BAC	CA
	Establish and equip a Desk for LED to promote co-ordination and promotion and form District LED Committee	Abetifi	0	LED activities promoted and well co-ordinated		√	√			30,000			CA	MOFA
	Organize District Investment Forum Annually	Abetifi	0	Local investment potentials promoted and marketed	√	√	√	√		20,000	20,000		CA	MOFA

ADOPTED GOALS): Build a Prosperous Society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Facilitate the registration and operation of 80 business in the district	District Wide	15	No. of businesses registered and operating in the district	√	√	√	√		2,500		CA	Finance			
	Train 50 youth on rabbit, snail, grass cutter, bee and mushroom rearing as alternative livelihood	Abetifi	20	Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing		√		√	15,000			DAD	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Abetifi	0	DCACT established and functional	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Agric Dept	CA
	Identify and promote the development of cassava and tomatoes for export	District wide	0	% increase in export from the district		√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000		Agric Dept	CA
	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Abetifi	0	Productivity enhancing technologies used	√	√	√	√	10,000				
	Build capacity of AEAs and DDOs on new technologies, environmental integration, extension techniques and plant health improvement	Abetifi	3	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			Agric Dept	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Conduct 5 crop demonstrations on conservation farming in groundnut and maize production and establish 8 acres of 2 cassava multiplication farms	District wide	4	No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Organize District Farmers day celebration	Hweehwee	1	Farmers well motivated	√	√	√	√		30,000			CA	DAD
	Facilitate the Implementation of Government special initiative in Agriculture “Planting for Food and Jobs”	District wide	10%	% Increase in yield and job creation from planting for food and jobs	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	CA
	Conduct 8 trainings for 20 DAD staff on extension techniques and provide extension service to all communities in the district	Abetifi	6	Extensive staff trained and equipped	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake extension service delivery (weekly farm and home visits) by AEAs and supervisors to farmers and FBOs	District wide	50%	95% of farmers benefit from extension service	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Establish block farms for the cultivation of Atadwe(Tiger Nuts)	Aduamo	0	No of block farms in Tiger nuts Production created	√	√	√	√		30,000			DAD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of one Dam around the Afram River for irrigation	Kotoso,	0	Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		√	√			40,000		1	DAD	CA
	Support the provision of storage and processing facilities for farm products under the Planting for food and jobs initiative	Abetifi	0	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√		500,000			DAD	CA
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises to establish factories under the One District, One Factory initiative	Abene, Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of factories established and functional	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake Routine Maintenance of 30km feeder roads connecting farms to marketing centres	District wide	20km	Km of farm roads maintained	√	√	√	√		120,000			FRD	CA
	Roofing fertilizer Depot at Nkwatia and construction of office washroom	Nkwatia	0	Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well	√	√				80,000			DAD	DWD
	Construction of 4no. markets and completion of 1no. existing market	Hweehwee, Kotoso	1	No. of markets constructed and in use	√	√	√	√		250,000			DWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish and maintain a database on all farmers	Abetifi	502	No. of farmers registered	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Procure veterinary basic kits clinical equipment and vet vaccines	District wide	2,659	No. of livestock treated	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of fodder banks to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen	Afram Plains	0	% Reduction in Fulani menace	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	DISEC
	Liase with MASLOG and other financial institution to support farmers with credit	District wide	0	No. of farmers supported	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	DAD
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Prepare investment and tourism development brochures and documentaries	Abetifi	0	Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	Tourist Board
	Collaborate with the private sector to develop at least three Tourist sites	Oworobong,	0	% increase in tourism arrival		√	√			100,000			CA	Private sector

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Rehabilitate 2 no 6 –unit and 1no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Hweeh wee, Pepease	2	No. of classroom blocks completed and % increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		600,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Nkwatia SDA, Oboyan DA	2	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		1,200,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct 4 No 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities and make them accessible to PWDs	Mota Mireku, Hyewoh oden D/A	0	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		200,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct 1No teachers quarters for rural communities	Abisu No.1	0	No. of teachers willing to stay in rural communities	√	√	√	√				200,000	Bryan Foundatio	GES
	Monitor the implementation of free SHS and TVET in all schools	District wide	1	Free SHS effectively implemented	√	√	√	√		5,000			DPCU	GES
	Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	District wide		% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		√	√	√		30,000			DPCU	GES

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	District wide	10	% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools	√	√	√	√		6,000			CA	GES
	Organize a 2-day INSET for 50 Basic School Teachers annually	Abetifi	1	No. of INSET for teachers organized	√	√	√	√		6,000			GES	CA
	Organize annual Inter-schools Debate and District Mock for all JHS Pupils in the district	Abetifi	1	% increase in BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA
	Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks Toilet Facilities	District wide	1	No. of Community initiated projects supported	√	√	√	√		30,000			GES	CA
	Provide furniture for selected Basic schools in the district	District wide	0	No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√		50,000			GES	CA
	Institute District Annual Best Teacher's Award to motivate Teachers	Abetifi	0	% improvement in Output of teachers	√	√	√	√		15,000			GES	CA
	Support EOC and DEO to undertake M&E	District wide	2	No. of M&E effectively undertaken		√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Education and Development	Equip two Tech/Voc schools with tools to support teaching and learning			No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		√	√	√		100,000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Facilitate the completion of 250 Bed District Hospital (Land acquisition, title deed, compensation etc)	Abetifi	60%	Hospital 100% completed and access to health services increased	√	√				30,000			DHD	CA
	Complete construction of 2 CHPS Compounds	Oframase, Mota Mireku	75%	% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Renovate 1 existing health centers and construct a ward for one	Abetifi, Kwahu Tafo	0	% completion of ward and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Extend utilities (electricity & water) to 2 new CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	1	access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		20,000			DHD	CA
	Construct 1No. Staff Quarters for health personel	Kotoso	0	% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated	√	√	√	√		600,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproductive health and family planning for both in-school and out of school adolescent girls	District wide	5%	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	District wide	20%	Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	District wide	0	No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	District wide	50%	% of food vendors screened and hygienic	√	√	√	√			5,000		DHD	CA/DE HU
	Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	District wide	0	annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization) conducted	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Support the Japanese Organization For International Cooperation In Family Planning (JOICFP) to implement project on maternal and new born health promotion in the district	District wide	10%	% of Maternal mortality reduction and new born health promoted	√	√	√	√		10,000		100,000	DHD	CA
	Conduct quarterly advocacy on regenerative health and nutrition through community durbars and health talks	District wide	4	advocacy on regenerative health improved	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	District wide	263	No. of people tested and awareness created	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes: EMTCT, BCC, HTC etc	District wide	0.25%	% reduction in new infections	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Construct 3no bore holes fitted with hand pumps/Iron Removal Plants and maintain 10 existing Hand Dug Wells and Boreholes	Abene, Oworobong, Nkwantanga	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		30,000		20,000	DWD	CA
	Facilitate the extension of pipe borne water to 3 communities	Abetifi, Pepease, Nkwatia	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		20,000		80,000	GWC	CA
	Partner Safe water network and other NGOs implement water supply systems in the district	Ankoma, Hweehwee	2	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√				150,000	Safe water Network	CA
	Form and train 20 WATSAN committees and strengthen existing ones	District wide	0	Improvement in water management	√	√	√	√		15,000		40,000	DWD	CA
	Undertake regular National Sanitation Campaign activities	District wide	2	No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA
	Undertake capacity building training programmes for DEHU staff	Abetifi	10	No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Undertake quarterly Monitoring and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	District wide	4	% implementation of sanitation plan	√	√	√	√		5,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Undertake Quarterly school health inspection visits, Quarterly school hygiene promotion programmes and Monthly community hygiene promotion using information centres	District wide	6	No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater Public Toilets in market areas and Urinals in public places and make them disability friendly	Nkwatia, Asikem	1	No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs	√	√	√	√		150,000			DWD	DEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater School Toilets and 2 No Urinals in schools and make them disability friendly	Abetifi DA, Pepease RC	2	No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved	√	√	√	√		200,000			DWD	DEHU
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Abetifi	0	Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)	√	√				10,000			CA	DEHU

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Assess the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system	Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√				30,000			DWD	DEHU
	Procurement of 1 No. Cesspit Emptier	Abetifi	0	No. of cesspit Emptier procured and	√	√	√	√			200,000		CA	DEHU
	Register 400 Households and build their capacity to construct household toilets	District wide	100	No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	DEHU
Social Service Delivery and Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Senior Citizens Day annually	District wide	200	The well-being of aged enhanced			√			6,000			SWD	CA
	Register and generate database for PWDs in the district	District wide	500	No. of PWDs registered and supported	√	√	√	√		10,000			SWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	Build the capacity of 100 PWDs in their preferred skills and equip them with starter packs	Abetifi	65	No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped	√	√	√	√	50,000					CA		
	Sensitize and lease with credit institutions to provide credit for PWDs in income generation activities	District wide	0	No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses	√	√	√	√	5,000			SWD	CA			
	Undertake advocacy programmes on the of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	District wide	1	No. of PWDs active in politics and governance	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEH U	DPCU			
	Support brilliant 60 PWDs to further their education	District wide	52	No. of PWDs supported to further their education	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEH U	DPCU			

ADOPTED GOALS: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Environmental and Sanitation Management and Disaster Prevention and Management	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	District wide	0	Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	PPD
	Facilitate the planting of 1000 tree seedling in endangered communities and clamp down on chain saw operation	District wide	100	No. of tree seedlings planted	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	CA
	Undertake public sensitization on the use of environmentally friendly methods and products such as LPG and	District wide	2	No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000		CA	EPA
	Undertake regular Desilting of Bukpro River to allow for free flow of water and other drains	Nkwatia	0	No. of desilting of Bukpro river and pollution reduced	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000		CA	DEHU
	Organise annual sensitization of rural communities on environmental conservation practices	District wide	1	No. of sensitizations on environmental conservation	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	District wide	1	No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA
	Prepare District Disaster Response and Management Plan	Abetifi	0	Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		√			30,000			NADMO	DPCU
	Support disaster victims with relief items with focus on the vulnerable	District wide	60	No. of disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
	Undertake capacity building training for NADMO staff	Abetifi	10	No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Improve surface condition of 100km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	District wide	65	Km of roads maintained	√	√	√	√	100,000			FRD	CA
	Const. 2no culverts and Foot Bridges on selected roads and farm tracks	District wide	0	No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√	70,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake grass cutting and routine pothole patching of roads	District wide	25	Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake periodic maintenance of Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	Abetifi	1	Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Facilitate the completion and equipping of the Community Information Center	Abetifi	90%	% completion of Comm. Information center	√	√			10,000			DWD	CA
	Connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	Abetifi	0	NO. of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		√			15,000			DWD	CA
	Extend electricity to at least 4 basic schools to promote ICT education	District wide	0	No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	ECG

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Supply 10 Desk Top Computers and accessories to 10 selected basic schools	District wide	0	No. of computers supplied	√	√	√	√		80,000			CA	DWD
	Ensure regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property	District wide	4	regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured	√	√	√	√		60,000				CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management Physical and spatial planning	Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing System	Abetifi Nkwatia, Tafo	0	% no of streets and properties named	√	√	√	√		80,000			PPD	CA
	Organize regular Technical committee meeting and statutory spatial planning committee meetings and enforce building codes	Abetifi	3	No. of building permits issued with building codes	√	√	√	√		40,000			PPD	CA
	Prepare base maps for 2 unplanned settlements and secure land title deeds for government acquired lands(eg land registration, compensation etc)	Nkwatia, Tafo		No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid	√	√	√	√		90,000			PPD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (cassava processing industries)	Suminkese, Of ramase	0	No. of rural service centre established	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	DAD
	Expand rural electrification project to 30 communities	District wide	0	No. of communities connected to electricity	√	√	√	√		150,000			CA	ECG
	Support Zongo communities in social programmes and infrastructure under the Zongo Development Fund initiative	Abetifi, tafo	0	No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund	√	√	√	√		100,000			CA	Zongo Devt Fund

