

GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Prepared By:

**District Planning Coordinating Unit
Gomoa East District Assembly
P. O, Box 2
Gomoa Afransi**

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Abbreviations

BAdC	Business Advisory Centre
CDO	Community Development Officer
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CIC	Community Information Centres
CU	Cooperative Union
DADU	District Agricultural Development Unit
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Office
FOAT	Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool
GEDA	Gomoa East District Assembly
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	National Development Planning Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Primary Health Care
PoA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PPM	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
PPO	Physical Planning Officer
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Projects
PSC	Private Sector Competitiveness
RCCs	Regional Co-ordinating Councils
RPCUs	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Units
RTIMP	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SBEs	Small Business Enterprises
SDCP	Sub-District Council Plans
SDCs	Sub-District Councils
SDDP	Sub-District Development Plans

SDS	Sub-District Structures
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time- bound
STWS	Small Towns Water Systems
TCPD	Town and Country Planning Department
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WASH	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NDPC provided the Guidelines that were designed to facilitate the preparation of DMTDPs reflecting spatial dimensions under aims of **Long-Term National Development Plan**.

The national development policy framework for 2018-2021 MTDP, was prepared within the context that Ghana attained lower middle-income status since 2010, and recorded significant economic growth over the period.

The focus of this development framework is

- Putting food on people's tables;
- Providing citizens with secure and sustainable jobs with emphasis on industrialization;
- Rehabilitating and expanding infrastructural facilities;
- Expanding access to potable water and sanitation, health, housing and education;
- Guaranteeing the security of persons and their property;
- Embarking on an affirmative action to rectify errors of the past, particularly as they relate to discrimination against women;
- Reducing geographical disparities in the distribution of national resources;
 - Ensuring environmental sustainability in the use of natural resources through science, technology and innovation;
 - Pursuing an employment-led economic growth strategy that will appropriately link agriculture to industry, particularly manufacturing;
 - Creating a new social order of social justice and equity, premised on the inclusion of all hitherto excluded and marginalized people, particularly the poor, the underprivileged and persons with disabilities;
 - Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are fairly shared among the various segments of society; and
 - Maximizing transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and other national resources.

Within the context of the above socio economic goals, this 2018-2012 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) was prepared based on the **Long-Term National Development Plan aims, which** are;

- a. Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work;
- b. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all;
- c. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment;
- d. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and-
- e. Strengthen Ghana's role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

Finally, the plan progresses to institute monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure that the implementation process stays on track.

Objective

The main objective of the plan is to put in place a road map, which in the medium term would guide the district to chart a course for sustainable development by reducing the generally high level of poverty and improving the living conditions with considerable emphasis on growing the informal sector for accelerated local economic development.

Methodology

The following methods were used in gathering the required data and information in preparing this Plan.

- Interface with representatives of the people at the Area Councils and the Heads of Department
- Socio-economic surveys mainly for the primary collection of primary data
- Secondary data from past development plans and records of departments.
- Information/data from the 2010 PHC results released by GSS
- Stakeholder discussion at the district level

Process and Participation by Stakeholders

The planning process commenced with the formation of a Plan Preparation Task Team from among the DPCU. Other members from outside the DPCU were co-opted based on their technical skills and competencies. The Team held series of meetings with Area Councils and community members, who in turn submitted plans to the team as input for the plan preparation. The first public hearing with stakeholders was **held from 26th -29th April 2017** for the discussion on the analysis of the district profile. The objective was to enhance participation and to ensure that inputs from the stakeholders were incorporated in the Plan.

Financing the Plan

The table 1 below provides further details of financing the Plan based upon Thematic Areas:

Organisation of the Plan

The plan is organised into seven (7) Chapters.

Chapter One

Chapter One (1) examines the performance of the DA in the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP. The reasons for non-achievement of the planned development objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were documented to inform the new plan. The district profile is outlined. This chapter ends with a list of key development indicators of the district, a summary of the community needs and aspirations and the harmonised key development issues.

Chapter Two

The district's development issues are linked to the issues within the thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The key development issues have been prioritised considering their multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These are further subjected to the POCC analysis.

Chapter Three

Chapter Three outlines the national development focus based on the MTDPF, which is followed by the formulation of the district's development focus, goal and objectives. The national goal under the MTDPF and the district's goal have been subjected to compatibility analysis to establish their compatibility. The district's development prospects for 2018–2021 in terms of population, education, water and sanitation, health and agriculture have also been outlined. The chapter concludes by establishing critical strategies to address key issues identified.

Chapter Four

Chapter Four outlines the development plan proposals under the respective thematic areas. Sustainability tools have been applied to determine viable and sustainable programmes and projects to be implemented. In conclusion, the chapter analyses the cost of financing the plan in accordance with MTEF to determine the financial gap and the suggestions for raising more funds for the successful implementation of the plan.

Chapter Five

The implementation arrangements for the plan are outlined in this chapter. Key stakeholders who will be involved in the plan implementation have been identified. The plan has been phased into Annual Action Plans commencing 2018 to 2021. In each Annual Action Plan, the location of the project, time, cost of project, lead and collaborating agencies and source of funding are outlined for monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter Six

Chapter six outlines how the programmes, projects or activities outlined for implementation during the planned period will be monitored and evaluated as prescribed by the NDPC Guidelines for M&E. The details of the M&E are contained in an M&E Plan.

Communication Strategy

The purpose of involving the various stakeholders including Assembly and members of all the seven (7) Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district in the preparation process is to ensure that the people ultimately own the development plan. This chapter therefore outlines how the plan is disseminated to ensure the attainment of the aforementioned objective. Some of the strategies include public hearings, quarterly reviews, distribution of the plans to all stakeholders, discussions on local information centres and the formation of local implementation groups, among others.

Conclusion

Harmonized key development issues in the district have been identified. Again, development priorities to address the key development issues have been outlined. It is therefore anticipated that the DA as the lead facilitator of the development process would enjoy the collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the stated objectives for the period 2018–2021. This plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, improving educational, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially, among the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the District's economy.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Performance Review/Profile/Current Situation/Baseline

1.1 Introduction

Over a long rule of various governments in Ghana within the post-colonial era, national growth and development have remained the topmost priority. This all important course not only has been a political responsibility of a nation's leadership, but also a passionate quest by all well-meaning citizens.

The development of a nation therefore is influenced by the development of its decentralized Assemblies, and for this reason Districts are required as mandated by National Development Planning Commission to prepare District profile that would be based on developmental intervention within each District. The process of preparation of this plan, began with data collection and analysis from both secondary and primary sources.

The profile included issues such as geophysical characteristics, Demographic characteristics, spatial organization, economy of the district etc. The collection and analysis of the above data helped the district in the planning processes for development intervention.

This chapter marks the beginning of the plan preparation process, containing the vision, mission statement, core values and the functions of the assembly. The review of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan prepared was based on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) and the profile of the district. The chapter ends with a summary of the key development issues, which emerged from the review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP under GSGDA II (situational analysis of the various sectors of the district's economy).

1.2 The Vision, Mission and Functions of Gomoa Central District Assembly (GCDA)

a. VISION

The vision of Gomoa Central District Assembly is **“To become a First Class and Citizen Focused Local Government Authority”**

b. MISSION STATEMENT

The Gomoa Central District Assembly **exists to facilitate the improvement of quality of life of the citizen through the provision of equitable services, effective mobilization and utilization of resources, promotion of professionalism all within the context of good governance.**

c. CORE VALUES

- Innovation
- Team Work
- Integrity
- Discipline
- Proactiveness
- Quality Service
- Hard Work
- Excellence
- Sustainability

d. FUNCTIONS OF GCDA

- (1) Subject to local governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall
- (a) Exercise political and administrative authority in the district,
 - (b) promote local economic development,
 - (c) Provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise the other administrative authorities in the district as may be provided by law.
- (2) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions.
- (2)** Without limiting to subsections (1) and (2), the **Gomoa Central District Assembly shall**
- a). be responsible for the overall development of the district
 - b). formulate and execute plans, programs and strategies for effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
 - c). promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
 - d) sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sector of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
 - e). initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
 - f). is responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
 - g). in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
 - h). ensure ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
 - i). act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
 - j). initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that are necessary for the discharge of any duties conferred by this Act or by any other enactment; and
 - k). Perform any other functions provided for under any other enactment.
- (4) The **Gomoa Central District Assembly** shall take the steps and measures that are necessary and expedient to
- (a) execute approved development plans for the district;
 - (b) guide, encourage and support sub-district local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to discharge their roles in the execution of approved development plans;
 - (c) Initiate and encourage joint participation with any other persons or bodies to execute approved development plans;
 - (d) Promote or encourage other persons or bodies to undertake projects under approved development plans; and