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Facilitate the construction of multipurpose office complex for district assembly and departments through	Abetifi	0	DA office Complex 100% completed and in use	√	√				2,000,000			MLGRD	CA
	Renovate temporal DA Offices	Abetifi	0	Temporal DA office renovated 100%	√	√				80,000			DWD	CA
	Support capacity building for 80 staff at all levels annually	Abetifi	2	No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken	√	√	√	√		50,000			HR	CA
	Procure 1no. Vehicles for the Assembly (Revenue & Monitoring)	Abetifi	0	No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		√				200,000			CA	Procurement Unit
Management and Administration and Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in line with NDPC guidelines	District wide	4	No. of M&E undertaken	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU
	Organise DPCU/Budget Committee meetings to prepare annual action/ procurement plans and Budget Estimates	Abetifi	8	No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared	√	√	√	√		40,000	10,000		CA	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and General Administration	Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment:5 no. Lap Tops, 5No Desk Top, 1No. Photocopier, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Flip Chart Stand and PA System	Abetifi	2	No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	30,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Procure and maintain office furniture, stationery and equipment annually (Generator, Furniture etc)	Abetifi	0	No. of office furniture procure and maintained	√	√	√	√	60,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Maintain Assembly vehicles annually to remain road worthy	Abetifi	Vehicles maintained	Assembly vehicles maintained regularly	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	Transport office			
	Organize training on minutes, report writing,and data management for DPCU Members and HODs	Abetifi	1	No. of training organized for staff	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU			
	Construct 3No Area Council Offices and furnish existing one	Nkwatia	0	No of Area Council Offices constructed and functional	√	√	√	√	100,000			DWD	CA			
Organize annual capacity building programmes for Assembly Members and Unit Committees to function effectively	Abetifi	1	No.of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	DPCU				

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	District wide	1	No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved	√	√	√	√	10,000			CA	Finance			
	Collect data to update revenue register/data bank annually using PPP	District wide	1	Revenue data/ data bank updated	√	√	√	√	10,000	5,000		CA	Finance Dept			
	Train and motivate revenue collectors annually to improve performance	Abetifi	1	No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	Finance Dept			
Management and Administration and General Administration	Organize bi-annual community durbars and Radio programmes to engage the public on local governance issues	District wide	1	No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation	√	√	√	√	10,000	5,00			CA			
	Organize People's Assemblies and encourage citizens to participate in government	Abetifi	0	No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation	√	√	√	√	1,000	5,00			CA			
	Prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.	District wide	0	SEA prepared for all projects	√		√	√	25,000			DEH U	DPCU			

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Equip the District Fire Service, Magistrate Court and Police Service with furniture, computers and accessories	Abefifi	0	Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Procurement Unit
	Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential Accommodation for District Magistrate	Abetifi	95%	100% Completed in Use	√					100,000			DWD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of 2No Police Posts in four communities to promote security	Abene Ankom a	0	No. of police post constructed and made functional	√	√	√	√		100,000			DWD	CA
	Support national day celebrations , government programmes and security	District wide	3	No. of National day celebrations supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,00		CA	DPCU
	Support security Agencies to regulate activities of Fulani Herdmen and support DISEC activities	Abetifi	Supported	DISEC supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DISEC

Table 5.2 2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS: Build a Prosperous Society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Identify and train 50 MSMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills and train 50 youth in income generating activities with focus on Teenage Mothers	Abeifi	40	No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000		BAC	CA			
	Establish and equip a Desk for LED to promote co-ordination and promotion and form District LED Committee	Abetifi	0	LED activities promoted and well co-ordinated		√	√		30,000			CA	MOFA			
	Organize District Investment Forum Annually	Abetifi	0	Local investment potentials promoted and marketed	√	√	√	√	20,000	20,000		CA	MOFA			

ADOPTED GOALS): Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Facilitate the registration and operation of 80 business in the district	District Wide	15	No. of businesses registered and operating in the district	√	√	√	√		2,500		CA	Finance
	Train 50 youth on rabbit, snail, grass cutter, bee and mushroom rearing as alternative livelihood	Abetifi	20	Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing	√	√	√	√	15,000			DAD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Abetifi	0	DCACT established and functional	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Agric Dept	CA
	Identify and promote the development of cassava and tomatoes for export	District wide	0	% increase in export from the district		√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000		Agric Dept	CA
	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Abetifi	0	Productivity enhancing technologies used	√	√	√	√	10,000				
	Build capacity of AEAs and DDOs on new technologies, environmental integration, extension techniques and plant health improvement	Abetifi	3	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			Agric Dept	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Conduct 5 crop demonstrations on conservation farming in groundnut and maize production and establish 8 acres of 2 cassava multiplication farms	District wide	4	No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Organize District Farmers day celebration	Hweehwee	1	Farmers well motivated	√	√	√	√		30,000			CA	DAD
	Facilitate the Implementation of Government special initiative in Agriculture “Planting for Food and Jobs”	District wide	10%	% Increase in yield and job creation from planting for food and jobs	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	CA
	Conduct 8 trainings for 20 DAD staff on extension techniques and provide extension service to all communities in the district	Abetifi	6	Extensive staff trained and equipped	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake extension service delivery (weekly farm and home visits) by AEAs and supervisors to farmers and FBOs	District wide	50%	95% of farmers benefit from extension service	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Establish block farms for the cultivation of Atadwe(Tiger Nuts)	Aduamo	0	No of block farms in Tiger nuts Production created	√	√	√	√		30,000			DAD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of one Dam around the Afram River for irrigation	Kotoso,	0	Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		√	√			40,000		1	DAD	CA		
	Support the provision of storage and processing facilities for farm products under the Planting for food and jobs initiative	Abetifi	0	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√	500,000				DAD	CA		
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises to establish factories under the One District, One Factory initiative	Abene, Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of factories established and functional	√	√	√	√	40,000				DAD	CA		
	Undertake Routine Maintenance of 30km feeder roads connecting farms to marketing centres	District wide	20km	Km of farm roads maintained	√	√	√	√	120,000				FRD	CA		
	Roofing fertilizer Depot at Nkwatia and construction of office washroom	Nkwatia	0	Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well	√	√			80,000				DAD	DWD		
	Construction of 4no. markets and completion of 1no. existing market	Hweehwee, Kotoso	1	No. of markets constructed and in use	√	√	√	√	250,000				DWD	CA		

ADOPTED GOALS														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish and maintain a database on all farmers	Abetifi	502	No. of farmers registered	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Procure veterinary basic kits clinical equipment and vet vaccines	District wide	2,659	No. of livestock treated	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of fodder banks to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen	Afram Plains	0	% Reduction in Fulani menace	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	DISEC
	Liase with MASLOG and other financial institution to support farmers with credit	District wide	0	No. of farmers supported	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	DAD
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Prepare investment and tourism development brochures and documentaries	Abetifi	0	Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	Tourist Board
	Collaborate with the private sector to develop at least three Tourist sites	Oworobong,	0	% increase in tourism arrival		√	√			100,000			CA	Private sector

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Rehabilitate 2 no 6 –unit and 1no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Nkwatia Methodist Pepease	2	No. of classroom blocks completed and % increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	600,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Nkwatia SDA, Oboyan DA, St. Joseph Tech.	2	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	1,200,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct 4 No 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities and make them accessible to PWDs	Mota Mireku, Suminake DA	0	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	200,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct 1No teachers quarters for rural communities	Abisu No.1	0	No. of teachers willing to stay in rural communities	√	√	√	√			200,000	Bryan Foundation	GES			
	Monitor the implementation of free SHS and TVET in all schools	District wide	1	Free SHS effectively implemented	√	√	√	√	5,000			DPCU	GES			
	Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	District wide		% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		√	√	√	30,000			DPCU	GES			

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	District wide	10	% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools	√	√	√	√		6,000			CA	GES
	Organize a 2-day INSET for 50 Basic School Teachers annually	Abetifi	1	No. of INSET for teachers organized	√	√	√	√		6,000			GES	CA
	Organize annual Inter-schools Debate and District Mock for all JHS Pupils in the district	Abetifi	1	% increase in BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA
	Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks Toilet Facilities	District wide	1	No. of Community initiated projects supported	√	√	√	√		30,000			GES	CA
	Provide furniture for selected Basic schools in the district	District wide	0	No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√		50,000			GES	CA
	Institute District Annual Best Teacher's Award to motivate Teachers	Abetifi	0	% improvement in Output of teachers	√	√	√	√		15,000			GES	CA
	Support EOC and DEO to undertake M&E	District wide	2	No of M&E effectively undertaken		√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Education and Development	Equip two Tech/Voc schools with tools to support teaching and learning			No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		√	√	√		100,000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Facilitate the completion of 250 Bed District Hospital (Land acquisition, title deed, compensation etc)	Abetifi	60%	Hospital 100% completed and access to health services increased	√	√				30,000			DHD	CA
	Complete construction of 2 CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	75%	% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Renovate 1 existing health centers and construct a ward for one	Abetifi, Kwahu Tafo	0	% completion of ward and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Extend utilities (electricity & water) to 2 new CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	1	access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		20,000			DHD	CA
	Construct 1No. Staff Quarters for health personel	Kotoso	0	% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated	√	√	√	√		600,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproductive health and family planning for both in-school and out of school adolescent girls	District wide	5%	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	District wide	20%	Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	District wide	0	No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	District wide	50%	% of food vendors screened and hygienic	√	√	√	√			5,000		DHD	CA/DE HU
	Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	District wide	0	annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization) conducted	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Support the Japanese Organization For International Cooperation In Family Planning (JOICFP) to implement project on maternal and new born health promotion in the district	District wide	10%	% of Maternal mortality reduction and new born health promoted	√	√	√	√		10,000		100,000	DHD	CA
	Conduct quarterly advocacy on regenerative health and nutrition through community durbars and health talks	District wide	4	advocacy on regenerative health improved	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	District wide	263	No. of people tested and awareness created	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes: EMTCT, BCC, HTC etc	District wide	0.25%	% reduction in new infections	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Construct 3no bore holes fitted with hand pumps/Iron Removal Plants and maintain 10 existing Hand Dug Wells and Boreholes	Abene, Oworobong, Nkwantanga	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		30,000		20,000	DWD	CA
	Facilitate the extension of pipe borne water to 3 communities	Abetifi, Pepease, Nkwatia	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		20,000		80,000	GWC	CA
	Partner Safe water network and other NGOs implement water supply systems in the district	Ankoma, Hweehwee	2	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√				150,000	Safe water Network	CA
	Form and train 20 WATSAN committees and strengthen existing ones	District wide	0	Improvement in water management	√	√	√	√		15,000		40,000	DWD	CA
	Undertake regular National Sanitation Campaign activities	District wide	2	No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA
	Undertake capacity building training programmes for DEHU staff	Abetifi	10	No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Undertake quarterly Monitoring and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	District wide	4	% implementation of sanitation plan	√	√	√	√		5,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Undertake Quarterly school health inspection visits, Quarterly school hygiene promotion programmes and Monthly community hygiene promotion using information centres	District wide	6	No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater Public Toilets in market areas and Urinals in public places and make them disability friendly	Nkwatia, Asikem	1	No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs	√	√	√	√		150,000			DWD	DEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater School Toilets and 2 No Urinals in schools and make them disability friendly	Abetifi DA, Pepease RC	2	No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved	√	√	√	√		200,000			DWD	DEHU
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Abetifi	0	Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)	√	√				10,000			CA	DEHU

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Assess the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system	Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√				30,000			DWD	DEHU
	Procurement of 1 No. Cesspit Emptier	Abetifi	0	No. of cesspit Emptier procured and	√	√	√	√			200,000		CA	DEHU
	Register 400 Households and build their capacity to construct household toilets	District wide	100	No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	DEHU
Social Service Delivery and Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Senior Citizens Day annually	District wide	200	The well-being of aged enhanced	√	√	√	√		6,000			SWD	CA
	Register and generate database for PWDs in the district	District wide	500	No. of PWDs registered and supported	√	√	√	√		10,000			SWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	Build the capacity of 100 PWDs in their preferred skills and equip them with starter packs	Abetifi	65	No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped	√	√	√	√	50,000					CA		
	Sensitize and lease with credit institutions to provide credit for PWDs in income generation activities	District wide	0	No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses	√	√	√	√	5,000			SWD	CA			
	Undertake advocacy programmes on the of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	District wide	1	No. of PWDs active in politics and governance	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEH U	DPCU			
	Support brilliant 60 PWDs to further their education	District wide	52	No. of PWDs supported to further their education	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEH U	DPCU			