- (e) Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- (5) The **Gomoa Central** District Assembly shall co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public Corporations and any other statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district.
- (6) The **Gomoa Central** District Assembly in the discharge of its duties shall,
- (a) be subject to the general guidance and direction of the President on matters of national policy, and
 - (b) act in co-operation with the appropriate public corporation, statutory body or non-governmental organizations;
- (7) public corporations, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations shall cooperate with the Gomoa East District Assembly in the performance of their functions
- 8). In the event of a conflict between the **Gomoa Central** District Assembly and an agency of the Central Government, a public corporation, statutory body, non-governmental organization or an individual over the application of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the matter shall be referred by either of the parties or both to the Regional Co-ordinating Council for resolution.
- 9). The instrument that establish the Gomoa Central district assembly or any other instrument may confer additional functions on the district assembly.

1.3 Performance Review

According to the Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936) (12) the District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the district. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for efficient and effective mobilisation and utilisation of human, material and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the district. Under the GSGDA II, the Gomoa East District Assembly (from which the Gomoa Central was carved) prepared a plan to cover the period 2014-2017 to guide its developmental agenda.

The District was carved out as a separate district from the then Gomoa District in June 2008 by the Legislative Instrument 1883. The district, however, completed the implementation of the 2014-2017 MTDP by focusing on projects earmarked for communities in the district.

1.4 Objectives

The review seeks to determine the;

1. Extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects and activities, and the achievement of set goals, objectives and targets as contained in the plan.
2. Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation or set targets
3. Actions taken to remedy the situation during implementation

The review is based on the performance of the district under the Five (5) thematic areas of the **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II**.

1. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
2. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
3. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

The table below gives details of programmes and projects lines up for implementation for the 4-year period of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan under the various thematic areas. The table indicates the Thematic Area, Policy Objective, Programmes, Sub-Programme, Broad Project/Activity, Indicators (Baseline (2013) MTDP Target and Cumulative Achievement)

The table also highlights on the programmes and projects which could not be implemented as a result of various and varies reasons within the four year period.

Performance of the Gomoa East District Assembly from 2014 to 2017

Performance of the Gomoa East District Assembly from 2014 to 2017

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective 1: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	INDICATORS			Remarks
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement		
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Establish Artisans/Technology Village at Akotsi Junction (Ph. 1)	0	10%	0%	Fully implemented
2015					40%	40%	
2016					40%	90%	
2017					10%	100%	
Policy Objective 2: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize 2no. workshops for financial institutions to give credit facility to businesses in the District	0	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					-	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize 4no Consultation meetings with financial institutions to open branches in the District.	0	1	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	2	
2017					1	1	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Link 10 SMEs (small and medium scale enterprises) to Financial Institutions	0	2	1	Fully implemented
2015					3	4	
2016					3	4	
2017					2	1	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Establish data base on SMEs	0	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					-	-	
2017					-	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Establish Cooperative Union and Business Advisory Centre	0	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					-	-	
2017					-	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	1. Organize 3no Business Forum for SMEs on packaging and marketing of produce and products	0	0	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	3	
2016					1	-	
2017					1	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize three (3) mini fairs in the District	0	-	-	Not implemented

2015					1	-	
2016					1	-	
2017					1	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize stakeholders meetings with the chiefs in the District for re-packaging of “Gomoa Two Weeks”	0	-	-	Not implemented
2015					1	-	
2016					-	-	
2017					-	-	
Policy Objective 3: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development							
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Identify 4no. potential tourist sites in the District	0	-	-	Implemented
2015					4	3	
2016					-	2	
2017					-	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Develop Tourism Centres and potentials	0	-	-	Not implemented
2015					1	-	
2016					2	-	
2017					1	-	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Create Desk Office for Tourism Development	0	-	-	Not implemented
2015					1	-	
2016					-	-	
2017					-	-	

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective 1: Increase private sector investments in Agriculture							
Period	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	INDICATORS			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals	0	50	120	Fully implemented
2015					50	145	
2016					50	160	
2017					50	46	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Encourage youth in Agric projects in 10 communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)	0	2	8	Fully implemented
2015					3	17	
2016					3	7	
2017					2	4	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise 18 training sessions for 120 farmers on pest and disease recognition, prevention and control	0	4	12	Fully implemented
2015					5	15	
2016					6	15	
2017					3	4	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise (4) Farmers Day	0	1	3	Fully implemented
2015					1	4	
2016					1	5	
2017					1	1	
Objective 2: Promote seed and planting material development							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Improved varieties of crops and animals by farmers Increased to 63%	0	63%	50	On-going (57%)
2015						65	
2016						60	

2017						55	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise 30 training sessions for 1,350 farmers in the use of farm yard manure in the improvement of soil fertility	0	30	26	Fully implemented
2015						30	
2016						21	
2017						6	
Objective 3: Develop an effective domestic Market							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train farmers in 30 locations on the processing and preservation of perishable crops	0	30	22	Fully implemented
2015						26	
2016						58	
2017						6	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organize 30 training sessions for 60 farmers on food handling, safety and nutrition	0	30	28	Fully implemented
2015						24	
2016						20	
2017						7	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train 90 farmers on the utilization of sweet potato	0	90	60	Fully implemented
2015						74	
2016						60	
2017						18	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise 15 training sessions for 90 farmers on timely and appropriate application of fertilizer, improved materials and post-harvest facilities	0	15	14	Fully implemented
2015						24	
2016						12	
2017						4	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Facilitate the procurement of (1) tractor to support farmers in the District	0	1		Fully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organize 20 CBOs, FBOs to access credits/ loans from financial institutions	0		5	Fully implemented
2015						16	
2016						14	
2017						19	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train 500 farmers and supervisors on proper handling and usage of Agro-chemicals for storage purposes	0		5	Fully implemented
2015						320	
2016						150	
2017						451	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Facilitate in providing market for Gari/Rice producers	0		150	Fully implemented
2015						422	
2016						100	
2017						2	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Facilitate in providing market for Gari/Rice producers	0		2	Fully implemented
2015						2	
2016						4	
2017						6	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Complete const. of Market Stalls	35		2	Fully implemented
2015						6	
2016						30	
2017						40	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Conduct 2 market surveys on prices of agricultural commodities as well as agro inputs	0		-	Fully implemented
2015						0	
2016						0	
2017						1	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Encouraging fish farming (Aquatic)	0	10	17	Fully implemented

2015			amongst the people			6	
2016						10	
2017						3	
2014	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development	Provision of storage facilities (cold store)	0	1	-	Not implemented
2015						-	
2016						-	
2017						-	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Promote and create 5 small scale irrigation farming in the district	0		1	On-going (40%)
2015						2	
2016						1	
2017						1	
Objective 4: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Train 930 small ruminant farmers on construction of simple housing units with slated floors in 30 selected communities	0		200	Fully implemented
2015						280	
2016						230	
2017						220	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise 15 campaign sessions on Newcastle disease, Gumbro and Anti-rabies in 15 communities	0		4	Fully implemented
2015						4	
2016						5	
2017						2	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Organise 15 training sessions for 90 crop-livestock farmers on how to handle crops and animals	0		4	Fully implemented
2015						4	
2016						5	
2017						2	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural development	Vaccinate 1500 sheep and goats against PPR	0		300	Fully implemented
2015						500	
2016						450	
2017						250	

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure, and Human Settlements						
	Policy Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	Baseline (2013)	INDICATORS		Remarks
MTDP Target					Achievement		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Improving the surface conditions of roads (100kms)		20	5	Fully implemented
2015					30	20	
2016					30	50	
2017					20	15	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of (6) foot bridges		-	-	Not implemented
2015					2	-	
2016					2	-	
2017					2	-	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of Culverts (gutters) –		-	-	Fully implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	0	