ADOPTED GOALS: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Environmental and Sanitation Management and Disaster Prevention and Management	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	District wide	0	Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	PPD			
	Facilitate the planting of 1000 tree seedling in endangered communities and clamp down on chain saw operation	District wide	100	No. of tree seedlings planted	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	CA			
	Undertake public sensitization on the use of environmentally friendly methods and products such as LPG and	District wide	2	No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000		CA	EPA			
	Undertake regular Desilting of Bukpro River to allow for free flow of water and other drains	Nkwatia	0	No. of desilting of Bukpro river and pollution reduced	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000		CA	DEHU			
	Organise annual sensitization of rural communities on environmental conservation practices	District wide	1	No. of sensitizations on environmental conservation	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	DPCU			
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	District wide	1	No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA			
	Prepare District Disaster Response and Management Plan	Abetifi	0	Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		√			30,000			NADMO	DPCU			
	Support disaster victims with relief items with focus on the vulnerable	District wide	60	No. of disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
	Undertake capacity building training for NADMO staff	Abetifi	10	No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Improve surface condition of 100km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	District wide	65	Km of roads maintained	√	√	√	√	100,000			FRD	CA
	Const. 2no culverts and Foot Bridges on selected roads and farm tracks	District wide	0	No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√	70,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake grass cutting and routine pothole patching of roads	District wide	25	Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake periodic maintenance of Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	Abetifi	1	Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Facilitate the completion and equipping of the Community Information Center	Abetifi	90%	% completion of Comm. Information center	√	√			10,000			DWD	CA
	Connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	Abetifi	0	NO. of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		√			15,000			DWD	CA
	Extend electricity to at least 4 basic schools to promote ICT education	District wide	0	No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	ECG

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and	Supply 10 Desk Top Computers and accesories to 10 selected basic schools	District wide	0	No. of computers supplied	√	√	√	√		80,000			CA	DWD
Infrastructure Development	Ensure regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property	District wide	4	regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured	√	√	√	√		60,000				CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing System	Abetifi Nkwatia, Tafo	0	% no of streets and properties named	√	√	√	√		80,000			PPD	CA
Physical and spatial planning	Organize regular Technical committee meeting and statutory spatial planning committee meetings and enforce building codes	Abetifi	3	No. of building permits issued with building codes	√	√	√	√		40,000			PPD	CA
	Prepare base maps for 2 unplanned settlements and secure land title deeds for government acquired lands(eg land registration, compensation etc)	Nkwatia, Tafo		No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid	√	√	√	√		90,000			PPD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (cassava processing industries)	Suminkese, Of ramase	0	No. of rural service centre established	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	DAD
	Expand rural electrification project to 30 communities	District wide	0	No. of communities connected to electricity	√	√	√	√		150,000			CA	ECG
	Support Zongo communities in social programmes and infrastructure under the Zongo Development Fund initiative	Abetifi, tafo	0	No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund	√	√	√	√		100,000			CA	Zongo Devt Fund

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Facilitate the construction of multipurpose office complex for district assembly and departments through	Abetifi	0	DA office Complex 100% completed and in use	√	√				2,000,000			MLG RD	CA
	Renovate temporal DA Offices	Abetifi	0	Temporal DA office renovated 100%	√	√				80,000			DWD	CA
	Support capacity building for 80 staff at all levels annually	Abetifi	2	No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken	√	√	√	√		50,000			HR	CA
	Procure 1no. Vehicles for the Assembly (Revenue & Monitoring)	Abetifi	0	No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		√				200,000			CA	Procurement Unit
Management and Administration and Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in line with NDPC guidelines	District wide	4	No. of M&E undertaken	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU
	Organise DPCU/Budget Committee meetings to prepare annual action/ procurement plans and Budget Estimates	Abetifi	8	No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared	√	√	√	√		40,000	10,000		CA	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and General Administration	Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment:5 no. Lap Tops, 5No Desk Top, 1No. Photocopier, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Flip Chart Stand and PA System	Abetifi	2	No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	30,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Procure and maintain office furniture, stationery and equipment annually (Generator, Furniture etc)	Abetifi	0	No. of office furniture procure and maintained	√	√	√	√	60,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Maintain Assembly vehicles annually to remain road worthy	Abetifi	Vehicles maintained	Assembly vehicles maintained regularly	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	Transport office			
	Organize training on minutes, report writing,and data management for DPCU Members and HODs	Abetifi	1	No. of training organized for staff	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU			
	Construct 3No Area Council Offices and furnish existing one	Nkwatia	0	No of Area Council Offices constructed and functional	√	√	√	√	100,000			DWD	CA			
	Organize annual capacity building programmes for Assembly Members and Unit Committees to function effectively	Abetifi	1	No.of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	DPCU			

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	District wide	1	No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved	√	√	√	√	10,000			CA	Finance			
	Collect data to update revenue register/data bank annually using PPP	District wide	1	Revenue data/ data bank updated	√	√	√	√	10,000	5,000		CA	Finance Dept			
	Train and motivate revenue collectors annually to improve performance	Abetifi	1	No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	Finance Dept			
Management and Administration and General Administration	Organize bi-annual community durbars and Radio programmes to engage the public on local governance issues	District wide	1	No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation	√	√	√	√	10,000	5,000			CA			
	Organize People's Assemblies and encourage citizens to participate in government	Abetifi	0	No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation	√	√	√	√	1,000	5,000			CA			
	Prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.	District wide	0	SEA prepared for all projects	√		√	√	25,000			DEH U	DPCU			

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Equip the District Fire Service, Magistrate Court and Police Service with furniture, computers and accessories	Abefifi	0	Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Procurement Unit
	Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential Accommodation for District Magistrate	Abetifi	95%	100% Completed in Use	√					100,000			DWD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of 2No Police Posts in four communities to promote security	Abene Ankom a	0	No. of police post constructed and made functional	√	√	√	√		100,000			DWD	CA
	Support national day celebrations , government programmes and security	District wide	3	No. of National day celebrations supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,00		CA	DPCU
	Support security Agencies to regulate activities of Fulani Herdmen and support DISEC activities	Abetifi	Supported	DISEC supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DISEC

Table 5.3 2020 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS: Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Identify and train 50 MSMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills and train 50 youth in income generating activities with focus on Teenage Mothers	Abeifi	40	No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000		BAC	CA
	Establish and equip a Desk for LED to promote co-ordination and promotion and form District LED Committee	Abetifi	0	LED activities promoted and well co-ordinated		√	√		30,000			CA	MOFA
	Organize District Investment Forum Annually	Abetifi	0	Local investment potentials promoted and marketed	√	√	√	√	20,000	20,000		CA	MOFA

ADOPTED GOALS): Build a Prosperous Society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Facilitate the registration and operation of 80 business in the district	District Wide	15	No. of businesses registered and operating in the district	√	√	√	√		2,500		CA	Finance			
	Train 50 youth on rabbit, snail, grass cutter, bee and mushroom rearing as alternative livelihood	Abetifi	20	Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing	√	√	√	√	15,000			DAD	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Abetifi	0	DCACT established and functional	√	√	√	√		10,000.00			Agric Dept	CA
	Identify and promote the development of cassava and tomatoes for export	District wide	0	% increase in export from the district		√	√	√		20,000.00	5,000		Agric Dept	CA
	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Abetifi	0	Productivity enhancing technologies used	√	√	√	√		10,000				
	Build capacity of AEAs and DDOs on new technologies, environmental integration, extension techniques and plant health improvement	Abetifi	3	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√		10,000			Agric Dept	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Conduct 5 crop demonstrations on conservation farming in groundnut and maize production and establish 8 acres of 2 cassava multiplication farms	District wide	4	No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Organize District Farmers day celebration	Hweehwee	1	Farmers well motivated	√	√	√	√		30,000			CA	DAD
	Facilitate the Implementation of Government special initiative in Agriculture “Planting for Food and Jobs”	District wide	10%	% Increase in yield and job creation from planting for food and jobs	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	CA
	Conduct 8 trainings for 20 DAD staff on extension techniques and provide extension service to all communities in the district	Abetifi	6	Extensive staff trained and equipped	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake extension service delivery (weekly farm and home visits) by AEAs and supervisors to farmers and FBOs	District wide	50%	95% of farmers benefit from extension service	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Establish block farms for the cultivation of Atadwe(Tiger Nuts)	Aduamo	0	No of block farms in Tiger nuts Production created	√	√	√	√		30,000			DAD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of one Dam around the Afram River for irrigation	Kotoso,	0	Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		√	√			40,000		1	DAD	CA
	Support the provision of storage and processing facilities for farm products under the Planting for food and jobs initiative	Abetifi	0	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√		500,000			DAD	CA
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises to establish factories under the One District, One Factory initiative	Abene, Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of factories established and functional	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake Routine Maintenance of 30km feeder roads connecting farms to marketing centres	District wide	20km	Km of farm roads maintained	√	√	√	√		120,000			FRD	CA
	Roofing fertilizer Depot at Nkwatia and construction of office washroom	Nkwatia	0	Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well	√	√				80,000			DAD	DWD
	Construction of 4no. markets and completion of 1no. existing market	Hweehwee, Kotoso	1	No. of markets constructed and in use	√	√	√	√		250,000			DWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish and maintain a database on all farmers	Abetifi	502	No. of farmers registered	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Procure veterinary basic kits clinical equipment and vet vaccines	District wide	2,659	No. of livestock treated	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of fodder banks to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen	Afram Plains	0	% Reduction in Fulani menace	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	DISEC
	Liaise with MASLOG and other financial institution to support farmers with credit	District wide	0	No. of farmers supported	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	DAD
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Prepare investment and tourism development brochures and documentaries	Abetifi	0	Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	Tourist Board
	Collaborate with the private sector to develop at least three Tourist sites	Oworobong,	0	% increase in tourism arrival		√	√			100,000			CA	Private sector

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Rehabilitate 2 no 6 –unit and 1no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Hweeh wee, Pepease	2	No. of classroom blocks completed and % increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		600,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Nkwatia SDA, Oboyan DA	2	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		1,200,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct 4 No 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities and make them accessible to PWDs	Mota Mireku, Hyewohoden D/A	0	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√		200,000	50,000		DWD	GES
	Construct 1No teachers quarters for rural communities	Abisu No.1	0	No. of teachers willing to stay in rural communities	√	√	√	√				200,000	Bryan Foundatio	GES
	Monitor the implementation of free SHS and TVET in all schools	District wide	1	Free SHS effectively implemented	√	√	√	√		5,000			DPCU	GES
	Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	District wide		% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		√	√	√		30,000			DPCU	GES

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	District wide	10	% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools	√	√	√	√		6,000			CA	GES
	Organize a 2-day INSET for 50 Basic School Teachers annually	Abetifi	1	No. of INSET for teachers organized	√	√	√	√		6,000			GES	CA
	Organize annual Inter-schools Debate and District Mock for all JHS Pupils in the district	Abetifi	1	% increase in BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA
	Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks Toilet Facilities	District wide	1	No. of Community initiated projects supported	√	√	√	√		30,000			GES	CA
	Provide furniture for selected Basic schools in the district	District wide	0	No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√		50,000			GES	CA
	Institute District Annual Best Teacher's Award to motivate Teachers	Abetifi	0	% improvement in Output of teachers	√	√	√	√		15,000			GES	CA
	Support EOC and DEO to undertake M&E	District wide	2	No. of M&E effectively undertaken		√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Education and Development	Equip two Tech/Voc schools with tools to support teaching and learning			No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		√	√	√		100,000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Facilitate the completion of 250 Bed District Hospital (Land acquisition, title deed, compensation etc)	Abetifi	60%	Hospital 100% completed and access to health services increased	√	√				30,000			DHD	CA
	Complete construction of 2 CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	75%	% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Renovate 1 existing health centers and construct a ward for one	Abetifi, Kwahu Tafo	0	% completion of ward and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Extend utilities (electricity & water) to 2 new CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	1	access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		20,000			DHD	CA
	Construct 1No. Staff Quarters for health personel	Kotoso	0	% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated	√	√	√	√		600,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproductive health and family planning for both in-school and out of school adolescent girls	District wide	5%	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	District wide	20%	Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	District wide	0	No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	District wide	50%	% of food vendors screened and hygienic	√	√	√	√			5,000		DHD	CA/DE HU
	Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	District wide	0	annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization) conducted	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Support the Japanese Organization For International Cooperation In Family Planning (JOICFP) to implement project on maternal and new born health promotion in the district	District wide	10%	% of Maternal mortality reduction and new born health promoted	√	√	√	√		10,000		100,000	DHD	CA
	Conduct quarterly advocacy on regenerative health and nutrition through community durbars and health talks	District wide	4	advocacy on regenerative health improved	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	District wide	263	No. of people tested and awareness created	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes: EMTCT, BCC, HTC etc	District wide	0.25%	% reduction in new infections	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Construct 3no bore holes fitted with hand pumps/Iron Removal Plants and maintain 10 existing Hand Dug Wells and Boreholes	Abene, Oworobong, Nkwantana	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		30,000		20,000	DWD	CA
	Facilitate the extension of pipe borne water to 3 communities	Abetifi, Pepease, Nkwatia	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√		20,000		80,000	GWC	CA
	Partner Safe water network and other NGOs implement water supply systems in the district	Ankoma, Hweehwee	2	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√				150,000	Safe water Network	CA
	Form and train 20 WATSAN committees and strengthen existing ones	District wide	0	Improvement in water management	√	√	√	√		15,000		40,000	DWD	CA
	Undertake regular National Sanitation Campaign activities	District wide	2	No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA
	Undertake capacity building training programmes for DEHU staff	Abetifi	10	No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Undertake quarterly Monitoring and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	District wide	4	% implementation of sanitation plan	√	√	√	√	5,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Undertake Quarterly school health inspection visits, Quarterly school hygiene promotion programmes and Monthly community hygiene promotion using information centres	District wide	6	No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater Public Toilets in market areas and Urinals in public places and make them disability friendly	Nkwatia, Asikem	1	No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs	√	√	√	√	150,000			DWD	DEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater School Toilets and 2 No Urinals in schools and make them disability friendly	Abetifi DA, Pepease RC	2	No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved	√	√	√	√	200,000			DWD	DEHU
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Abetifi	0	Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)	√	√			10,000			CA	DEHU

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Assess the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system	Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√				30,000			DWD	DEHU
	Procurement of 1 No. Cesspit Emptier	Abetifi	0	No. of cesspit Emptier procured and	√	√	√	√			200,000		CA	DEHU
	Register 400 Households and build their capacity to construct household toilets	District wide	100	No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	DEHU
Social Service Delivery and Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Senior Citizens Day annually	District wide	200	The well-being of aged enhanced	√	√	√	√		6,000			SWD	CA
	Register and generate database for PWDs in the district	District wide	500	No. of PWDs registered and supported	√	√	√	√		10,000			SWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery	Build the capacity of 100 PWDs in their preferred skills and equip them with starter packs	Abetifi	65	No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped	√	√	√	√		50,000				CA
Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize and lease with credit institutions to provide credit for PWDs in income generation activities	District wide	0	No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses	√	√	√	√		5,000			SWD	CA
	Undertake advocacy programmes on the of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	District wide	1	No. of PWDs active in politics and governance	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEH U	DPCU
	Support brilliant 60 PWDs to further their education	District wide	52	No. of PWDs supported to further their education	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEH U	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Environmental and Sanitation Management and Disaster Prevention and Management	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	District wide	0	Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	PPD			
	Facilitate the planting of 1000 tree seedling in endangered communities and clamp down on chain saw operation	District wide	100	No. of tree seedlings planted	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	CA			
	Undertake public sensitization on the use of environmentally friendly methods and products such as LPG and	District wide	2	No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000		CA	EPA			
	Undertake regular Desilting of Bukpro River to allow for free flow of water and other drains	Nkwatia	0	No. of desilting of Bukpro river and pollution reduced	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000		CA	DEHU			
	Organise annual sensitization of rural communities on environmental conservation practices	District wide	1	No. of sensitizations on environmental conservation	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	DPCU			
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	District wide	1	No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA			
	Prepare District Disaster Response and Management Plan	Abetifi	0	Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		√			30,000			NADMO	DPCU			
	Support disaster victims with relief items with focus on the vulnerable	District wide	60	No. of disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
	Undertake capacity building training for NADMO staff	Abetifi	10	No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√		10,000			NADMO	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Improve surface condition of 100km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	District wide	65	Km of roads maintained	√	√	√	√		100,000			FRD	CA
	Const. 2no culverts and Foot Bridges on selected roads and farm tracks	District wide	0	No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√		70,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake grass cutting and routine pothole patching of roads	District wide	25	Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched	√	√	√	√		10,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake periodic maintenance of Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	Abetifi	1	Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance	√	√	√	√		10,000			FRD	CA
	Facilitate the completion and equipping of the Community Information Center	Abetifi	90%	% completion of Comm. Information center	√	√				10,000			DWD	CA
	Connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	Abetifi	0	NO. of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		√				15,000			DWD	CA
	Extend electricity to at least 4 basic schools to promote ICT education	District wide	0	No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted	√	√	√	√		20,000			DWD	ECG

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Supply 10 Desk Top Computers and accesories to 10 selected basic schools	District wide	0	No. of computers supplied	√	√	√	√		80,000			CA	DWD
	Ensure regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property	District wide	4	regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured	√	√	√	√		60,000				CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing System	Abetifi Nkwatia, Tafo	0	% no of streets and properties named	√	√	√	√		80,000			PPD	CA
Physical and spatial planning	Organize regular Technical committee meeting and statutory spatial planning committee meetings and enforce building codes	Abetifi	3	No. of building permits issued with building codes	√	√	√	√		40,000			PPD	CA
	Prepare base maps for 2 unplanned settlements and secure land title deeds for government acquired lands(eg land registration, compensation etc)	Nkwatia, Tafo		No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid	√	√	√	√		90,000			PPD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (cassava processing industries)	Suminkese, Of ramase	0	No. of rural service centre established	√	√	√	√	50,000			CA	DAD
	Expand rural electrification project to 30 communities	District wide	0	No. of communities connected to electricity	√	√	√	√	150,000			CA	ECG
	Support Zongo communities in social programmes and infrastructure under the Zongo Development Fund initiative	Abetifi, tafo	0	No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund	√	√	√	√	100,000			CA	Zongo Devt Fund

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Facilitate the construction of multipurpose office complex for district assembly and departments through	Abetifi	0	DA office Complex 100% completed and in use	√	√				2,000,000			MLG RD	CA
	Renovate temporal DA Offices	Abetifi	0	Temporal DA office renovated 100%	√	√				80,000			DWD	CA
	Support capacity building for 80 staff at all levels annually	Abetifi	2	No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken	√	√	√	√		50,000			HR	CA
	Procure 1no. Vehicles for the Assembly (Revenue & Monitoring)	Abetifi	0	No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		√				200,000			CA	Procurement Unit
Management and Administration and Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in line with NDPC guidelines	District wide	4	No. of M&E undertaken	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU
	Organise DPCU/Budget Committee meetings to prepare annual action/ procurement plans and Budget Estimates	Abetifi	8	No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared	√	√	√	√		40,000	10,000		CA	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and General Administration	Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment:5 no. Lap Tops, 5No Desk Top, 1No. Photocopier, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Flip Chart Stand and PA System	Abetifi	2	No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√	30,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Procure and maintain office furniture, stationery and equipment annually (Generator, Furniture etc)	Abetifi	0	No. of office furniture procure and maintained	√	√	√	√	60,000			Procurement Unit	CA			
	Maintain Assembly vehicles annually to remain road worthy	Abetifi	Vehicles maintained	Assembly vehicles maintained regularly	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	Transport office			
	Organize training on minutes, report writing,and data management for DPCU Members and HODs	Abetifi	1	No. of training organized for staff	√	√	√	√	20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU			
	Construct 3No Area Council Offices and furnish existing one	Nkwatia	0	No of Area Council Offices constructed and functional	√	√	√	√	100,000			DWD	CA			
Organize annual capacity building programmes for Assembly Members and Unit Committees to function effectively	Abetifi	1	No.of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees	√	√	√	√	20,000			CA	DPCU				

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	District wide	1	No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	Finance		
	Collect data to update revenue register/data bank annually using PPP	District wide	1	Revenue data/ data bank updated	√	√	√	√		10,000	5,000		CA	Finance Dept		
	Train and motivate revenue collectors annually to improve performance	Abetifi	1	No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Finance Dept		
Management and Administration and General Administration	Organize bi-annual community durbars and Radio programmes to engage the public on local governance issues	District wide	1	No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation	√	√	√	√		10,000	5,00			CA		
	Organize People's Assemblies and encourage citizens to participate in government	Abetifi	0	No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation	√	√	√	√		1,000	5,00			CA		
	Prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.	District wide	0	SEA prepared for all projects	√		√	√		25,000			DEH U	DPCU		

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Equip the District Fire Service, Magistrate Court and Police Service with furniture, computers and accessories	Abefifi	0	Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Procurement Unit
	Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential Accommodation for District Magistrate	Abetifi	95%	100% Completed in Use	√					100,000			DWD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of 2No Police Posts in four communities to promote security	Abene Ankom a	0	No. of police post constructed and made functional	√	√	√	√		100,000			DWD	CA
	Support national day celebrations , government programmes and security	District wide	3	No. of National day celebrations supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,00		CA	DPCU
	Support security Agencies to regulate activities of Fulani Herdmen and support DISEC activities	Abetifi	Supported	DISEC supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DISEC

Table 5.4 2021 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS: Build a Prosperous Society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Identify and train 50 MSMEs in technical , managerial, credit management and marketing skills and train 50 youth in income generating activities with focus on Teenage Mothers	Abeifi	40	No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient	√	√	√	√	15,000	10,000		BAC	CA			
	Establish and equip a Desk for LED to promote co-ordination and promotion and form District LED Committee	Abetifi	0	LED activities promoted and well co-ordinated		√	√		30,000			CA	MOFA			
	Organize District Investment Forum Annually	Abetifi	0	Local investment potentials promoted and marketed	√	√	√	√	20,000	20,000		CA	MOFA			
	Facilitate the registration and operation of 80 business in the district	District Wide	15	No. of businesses registered and operating in the district	√	√	√	√		2,500		CA	Finance			
	Train 50 youth on rabbit, snail, grass cutter, bee and mushroom rearing as alternative livelihood	Abetifi	20	Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing	√	√	√	√	15,000			DAD	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Abetifi	0	DCACT established and functional	√	√	√	√	10,000.00			Agric Dept	CA
	Identify and promote the development of cassava and tomatoes for export	District wide	0	% increase in export from the district		√	√	√	20,000.00	5,000		Agric Dept	CA
	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Abetifi	0	Productivity enhancing technologies used	√	√	√	√	10,000				
	Build capacity of AEAs and DDOs on new technologies, environmental integration, extension techniques and plant health improvement	Abetifi	3	No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			Agric Dept	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Conduct 5 crop demonstrations on conservation farming in groundnut and maize production and establish 8arcres of 2cassava multiplication farms	District wide	4	No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Organize District Farmers day celebration	Hweehwee	1	Farmers well motivated	√	√	√	√		30,000			CA	DAD
	Facilitate the Implementation of Government special initiative in Agriculture “Planting for Food and Jobs”	District wide	10%	% Increase in yield and job creation from planting for food and jobs	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	CA
	Conduct 8 trainings for 20 DAD staff on extension techniques and provide extension service to all communities in the district	Abetifi	6	Extensive staff trained and equipped	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake extension service delivery (weekly farm and home visits) by AEAs and supervisors to farmers and FBOs	District wide	50%	95% of farmers benefit from extension service	√	√	√	√		40,000			DAD	CA
	Establish block farms for the cultivation of Atadwe(Tiger Nuts)	Aduamoaa	0	No of block farms in Tiger nuts Production created	√	√	√	√		30,000			DAD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Build a Prosperous Society													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Facilitate the construction of one Dam around the Afram River for irrigation	Kotoso,	0	Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		√	√		40,000		1	DAD	CA
	Support the provision of storage and processing facilities for farm products under the Planting for food and jobs initiative	Abetifi	0	% reduction in post-harvest losses	√	√	√	√	500,000			DAD	CA
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises to establish factories under the One District, One Factory initiative	Abene, Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of factories established and functional	√	√	√	√	40,000			DAD	CA
	Undertake Routine Maintenance of 30km feeder roads connecting farms to marketing centres	District wide	20km	Km of farm roads maintained	√	√	√	√	120,000			FRD	CA
	Roofing fertilizer Depot at Nkwatia and construction of office washroom	Nkwatia	0	Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well	√	√			80,000			DAD	DWD
	Construction of 4no. markets and completion of 1no. existing market	Hweehwee, Kotoso	1	No. of markets constructed and in use	√	√	√	√	250,000			DWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Economic Development Agricultural Development	Establish and maintain a database on all farmers	Abetifi	502	No. of farmers registered	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Procure veterinary basic kits clinical equipment and vet vaccines	District wide	2,659	No. of livestock treated	√	√	√	√		10,000			DAD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of fodder banks to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen	Afram Plains	0	% Reduction in Fulani menace	√	√	√	√		20,000			DAD	DISEC
	Liase with MASLOG and other financial institution to support farmers with credit	District wide	0	No. of farmers supported	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	DAD
Economic Development and Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Prepare investment and tourism development brochures and documentaries	Abetifi	0	Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism	√	√	√	√		50,000			CA	Tourist Board
	Collaborate with the private sector to develop at least three Tourist sites	Oworobong,	0	% increase in tourism arrival		√	√			100,000			CA	Private sector