2017					1	0	
Objective 2: Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 5no ICT centres with ancillary facilities in schools		1	1	Partially implemented
2015					2	0	
2016					1	0	
2017					1	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of community ICT centres with ancillary facilities		1	1	Fully implemented
2015					1	-	
2016					2	2	
2017					2	-	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision of computers and furniture to furnish ICT centres in schools and communities	-	-	0	Not implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	0	
2017					-	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Organize capacity building for ICT Instructors Annually	-	1	0	Partially implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Undertake field monitoring and supervision of ICT centres bi-annually	-	2	1	Partially implemented
2015					2	1	
2016					2	0	
2017					2	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Wired and wireless basic internet access and local area network system and accessories	-	50%	45%	Fully implement
2015					40%	45%	
2016					10%	5%	
2017					-		
Objective 3: Develop social, community and recreational facilities							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of Community Centers	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015					2	0	
2016					2	0	
2017					-	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision of District Football Park	0	30%	0	Not implemented
2015					45%	0	
2016					25%	0	
2017					-	0	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Completion of the const. of CIC/Post Office	0	50%	60%	Fully implemented
2015					50%	40%	
2016					-		
2017					-		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the const. of ICT Complex and Ancillary facilities (office complex)	50%	20%	10%	Fully implemented
2015					30%	15%	
2016					-	5%	
2017					-	20%	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 4no semi-detached bungalow for staff of assembly	4	1	-	Partially implemented
2015					1	-	
2016					1	1	

2017						1	-	
2014	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure 2no vehicles for the assembly (including one for M&E activities)	6	-	-	Not implemented	
2015					1	-		
2016					1	-		
2017					-	-		
2017					-	-		
Objective 4: Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning								
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery And	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop schemes for 7no. emerging communities	0	-	-	Not implemented
2015						2	-	
2016						3	-	
2017						2	-	
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery And	Physical and Spatial Planning	Embark on massive education and sensitization on development control and the need to have building permit in 7no communities	0	1	2	Fully implemented
2015						2	2	
2016						2	3	
2017						2	3	
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery And	Physical and Spatial Planning	Undertake Street Naming and Property Addressing Programme in 8 communities	0	-	-	Fully implemented
2015						3	8	
2016						3	2	
2017						2	-	
Objective 4: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to 10 communities and in new settlements	0	2	3	Fully implemented
2015						3	5	
2016						3	4	
2017						2	1	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Connection of electricity to 10 communities that have no power	55	3	4	Fully implemented
2015						2	4	
2016						3	4	
2017						2	1	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Purchase of 2no Plant for the District Assembly and Traditional Authority	0	-	-	Ongoing (50%)
2015						1	-	
2016						1	1	
2017						-	-	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Facilitate procurement of 2000 Electricity Meters	0	500	-	Fully implemented
2015						500	-	
2016						500	2,500	
2017						500	-	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Provision of street lighting materials and bulbs in 20 communities	0	5	6	Fully implemented
2015						5	8	
2016						5	20	
2017						5	10	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the procurement of 30 Transformers	0	7	-	Not Implemented
2015						8	-	
2016						8	-	
2017						7	-	
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Facilitate the provision of ECG sub-station office	0	-	0	Not Implemented
2015						1		
2016						-		
2017						-		

Objective 5: Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programmes								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of 5no Institutional KVIP	10	5	8	Fully Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Procurement of refuse containers for placement in (25) communities	8	25	18	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Evacuation of (15) Hilly Refuse Dumps	9	15	12	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Acquisition of 7no Final Disposal Sites	3	7	4	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Environmental Sanitation Education and Sensitization in 50 communities	22	50	50	Fully Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Sensitization on household water treatment and safety/ Distribution of Aqua tabs (Chlorine tablets) in 50 communities	-	50	50	Fully Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Train thirteen(13) Environmental staff on the new Public Health Law, ACT 851	4	13	8	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Employ100 Janitors for cleaning/ Additional Zoom Lion staff	-	100	38	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Provision of 26no Public Toilet Facilities	13	26	18	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation/ Renovation of 5no Public Toilet(KVIPs)	-	5	5	Fully Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management		Infrastructure Development	Construction of 30no Institutional latrines	10	30	8	Partially Implemented
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services	Implementation of CLTS programme in 50 communities	0	50	50	Fully Implemented	
2015								