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Rehabilitate 2 no 6 –unit and 1no 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Hweeh wee, Pepease	2	No. of classroom blocks completed and % increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	600,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct No 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for 6 basic schools and make them accessible to PWDs	Nkwatia SDA, Oboyan DA	2	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	1,200,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct 4 No 2-unit KG classroom block with ancillary facilities and make them accessible to PWDs	Mota Mireku, Hyewoh oden D/A	0	% increase in enrolment at all levels	√	√	√	√	200,000	50,000		DWD	GES			
	Construct 1No teachers quarters for rural communities	Abisu No.1	0	No. of teachers willing to stay in rural communities	√	√	√	√			200,000	Bryan Foundatio	GES			
	Monitor the implementation of free SHS and TVET in all schools	District wide	1	Free SHS effectively implemented	√	√	√	√	5,000			DPCU	GES			
	Promote the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	District wide		% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		√	√	√	30,000			DPCU	GES			

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Education and Development	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme with the view to expanding the coverage	District wide	10	% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools	√	√	√	√		6,000			CA	GES
	Organize a 2-day INSET for 50 Basic School Teachers annually	Abetifi	1	No. of INSET for teachers organized	√	√	√	√		6,000			GES	CA
	Organize annual Inter-schools Debate and District Mock for all JHS Pupils in the district	Abetifi	1	% increase in BECE pass rate	√	√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA
	Support the completion of self-help education projects: Teachers quarters Classroom blocks Toilet Facilities	District wide	1	No. of Community initiated projects supported	√	√	√	√		30,000			GES	CA
	Provide furniture for selected Basic schools in the district	District wide	0	No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning	√	√	√	√		50,000			GES	CA
	Institute District Annual Best Teacher's Award to motivate Teachers	Abetifi	0	% improvement in Output of teachers	√	√	√	√		15,000			GES	CA
	Support EOC and DEO to undertake M&E	District wide	2	No. of M&E effectively undertaken		√	√	√		10,000			GES	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Education and Development	Equip two Tech/Voc schools with tools to support teaching and learning			No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		√	√	√		100,000			GES	CA
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Facilitate the completion of 250 Bed District Hospital (Land acquisition, title deed, compensation etc)	Abetifi	60%	Hospital 100% completed and access to health services increased	√	√				30,000			DHD	CA
	Complete construction of 2 CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	75%	% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Renovate 1 existing health centers and construct a ward for one	Abetifi, Kwahu Tafo	0	% completion of ward and access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		200,000			DHD	CA
	Extend utilities (electricity & water) to 2 new CHPS Compounds	Oboyan, Nteso	1	access to health services increased	√	√	√	√		20,000			DHD	CA
	Construct 1No. Staff Quarters for health personel	Kotoso	0	% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated	√	√	√	√		600,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Organise quarterly sensitization programmes on adolescent reproductive health and family planning for both in-school and out of school adolescent girls	District wide	5%	% reduction in teenage pregnancy	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support annual NIDs, Malaria and TB programmes	District wide	20%	Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Set up and equip District Task Force on endemic diseases to sensitize communities on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	District wide	0	No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual hygiene education and screening for at least 90% of food vendors	District wide	50%	% of food vendors screened and hygienic	√	√	√	√			5,000		DHD	CA/DE HU
	Conduct annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization)	District wide	0	annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization) conducted	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Support the Japanese Organization For International Cooperation In Family Planning (JOICFP) to implement project on maternal and new born health promotion in the district	District wide	10%	% of Maternal mortality reduction and new born health promoted	√	√	√	√		10,000		100,000	DHD	CA
	Conduct quarterly advocacy on regenerative health and nutrition through community durbars and health talks	District wide	4	advocacy on regenerative health improved	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA
	Organize annual “Know Your Status Campaign” during Kwahu Easter Festivities	District wide	263	No. of people tested and awareness created	√	√	√	√		10,000			DHD	CA
	Support the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes: EMTCT, BCC, HTC etc	District wide	0.25%	% reduction in new infections	√	√	√	√		5,000			DHD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Construct 3no bore holes fitted with hand pumps/Iron Removal Plants and maintain 10 existing Hand Dug Wells and Boreholes	Abene, Oworobong, Nkwantana g	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√	30,000		20,000	DWD	CA
	Facilitate the extension of pipe borne water to 3 communities	Abetifi, Pepease, Nkwatia	0	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√	20,000		80,000	GWC	CA
	Partner Safe water network and other NGOs implement water supply systems in the district	Ankoma , Hweehwee	2	Access to portable water improved by 40%	√	√	√	√			150,000	Safe water Network	CA
	Form and train 20 WATSAN committees and strengthen existing ones	District wide	0	Improvement in water management	√	√	√	√	15,000		40,000	DWD	CA
	Undertake regular National Sanitation Campaign activities	District wide	2	No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	CA
	Undertake capacity building training programmes for DEHU staff	Abetifi	10	No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Undertake quarterly Monitoring and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan	District wide	4	% implementation of sanitation plan	√	√	√	√		5,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Undertake Quarterly school health inspection visits, Quarterly school hygiene promotion programmes and Monthly community hygiene promotion using information centres	District wide	6	No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater Public Toilets in market areas and Urinals in public places and make them disability friendly	Nkwatia, Asikem	1	No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs	√	√	√	√		150,000			DWD	DEHU
	Construction of 2 No. 10-seater School Toilets and 2 No Urinals in schools and make them disability friendly	Abetifi DA, Pepease RC	2	No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved	√	√	√	√		200,000			DWD	DEHU
	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation	Abetifi	0	Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)	√	√				10,000			CA	DEHU

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery and Health Delivery	Assess the current liquid waste disposal site for the possible inclusion of a treatment system	Kwahu Tafo	0	No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√				30,000			DWD	DEHU
	Procurement of 1 No. Cesspit Emptier	Abetifi	0	No. of cesspit Emptier procured and	√	√	√	√			200,000		CA	DEHU
	Register 400 Households and build their capacity to construct household toilets	District wide	100	No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	DEHU
Social Service Delivery and Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize Senior Citizens Day annually	District wide	200	The well-being of aged enhanced	√	√	√	√		6,000			SWD	CA
	Register and generate database for PWDs in the district	District wide	500	No. of PWDs registered and supported	√	√	√	√		10,000			SWD	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Create opportunities for all														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Social Service Delivery Social Welfare and Community Development	Build the capacity of 100 PWDs in their preferred skills and equip them with starter packs	Abetifi	65	No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped	√	√	√	√		50,000				CA
	Sensitize and lease with credit institutions to provide credit for PWDs in income generation activities	District wide	0	No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses	√	√	√	√		5,000			SWD	CA
	Undertake advocacy programmes on the of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance	District wide	1	No. of PWDs active in politics and governance	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEH U	DPCU
	Support brilliant 60 PWDs to further their education	District wide	52	No. of PWDs supported to further their education	√	√	√	√		10,000			DEH U	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Environmental and Sanitation Management and Disaster Prevention and Management	Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars	District wide	0	Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	PPD
	Facilitate the planting of 1000 tree seedling in endangered communities and clamp down on chain saw operation	District wide	100	No. of tree seedlings planted	√	√	√	√	10,000			Forestry Comm	CA
	Undertake public sensitization on the use of environmentally friendly methods and products such as LPG and	District wide	2	No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use	√	√	√	√	5,000	5,000		CA	EPA
	Undertake regular Desilting of Bukpro River to allow for free flow of water and other drains	Nkwatia	0	No. of desilting of Bukpro river and pollution reduced	√	√	√	√	10,000	10,000		CA	DEHU
	Organise annual sensitization of rural communities on environmental conservation practices	District wide	1	No. of sensitizations on environmental conservation	√	√	√	√	10,000			DEHU	DPCU
	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	District wide	1	No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA
	Prepare District Disaster Response and Management Plan	Abetifi	0	Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		√			30,000			NADMO	DPCU
	Support disaster victims with relief items with focus on the vulnerable	District wide	60	No. of disaster victims supported	√	√	√	√	20,000			NADMO	CA

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
	Undertake capacity building training for NADMO staff	Abetifi	10	No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively	√	√	√	√	10,000			NADMO	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Improve surface condition of 100km of roads in the district (Engineered & Unengineered)	District wide	65	Km of roads maintained	√	√	√	√	100,000			FRD	CA
	Const. 2no culverts and Foot Bridges on selected roads and farm tracks	District wide	0	No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed	√	√	√	√	70,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake grass cutting and routine pothole patching of roads	District wide	25	Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Undertake periodic maintenance of Assembly Motor Grader for periodic maintenance of roads	Abetifi	1	Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance	√	√	√	√	10,000			FRD	CA
	Facilitate the completion and equipping of the Community Information Center	Abetifi	90%	% completion of Comm. Information center	√	√			10,000			DWD	CA
	Connect the District Assembly Offices to Internet Services	Abetifi	0	NO. of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		√			15,000			DWD	CA
	Extend electricity to at least 4 basic schools to promote ICT education	District wide	0	No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted	√	√	√	√	20,000			DWD	ECG

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Supply 10 Desk Top Computers and accesories to 10 selected basic schools	District wide	0	No. of computers supplied	√	√	√	√	80,000			CA	DWD			
	Ensure regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property	District wide	4	regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured	√	√	√	√	60,000				CA			
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Undertake street Naming and Property Addressing System	Abetifi Nkwatia, Tafo	0	% no of streets and properties named	√	√	√	√	80,000			PPD	CA			
Physical and spatial planning	Organize regular Technical committee meeting and statutory spatial planning committee meetings and enforce building codes	Abetifi	3	No. of building permits issued with building codes	√	√	√	√	40,000			PPD	CA			
	Prepare base maps for 2 unplanned settlements and secure land title deeds for government acquired lands(eg land registration, compensation etc)	Nkwatia, Tafo		No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid	√	√	√	√	90,000			PPD	CA			

ADOPTED GOALS Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management and Infrastructure Development	Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (cassava processing industries)	Suminkese, Of ramase	0	No. of rural service centre established	√	√	√	√	50,000			CA	DAD
	Expand rural electrification project to 30 communities	District wide	0	No. of communities connected to electricity	√	√	√	√	150,000			CA	ECG
	Support Zongo communities in social programmes and infrastructure under the Zongo Development Fund initiative	Abetifi, tafo	0	No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund	√	√	√	√	100,000			CA	Zongo Devt Fund

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Facilitate the construction of multipurpose office complex for district assembly and departments through	Abetifi	0	DA office Complex 100% completed and in use	√	√				2,000,000			MLGRD	CA
	Renovate temporal DA Offices	Abetifi	0	Temporal DA office renovated 100%	√	√				80,000			DWD	CA
	Support capacity building for 80 staff at all levels annually	Abetifi	2	No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken	√	√	√	√		50,000			HR	CA
	Procure 1no. Vehicles for the Assembly (Revenue & Monitoring)	Abetifi	0	No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		√				200,000			CA	Procurement Unit
Management and Administration and Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Carry out Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in line with NDPC guidelines	District wide	4	No. of M&E undertaken	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU
	Organise DPCU/Budget Committee meetings to prepare annual action/ procurement plans and Budget Estimates	Abetifi	8	No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared	√	√	√	√		40,000	10,000		CA	DPCU

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Procure ICT/Facilitation equipment:5 no. Lap Tops, 5No Desk Top, 1No. Photocopier, 1No. Scanner, 1No. Flip Chart Stand and PA System	Abetifi	2	No. of office equipment procured	√	√	√	√		30,000			Procurement Unit	CA
	Procure and maintain office furniture, stationery and equipment annually (Generator, Furniture etc)	Abetifi	0	No. of office furniture procure and maintained	√	√	√	√		60,000			Procurement Unit	CA
	Maintain Assembly vehicles annually to remain road worthy	Abetifi	Vehicles maintained	Assembly vehicles maintained regularly	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	Transport office
	Organize training on minutes, report writing,and data management for DPCU Members and HODs	Abetifi	1	No. of training organized for staff	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DPCU
	Construct 3No Area Council Offices and furnish existing one	Nkwatia	0	No of Area Council Offices constructed and functional	√	√	√	√		100,000			DWD	CA
Organize annual capacity building programmes for Assembly Members and Unit Committees to function effectively	Abetifi	1	No.of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	DPCU	

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society																
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time			Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating			
Management and Administration and Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Organize annual publicity programmes to enhance tax consciousness	District wide	1	No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved	√	√	√	√		10,000			CA	Finance		
	Collect data to update revenue register/data bank annually using PPP	District wide	1	Revenue data/ data bank updated	√	√	√	√		10,000	5,000		CA	Finance Dept		
	Train and motivate revenue collectors annually to improve performance	Abetifi	1	No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Finance Dept		
Management and Administration and General Administration	Organize bi-annual community durbars and Radio programmes to engage the public on local governance issues	District wide	1	No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation	√	√	√	√		10,000	5,00			CA		
	Organize People's Assemblies and encourage citizens to participate in government	Abetifi	0	No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation	√	√	√	√		1,000	5,00			CA		
	Prepare and implement Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.	District wide	0	SEA prepared for all projects	√		√	√		25,000			DEH U	DPCU		

ADOPTED GOALS Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Schedule				Time	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	collaborating
Management and Administration and General Administration	Equip the District Fire Service, Magistrate Court and Police Service with furniture, computers and accessories	Abefifi	0	Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment	√	√	√	√		20,000			CA	Procurement Unit
	Complete construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Residential Accommodation for District Magistrate	Abetifi	95%	100% Completed in Use	√					100,000			DWD	CA
	Facilitate the establishment of 2No Police Posts in four communities to promote security	Abene Ankom a	0	No. of police post constructed and made functional	√	√	√	√		100,000			DWD	CA
	Support national day celebrations , government programmes and security	District wide	3	No. of National day celebrations supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,00		CA	DPCU
	Support security Agencies to regulate activities of Fulani Herdmen and support DISEC activities	Abetifi	Supported	DISEC supported	√	√	√	√		20,000	10,000		CA	DISEC

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Monitoring Matrix

The monitoring matrix presents inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts of each MTDP objective. It is a summary of the overall M & E Plan and shows the linkage of the MTDP to the GSGDA II policy objectives.

LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2.1 2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of MSMEs and youth trained and more efficient		Output	20	30	30	30	40	15male,15female	Quarterly	DPCU
LED desk established and activities promoted and well coordinated		outcome	0	1	1	1	1	60male, 80female	Quarterly	DPCU
Investment forum organized Local investment potentials promoted and marketed		Outcome	0	1	1	1	1	200male and 150female in attendance	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of businesses registered and operating in the district		Output	20	30	40	50	60	110male, 70female	Quarterly	DPCU
No of Youth trained and engaged in animal rearing		Output	15	40	40	40	40	80male, 80female	Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
DCACT established and functional		Output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
% increase in export of tomatoes and cassava from the district		Outcome	10%	40%	50%	60%	70%	1000male 90female farmers	Quarterly	DPCU
No of Productivity enhancing technologies used		Outcome	3	10	10	10	10	1000male 90female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of AEAs and DDOs trained and working effectively		Output	20	30	35	40	40	100male, 45female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of farmers benefiting and practicing farming systems from demonstration		Outcome	400	800	800	800	800	500male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
Farmers day organized and Farmers well motivated		Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	30male 10female	Quarterly	DPCU
% Increase in yield and income		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%		Quarterly	DPCU
Extension staff trained and equipped		Output	15	20	30	30	30	20male 15female	Quarterly	DPCU
95% of farmers benefit from extension service		Outcome	50%	95%	95%	95%	95%	1000male, 500femae	Quarterly	DPCU
Block farms established, % Increase in Tiger nuts Production		Outcome	10%	50%	50%	50%	60%	200male, 500female	Quarterly	DPCU
No of Irrigation dams established and crop yield increased		Outcome	0	1	1	1	1	400male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
% reduction in post- harvest losses		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Maize, cassava,	Quarterly	DPCU

% reduction in post- harvest losses		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	vegetables, tomatoes	Quarterly	DPCU
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LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Km of farm roads maintained		Output	35km	40	50	60	70		Quarterly	DPCU
% completion of Depot and Fertilizer and other farm inputs stored well		Output	0	80%	100%	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of markets constructed and in use		Output	1	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation

No. of farmers registered in the database on all farmers		Output	500	700	1000	1200	1400	900male 500female	Quarterly	DPCU
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2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

No. of livestock vaccinated									Quarterly	DPCU
No of fodder banks established to restrict activities of Fulani herdsmen		Output	0	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of farmers supported farmers with MASLOG credit		Output	10	50	100	200	300	400male 250female	Quarterly	DPCU

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

No. of brochures, Increase in publicity and new investment in tourism		Outcome	0	500	500	500	500	300male 200female	Quarterly	DPCU
% increase in tourism arrival		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	40%		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% increase in enrolment at all levels		Outcome	10%	30%	40%	50%	50%	2000male, 2900female	Quarterly	DPCU
% of teachers willing to stay in rural communities		Output	30%	50%	50%	50%	50%	80male 60female	Quarterly	DPCU
Free SHS effectively monitored and implemented		outcome	3	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
% increase in students studying STEM in SHS		Outcome	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%male 40%female	Quarterly	DPCU
% increase in enrolment in beneficiary schools		Output	10%	30%	40%	50%	50%	2000male, 2900female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of INSET for teachers organized		Output	2	4	4	4	4	80male 90female	Quarterly	DPCU
% increase in BECE pass rate		Outcome	20%	50%	50%	50%	50%	30%male 20%female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Community initiated projects supported		Output	3	5	5	5	5		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: : Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of schools provided with furniture for effective teaching and learning		Output	2	8	9	9	9	2000male, 1700female	Quarterly	DPCU
% improvement in Output of teachers		Outcome	30%	60%	60%	70%	70%	90male 80female	Quarterly	DPCU
No of M&E effectively undertaken		Output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No of Technical/Voc schools promoted		Output	2	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
Hospital % completed and access to health services increased		Output	70%	100	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
% completion of CHPs and access to health services increased		Output	75%	100	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
% completion of OPD and access to health services increased		Output	0	80%	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
access to health services increased		Outcome	60%	70%	80%	90%	90%		Quarterly	DPCU
% completion of staff Quarter and Health staff housed and motivated		Output	0	50%	100%	100%	100%		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
% reduction in teenage pregnancy		Output	10%	20%	40%	50%	50%		Quarterly	DPCU
Morbidity and mortality reduced by 40%		Outcome	10%	40%	40%	40%	40%		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Communities sensitized on prevention and support Community Surveillance Services		Output	4	10	10	10	10	500male 450female	Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% of food vendors screened and hygienic		output	70%	90%	95%	95%	95%		Quarterly	DPCU
annual multi-indicator cluster surveys (EPI, Iodated salt utilization) conducted		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
Maternal mortality reduced and new born health promoted		output	0	0	0	0	0		Quarterly	DPCU
% advocacy on regenerative health improved		output	70%	90%	90%	90%	90%		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
No. of people tested and awareness created		output	300	500	600	700	800	1600male, 1000female	Quarterly	DPCU
% reduction in new infections		outcome	0.50%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Access to portable water improved by 40%		outcome	20%	40%	40%	40%	40%		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of WATSANs trained Improvement in water management		output	0	10	15	15	15	30male 40female	Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of sanitation campaigns and increase in sanitation services		output	1	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of DEHU staff trained and working effectively		output	10	30	30	30	30		Quarterly	DPCU
% implementation of sanitation plan		outcome	50%	85%	85%	85%	85%		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of school health inspection and hygiene promotion organized		output	4	5	5	5	5		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of public toilets and % increase in access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved especially for PWDs		Output	1	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of school toilets and % increase in Access to improved and reliable sanitation facilities improved		Output	2	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
Sanitation bye-laws enforced(no of defaulters prosecuted)		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of treatment system constructed and Liquid waste properly disposed		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of cesspit Emptier procured and		output	1	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Households with improved toilets and Liquid waste properly disposed		output	50	200	200	200	200		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance the well-being of the aged										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
The well-being of aged enhanced, No of Senior Citizen Day Celebrations		output	1	1	1	1	1	40male, 60female	Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
No. of PWDs registered and supported		Output	500	600	600	600	600	300male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of PWDs supported with skills and equipped		Output	500	600	600	600	600	300male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of PWDs provided with credit for their businesses		Output	20	100	100	100	100	30male 70female	Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance										
No. of PWDs active in politics and governance		Output	100	100	100	100	100	50male 50female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of PWDs supported to further their education		Output	40	100	100	100	100	300male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
									Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Expand forest conservation areas										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Hectors of forest re-surveyed and demarcated		Output	10	20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Protect existing forest reserves										
No. of tree seedlings planted		output	100	500	500	500	500		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Reduce environmental pollution										
No. of public Sensitization on LPG and %reduction in charcoal use		output	1	3	3	3	3		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of desilting of Bukpo river and pollution reduced		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Enhance climate change resilience										
No. of sensitizations on environmntal conservation		output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation										
No. of public educations and %reduction in disasters		Output	1	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
District Disaster Response and Management Plan prepared and implemented		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of disaster victims supported		output	200	400	400	400	400		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of NADMO staff trained and working effectively		output	6	10	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Km of roads maintained		output	65km	70	80	90	100		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of culverts and foot bridges constructed		output	0	4	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
Km of roads grass cut and potholes patched		output	19	30	40	50	60		Quarterly	DPCU
Assembly Grader Maintained for road maintenance		output	1	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Enhance application of ICT in national development										
% completion of Comm. Information center		output	90	100	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
% of DA offices connected to internet and effectively working		output	0	70%	80%	90%	100%		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of schools connected to electricity and ICT promoted		output	0	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of computers supplied		output		20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Promote proper maintenance culture										
No of regular maintenance of street lights, boreholes and assembly property ensured		output	4	6	6	6	6		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
% no of streets and properties named		output	5	20	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of building permits issued with building codes		output	90	100	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU

No. of towns planned with base maps and % no. government land registered and compensation paid		output	0	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
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LTNDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance quality of life in rural areas										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. of rural service centre established		output	0	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of communities connected to electricity		output	0	30	20	20	20		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities										
No. of projects and programmes undertaken under Zongo Development Fund		output	0	3	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Deepen political and administrative decentralization

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
DA office Complex 100% completed and in use		output	0	80	100	100	100		Quarterly	DPCU
Temporal DA office renovated 100%		output	0	80%	100	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of capacity building trainings for staff undertaken		output	2	4	4	4	4	100male, 90female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of vehicles procured and revenue and monitoring improved		Output/outcome	0	1	1	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of M&E undertaken		output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. DPCU/Budget Committee meetings held and all reports, plans budgets prepared		output	16	16	16	16	20	15male 7female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of times office equipment procured		output	1	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of times office furniture procure and maintained		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
Assembly vehicles maintained regularly		output	3	5	5	5	5		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of training organized for staff		output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No of Area Council Offices constructed and functional		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No.of Capacity building programmes organized for Assembly members and unit committees		output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU

LTNDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society										
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
No. tax consciousness programmes organized and revenue improved		output	2	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
Revenue data/ data bank updated		output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of training and motivation for revenue staff undertaken to improve performance		output	1	2	2	2	2	15male 11female	Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Improve popular participation at regional and district levels										
No. community durbars organized to improve popular participation		output	1	3	3	3	3	200male, 200female	Quarterly	DPCU
No. of Peoples Assemblies organized to improve citizen participation		output	0	2	2	2	2	300male 300female	Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination										
SEA prepared for all projects		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective Deepen political and administrative decentralization										
Security services equipped with furniture and office equipment		output	1	2	2	2	2		Quarterly	DPCU
Magistrate court Bungalow 100% Completed and in Use		output	90%	100	-	-	-		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of police post constructed and made functional		output	0	1	1	1	1		Quarterly	DPCU
No. of National day celebrations supported		output	4	4	4	4	4		Quarterly	DPCU
DISEC supported %reduction in Fulani menace		output	10%	50%	60%	70%	80%		Quarterly	DPCU

NATIONAL MONITORING INDICATORS

	Indicator (Categorised by LTNDP Goal Areas	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)
	Build a Prosperous Society					
1	Change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish (%)	11.8	15	15	15	15
	Maize	20.0	20	20	20	18
	Cassava	67.9	15	15	15	15
	Yam	17.9	15	15	15	50
	cocoyam	20.9	55	55	55	18.3
	plantain	12.6	20	20	20	15
	groundnut	10.3	17	17	17	20
	cattle	7.0	17	17	17	20
	sheep	10.7	20	20	20	20
	goats	48.0	45	45	45	50
	pig	48.6	40	40	40	40
	poultry					
2	Proportion/Length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	20km	30km	30km	30km	30km
	-Trunk Roads (in km)	-	-	-	-	-
	- Urban Roads (in Km)	70km	65km	65km	65km	65Km
	-Feeder Roads (in Km)					
3	% Change in Number of households with access to electricity	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
4	Hectors of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	2.5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Forest					
	Mining	0	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Dry and wetland	0	5%	5%	5%	5%
5	Change in tourist arrivals (%)	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%
6	Teledensity/Penetration rate:	67%	15%	15%	15%	15%

	Indicator (Categorised Areas)	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)
	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs HIV positive)	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live birth)	1	0	0	0	0
9	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	0	0	0	0	0
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	0	0	0	0	0
11	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe water resources	42	70	60	50	40
12	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, Household latrine)	60.6	75	75	75	75
13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -Primary -JSS -SHS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	109.8	95	95	95	95
		82.5	95	95	95	95
		65.8	95	95	95	95
		58.3	70	70	70	70
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	6%	15%	15%	15%	15%

	Indicator (Categorise Areas)	Baseline (2017)	Target (2018)	Target (2019)	Target (2020)	Target (2021)
	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY					
16	Total amount of internally generated revenue	353,402.98	440,950.00	475,850.00	493,900.00	595,720.00
17	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	240,000.00	300,000	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
18	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget)	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
19	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	0	0	0	0	0
20	Police citizen ration	1:1574	1:1000	1:1000	1:1000	1:1000

6.2 Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results Matrix

6.2.1 Data collection, collation

Data for Monitoring and Evaluation will be collected on the basis of the indicators and activities identified in the core indicators and the results matrix for the assessment of the socio-economic impact of projects and programmes initiated to improve the living standards of the people. There are two main aspects of data collection: Primary and Secondary. Non-existing data would be collected to augment existing data from primary sources. A Questionnaire would be prepared and administered to gather data on demographic, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure, gender issues, environmental concerns as well as other important data using the indicators specified in the results matrix.

Existing data to be collected from the secondary sources would primarily be obtained from various files, reports from departments, speeches, NGOs, MDAs, RPCU, NDPC, GSS among others. In most cases, secondary data required will be requested for through official correspondence while some will be sourced from the official websites of the MDAs concern. The primary and secondary data collected would be reviewed and validated before they are collated and analyzed. There would also be an assessment of programmes and projects for their level of achievement of set goals and objectives.

6.2.2 M&E Information System

Appropriate IT-based monitoring information system would be adopted to ensure effective storage and retrieval to assess the impact of programmes and projects implementation in the Municipality. The Planning Unit will collaborate with the MIS Unit to set up a functional M&E Information System with a dedicated desk officer who shall be responsible for data entry, update and retrieval.

6.2.3 Data Analysis and Use

The collected and collated data will be of no use if it is not analyzed for us to draw conclusions and also used as basis for future decision making. The analysis of the available data will therefore take various forms in order to enable the general public to appreciate it. The tools for data analysis will mainly be excel and Statistical Package for the Social Scientist (SPSS). To this end, the capacity of DPCU members will be built on these tools to promote their usage.

The results of the analysis will be presented in both tabular and pictorial forms which will include graphs, maps, pie charts, bar charts tables, etc. The results will help to assess whether the target set will be achieved or not and the necessary actions needed to be taken will be prescribed. The results of the data analysis and the lessons learned will also be used to review the Annual Action Plans to reflect the reality on the ground

Data collection Matrix

Indicator Data Collection Matrix/ 2018

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2018	Tourist board database	Male/ female	45%
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	3.4%
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	3.3%
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	2.2%
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2018	Survey	Male/ female	7.8%
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2014	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2018	GPS tracking	Rural/Urban	25 20 60
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	89
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	70
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2018	Sample survey	Male/ female	70
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2018	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.50
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Female	0

Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2018	Health reports	Boys/Girls	4
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2018	GES reports	Boys/Girls	82 82 98 98 85
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2018	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2018	Survey	Male/female	40%
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2018	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	501,692.14
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2018	Trial balance	Annual revenue of Assembly/ financial report of partners	10%

Indicator Data Collection Matrix/2019

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2019	Tourist board database	Male/ female	50%
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	5.0
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	4.6
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	1.0
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	8.6
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2019	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2019	GPS tracking		25 27 75
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2019	Sample survey	Male/ female	83
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2019	sample survey	male/ female	80
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2019	sample survey	Male/ female	75
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2019	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.40
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Female	0

Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Boys/Girls	2
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2019	Health reports	Boys/Girls	2
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2019	GES reports	Boys/Girls	84 84 98 98 90 69
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2019	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2019	Survey	Male/female	45
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2019	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	515,894.17
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2019	Trial balance	Annual revenue of Assembly/ financial report of partners	12

Indicator Data Collection Matrix/ 2020

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2020	Tourist board database	Male/ female	60
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	6.8
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	6.1
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	1.3
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	10
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2020	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2020	GPS tracking	Male/ female	28 31 77
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2020	Sample survey	Male/ female	81
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2020	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Female	0
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0

and exact age five per 1000 live births)				
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2020	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2020	GES reports	Boys/Girls	85 85 98 98 93 70
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2020	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2020	Survey	Male/female	50
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2020	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	600,000.00
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2020	Trial balance	Annual revenue of Assembly/ financial report of partners	15

Indicator Data Collection Matrix/2021

Indicator	Data Collection Period	Data Collection Methods	Data Disaggregation	Results
Change in tourist arrivals (%)	November, 2021	Tourist board database	Male/ female	75
Yield of Maize	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	8.6
Yield of Cassava	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	6.9
Yield of Yam	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	1.7
Yield of Plantain	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	12
Yield of Rice (milled)	Oct, Nov. 2021	Survey	Male/ female	
Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Trunk Roads (in km) -Urban Roads (in km) -Feeder Roads (in km)	Jan- Nov, 2021	GPS tracking	Male/ female	30 35 40
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Jan. 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	90
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Feb. 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	95
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	April, 2021	Sample survey	Male/ female	85
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	Jan-Dec. 2021	HIV sentinel survey	Male/ female	0.25
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Female	0
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0

and exact age five per 1000 live births)				
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Jan-Dec. 2021	Health reports	Boys/Girls	0
Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicate the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group) -KG -Primary -JSS -SSS b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate primary one enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs.)	Jan-Dec. 2021	GES reports	Boys/Girls	86 86 98 98 95 72
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrollment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Jan-Dec. 2021	GES reports	Male/female	
Proportion of Unemployed Youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship	Dec. 2021	Survey	Male/female	56
Total amount of internally generated revenue	Jan-Dec. 2021	Trial balance	Monthly IGF generated	620,000
Proportion of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	Jan-Dec. 2017	Trial balance	Annual revenue of Assembly/ financial report of partners	20

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The dissemination strategies adopted by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) includes all the outlined indications in the table shown below.

Table 7.1: Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time frame	Responsibility
Area Council Meetings	To update stakeholders on the performance of the DMTDP (2014-2017)	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Hearing	November 2016 to February 2017	DCD/DPO
Area Council Meetings	To collect data on needs and aspirations for the DMTDP	NGO's and CSO's, Associations, Traditional Authorities, Opinion leaders, Departmental Heads, Assembly Members etc	Public Fora and Interviews	February 2017 to May 2018	DCD/DPO
Public Hearing/ Fora	Present District profile and	Town/Area Councils	Interaction Between the DPO and the	Annually	DPO,

	draft MTDP		Local People.		
Presentation of Reports to the various Institutions Involved (RPCU and NDPC)	To solicit for comments from such institutions and also serve monitoring purposes.	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit National Development Planning Commission	Reporting system (Submission of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports)	Quarterly Reports	DPCU
Submission Final MTDP to RCC/ NDPC	To communicate to RCC about the MTDP	To RCC	Submission of Report to R C C	Quarterly Reports	DPCU
Publish KEDA News biannually	Coverage of events interviews	To disseminate information about developments projects and peregrines from the Assembly to the indigens and vice- versa to promote by local concept by advertising local industries	Presentation of articles and News papers	Biannually	DPO
Organize 2no.Town Hall Meetings	To Present their quarterly Reports on what the very done and answer questions when the need arise	DCE, Assembly members, DCD and Heads of Department, Executive committee, General Assembly	Interaction between the assembles and Heads of Staff	Quarterly	Administration
Posting information on notice Boards	To make information available to general public.	For All	Interaction between DPO and DCD/DCE	Monthly	DPCU

Strategies to Improve Communication

Some of the strategies that will be adopted to improve the communication process for the implementation of the plan include;

- Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of the implementation of the DMTDP through effective reporting.
- Creation of awareness on the expected roles of the stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities through the organisation of frequent public forums
- Promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District through public hearing and open fora
- Promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District.

6.6 Evaluation Arrangement

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 DMTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas.

6.6.1 Evaluation Matrix

The Evaluation Matrix is a table of the evaluation work plan. All the components in the matrix are interrelated and help to develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. The matrix in Table 6.5 have been developed along five main criteria to formulate evaluation questions that will seek to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions in the DMTDP.

Table 6.6: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	1.0 Is the program purpose set in line with the NMDPF	1.1 Is the program consistent with the NMDPF?	2018-2021 National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 Development programmes of the DMTDP	NMDPF, NDPC Guidelines, 2018-2021 DMTDP	Questionnaire
		1.2 Is the program consistent with the prioritized development needs of the Assembly?			
		1.3 Is the program consistent with the DMTDP?			
Efficiency	2.0 Is the scenario to achieve the program purpose appropriate?	2.1 Is the program purpose clear?	POA	2018-2021 DMTDP,	Questionnaire, Interview
		2.2 Can the program purpose be examined based on the data or facts?			
		2.3 Can the program purpose (its target value) be achieved within the plan period?			

		2.4 Is the logical sequence from each sub-component project to the program purpose clear?			
		2.5 Was the Program structured by considering the accomplishments of the district and other districts in order to achieve the program purpose effectively?			
Effectiveness	3.0 Were the sub-programmes implemented properly to achieve the program purpose?	3.1 Were the plans (approval and implementation of sub-component projects) conducted as planned?	Quarterly/Annual Progress reports	Progress report file	Questionnaire, Interview
		3.2 Was there an integrated system to manage the sub-component projects of the Assembly Program (an assignment of program manager and others)?			
		3.3 Was the understanding of the Assembly's Program by related persons adequate?			
		3.4 Was the monitoring system shared among the related persons? Was the necessary data and information collected and accumulated?			
		3.5 Were other program management activities			

		(collaboration and coordination with the ERCC and other departments of the assembly, risk management, revision of the program, and others) conducted properly?			
Impact	4.0 Was the program purpose achieved?	4.1 To what extent was the program purpose achieved?	Annual Progress Reports	Progress report file	Questionnaire, Interview
		4.2 What kinds of impact did the implementation of the Program generate to achieve the development goal of the NDPC?			
		4.3 What other impact was generated by the implementation of the Program?			
Sustainability	5.0 Was the program outcome sustainable?	5.1 To what extent was the program outcome sustainable?	Evaluation Reports	Evaluation Reports	Questionnaire, Interview

6.7 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, Town/Area Council members etc .

The Assembly plans to adopt the following 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.

Strategies for M&E

In the implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP, the District shall adopt a bottom-up approach to monitoring and evaluation. Experience have shown that majority of the projects that have been implemented over the years have either not achieved their set objective or were not implemented to specification owing to seeming alienation of beneficiaries in the monitoring activities.

The DPCU shall thus evolve a more holistic and participatory approach in the current Deveopment Plan away from the conventional practice of M&E. To this end, a number of monitoring structures shall be put in place, some adhoc and others permanent. One of such adhoc structures shall be the Project Implementtion Comitte formed from representatives of relevant stakeholders in a beneficiary community.

The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) shall directly monitor and evaluate the programmes/projects at the community. It is a requirement that each project has a PIC, responsible for monitoring the implementation on a regular basis and compiles a monthly Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) to the Area Council. The PICs shall as much as practicable be constituted by a cross section of the community, namely, Traditional Authority, men, women, youth and the people with disabilities with a representative of the beneficiary institution or an NGO/CBO where the community is the beneficiary.

The Area Councils shall in turn consolidate all the monthly reports from the PICs and forward to the DPCU which shall be responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan.

The DPCU shall work closely with beneficiary Sector Departments to verify the monthly reports from the Area Councils and consolidate the final report into quarterly reports for discussion and approval by the District Assembly before forwarding them to the RCC.

In line with its monitoring activities, the DPCU shall hold monthly site meetings at ongoing project sites and quarterly meetings to deliberate on progress made in the implementation of the Annual Action Plans. Each quarterly meeting shall be held within the first ten days of the ensuing month after the quarter.

Pursuant to the policy of active stakeholder participation, all Contracts shall be signed at the project site during the handing ceremony in order to allow the beneficiary communities take up the responsibility of monitoring implementation from day one.

APPENDIX

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Appendix 3. Sustainability Test: 1

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 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 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 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 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 by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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 Health Facilities (CHPS Compound and Health Centers)		
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 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. 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 by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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: 3

Activity: Construction and expansion of Water facilities (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	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

of water bodies from contamination, flooding)		
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 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 excluded) to instill 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	# of the poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

resources, incomes, education, information).		
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 by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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 District Assembly office complex at Abetifi		
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 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 5
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		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

of rivers & lakes).		
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: 5

Activity: Rehabilitation of 200km of Feeder 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	(0) 1 2 3 4 55

	health issues	
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 by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

materials, products and labour.		
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: 6

Activity: Establish District Block Farms at Aduamo		
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	(0) 1 2 3 4 55

	health issues	
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 by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

materials, products and labour.		
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: Establish Storage facilities		
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 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.	Vulnerable areas shown on map	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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 Indigenous energy resources; increased use of local input materials (e.g. wood poles for electrification, insulators made by clay)	Availability and usage to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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	Description of investment	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

materials, products and labour.	strategy	
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

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON PUBLIC HEARING IN AREA COUNCILS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021) HELD FROM 12TH TO 16TH JUNE, 2017

1.0 Introduction

Pursuant to the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) area council level public hearings were organised from Monday 12th June to Friday 16th June, 2017 prioritize community needs and aspirations and gaps in the district profile and performance review with stakeholders/area councils for the plan preparation and to take their inputs. The forums attracted broad spectrum of stakeholders from various fields in the District.

1.1 Medium of Communication

Letters were sent to various stakeholders to invite them for the hearings and an information van was sent round to invite all and sundry as well. This was done in the local language

1.2 Participation

Participants include all CSO's, The traditional councils, Unit Committee members, members of the public, the security services and Heads of Department.

1.3 Total Number of Persons at Hearing

In all more than Three Hundred (700) people participated representing about 58% women and 42% male.

1.4 Language(s) used at Hearing

The hearing was mainly conducted in the local language (Akan) to enable participants fully participate and understand the process.

1.5 Major Issues at Public Hearing

1.5.1 Objectives of the Public Hearing

- To prioritize community needs and aspirations
- To encourage stakeholders to participate in the exercise and to contribute to the development of the district.
- To seek inputs from stakeholders in the plan preparation
- Identify roles of all stakeholders and assign responsibilities

- **Area Councils where public hearing was conducted**

In all, public hearings were held in six Town/Area Councils as shown below:

TOWN	VENUE	DATE	TIME
Abene	Durbar Ground	12 th June 2017	10:00am
Akwasiho	Durbar Ground	13 th June, 2017	10:00am
Pepease	Chief's Palace	13 th June, 2017	4:00pm
Tafo	Chief's Palace	14 th June, 2017	7:00am
Nkwatia	Chief's Palace	15 th June, 2017	10:00am
Abetifi	Chief's Palace	16 th June, 2017	12:00pm

1.5.2 Facilitation

Mr. Joshua B. Vorodam, the District Planning Officer took the stakeholders through the District Medium Term Plan preparation Guidelines. He indicated that the Development plan is an important exercise that helps to feed into the national development plan. . He indicated that the community needs and aspirations as well as gaps identified in the performance review and district profile were as stated below,

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low revenue mobilisation ➤ Delay in the release of external revenue sources (DACF, DDF) ➤ Low motivation for revenue collectors
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate managerial and technical skills of MSEs ➤ Limited access to credit facilities ➤ Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector ➤ Limited public private partnership initiatives ➤ Low level of local economic development promotion
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and low motivated extension officers and TOs ➤ Over reliance on rainfed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities ➤ High rate of post harvest loses due to poor roads and lack of market ➤ Destruction of farm lands and crops by cattle herds ➤ Seasonal bush fires
Oil and Gas Development	
Infrastructure and Human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road surface condition

Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ineffective development control ➤ Lack of pipe-borne water supply and low access to portable water ➤ Inadequate household and public toilet facilities ➤ Poor condition of rural housing and rural electrification ➤ Poor market infrastructure
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High rate of youth unemployment ➤ Inadequate or poor educational facilities at all levels ➤ Poor Academic Performance ➤ High prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases ➤ Low access to health care delivery in rural areas ➤ Poor condition of office accommodation for health and education ➤ Inadequate support for women and children issues ➤ Inadequate support for PLWHA's and OVC. ➤ Low level of women empowerment through training
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of permanent office and residential accommodation for District Assembly ➤ Inactive sub-district structures ➤ Inadequate capacity building programmes for Staff of the district assembly ➤ Low level of public participation ➤ Limited number of women in decision making positions at District Assembly/Area/Town Council levels. ➤ High level of insecurity due to threat of nomadic herdsmen

1.5.3 Community needs and aspirations

After a participatory engagement with all communities in the district, several community needs and aspirations were identified and subsequently classified below:

- Improvement of road network
- Extension of electricity to rural and new developed areas
- Provision of adequate and potable drinking water
- Provision of School infrastructure and Teacher accommodation
- Access to affordable health care and accommodation for health staff
- Provision of security in every part of the district
- Protection for peasant farmers to promote food security
- Provision of toilet facilities for schools and public toilets
- Extension of electricity to schools to promote ICT education
- Access to agric extension services
- Improvement of market infrastructure to promote trading
- Provision of proper sanitation in all communities
- Support for the construction of household toilet facilities
- Training and provision of micro credit for SMEs

- Effective Development Control
- Final Disposal site for Liquid waste
- Employment creation especially for youth
- Strengthening of sub-district structure
- Involvement of women in decision making
- Effective collaboration between assembly and traditional authorities

He indicated that the above will further be taken through the application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) and sustainability test. He urged all Stakeholders to bring in their input to reflect what they need and to address the teething issues confronting the District.

1.6 General Level of Participation

The following observations were made from the forums

- Participants interest were high and sustained throughout the hearing
- Contributions from participants were far reaching and brought out a number of unaddressed issues in relation to participatory governance
- Women participation were high as compared to men

1.7 Recommendation

The following recommendations were made for the way forward:

- The Assembly should continue to make participatory governance a core policy to engender consensus building and ownership of projects and programmes
- The Assembly must resource the Information Department and NCCE to step up public sensitisation programmes on developmental issues in the district

1.8 Conclusion

The District Co-ordinating Director thanked the stakeholders for their massive turnout. He indicated that the inputs from the area councils and stakeholders will be used to guide the preparation of programmes of action to meet the needs and aspiration of citizens in the district

KWAHU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021) HELD ON 13TH FEBRUARY, 2018 AT THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL

2.0 Introduction

Pursuant to the NDPC guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) the General Assembly was organised on Tuesday 13th February, 2018 to present the draft plan to Assembly Members and stakeholders/area councils for the adoption of the plan. The meeting attracted broad spectrum of stakeholders from various fields in the District. The Presiding Member, who chaired the hearing, thanked the stakeholders for their presence. He indicated that the exercise was in the interest of all stakeholders to be involved to strive for the development agenda of the district.

1.1 Medium of Communication

Letters were sent to Assembly Members and various stakeholders to invite them for the hearing and an information van was sent round to invite all and sundry as well. This was done in the local language

1.2 Participation

Participants include all Assembly Members CSO's, The traditional councils, Unit Committee members, members of the public, the security services and Heads of Department.

1.3 Total Number of Persons at Hearing

In all more than Three Hundred (300) people participated representing about 58% women and 42% male.

1.4 Language(s) used at Hearing

The hearing was mainly conducted in the local language (Akan) to enable participants fully participate and understand the process.

1.5 Major Issues at Public Hearing

1.5.1 Objectives of the Public Hearing

- To adopt on the draft DMTDP (2018-2021)

- To encourage stakeholders to participate in the exercise and to contribute to the development of the district.
- To seek inputs from stakeholders in the final draft plan preparation
- Identify roles of all stakeholders and assign responsibilities

1.5.2 Facilitation

Mr. Joshua B. Vorodam, the District Planning Officer took the stakeholders through the District Medium Term Plan preparation Guidelines. He indicated that the Development plan is an important exercise that helps to feed into the national development plan. Its helps government to prioritise her development agenda and to allocate resources for all sectors of the economy.

He indicated that the goals, sub-goals issues have set objectives, strategies and programmes of action to address the community needs and aspirations and these programmes and projects are included in the Annual Action Plans from 2018 to 2021.

1.7 General Level of Participation

The following observations were made from the forums

- Participants interest were high and sustained throughout the hearing
- Contributions from participants were far reaching and brought out a number of unaddressed issues in relation to participatory governance
- Women participation were high as compared to men

1.8 Recommendation

The following recommendations were made for the way forward:

- The Assembly should continue to make participatory governance a core policy to engender consensus building and ownership of projects and programmes
- The Assembly must resource the Information Department and NCCE to step up public sensitisation programmes on developmental issues in the district

3.0 ADOPTION OF DMTDP (2018-2021)

After the deliberations, the Honorable Presiding Member asked Assembly Members to adopt the draft plan. After a lengthy deliberation on the DMTDP 2018-2021 by the general Assembly, Honorable Nyarko Banahene Owusu moved that the draft plan should be adopted and this was seconded by Honorable Elizabeth Agbenyega. The PM then declared the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) adopted by the General Assembly of the Kwahu East District Assembly.

4.0 Conclusion

The District Chief Executive thanked the stakeholders for their massive turnout. He also thanked the General Assembly for their contribution and adoption of the draft plan. He indicated that the draft Plan was very key to development and all indigenes should participate irrespective of their political affiliation. This will help bring development in the District.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

DCE.....

DCD.....

Presiding Member.....

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee.....

District Planning Officer.....