2016		and management					
2017							
Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Complete the construction of 7no Boreholes	-	7	5	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of 15no Bore Holes	5	15	7	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Completion of 20-seater W/C at Potsin	-	100%	100	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Facilitate the Provision/ Extension of pipe borne water in 25 communities	-	25	12	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and youth Development	Formation of 50no WATSAN Committee	10	50	9	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and youth Development	Training of community Bore Hole Engineers	-	30	2	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Facilitate adequate and regular flow of pipe borne water-GWCL - 75% improvements	-	75%	65%	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support the DWST for effective functioning	--	16	6	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 10km Drainage System	-	10km	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Procurement of sanitary tools, materials and chemicals	-	80%	50	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 15No 3-unit KG for pupils with furniture	28	15	5	Partially Implemented
2015							

2016									
2017									
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12No 6-unit block for Primary Schools (with furniture)	50	12	7	Partially Implemented	
2015									
2016									
2017	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12No 3-unit block for JHS Schools (with furniture)	35	12	5	Partially Implemented	
2014									
2015									
2016	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12no 3-unit Teachers bungalows	-	12	2	Partially Implemented	
2017									
2014									
2015	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Complete the const. of 6 unit classroom block at Kweikrom	60%	100%	100	Fully Implemented	
2016									
2017									
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Complete the const. of 3 unit Teachers Quarter at Ojobi	70%	100%	100	Fully Implemented	
2015									
2016									
2017	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Complete the const. of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Odembo	70%	100%	100	Fully Implemented	
2014									
2015									
2016	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Complete the Const. of 3 Unit Teachers Quarter at Odembo	65%	100%	100	Fully Implemented	
2017									
2014									
2015	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Provision of 10,000 dual desks for schools	9,000	10,000	1,262	Partially Implemented	
2016									
2017									
2014	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Provision of 2,000 teachers tables and chairs	800	2000	0	Not Implemented	
2015									
2016									
2017	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Completion of the const. of fence wall around the Cold Store	40%	100%	100	Fully Implemented	
2014									
2015									
2016	Infrastructure Management	Delivery and	Infrastructure Development	Completion of 7no class room blocks including self helps projects	7	7	3	Partially Implemented	
2017									
2014									
2015									
2016									

2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation/ Renovation of 8no class rooms blocks- Dampase D/A JHS, Nyanyano D/A JHS, Ekroful D/A JHS, Afransi DA Primary Ekroful Zion JHS, and Prim	8	8	0	Not Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for 4no BECE Exams annually	-	4	3	Partially Implement	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of scholarship to 250no brilliant but needy students	-	250	0	Not Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction and completion of 9no Libraries- D/A JHS, Dominase D/A Sch, Potsin D/A, Buduatta D/A, Pamfokrom D/A, Aboso SDA Sch, Afransi D/A, Obuasi Presby sch.	9	9	0	Not Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Extension of electricity to DA schools	-	15	0	Not Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Provision of learning materials – improved by 60%	20%	60%	40	Partially Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for my First Day at School annually	-	4	4	Fully Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of SHS and Vocational School	1	SHS/VOC	1	Partially Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for Best Teachers Award annually	-	4	0	Not Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise Science, Technology, Mathematics, Innovation And Education (STMIE) Clinic Annually	4	4	4	Fully Implemented	
2015								
2016								
2017								
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise career counseling for 20no JHS 2 Pupils in the District	3	20	3	Partially Implemented	
2015								
2016								

2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise Four (4) Capacity Building programme for teachers including Non-Formal Education Staff	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise capacity building programmes for staff of the assembly and its departments annually	-	4	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise skill development programmes for 400 Artisans	-	400	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Train 100 youth in Auto Mechanic and Electrician	-	100	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Monitoring and supervising of training beneficiaries	-	150	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Building the capacity of the 15no service providers (hoteliers)	-	15	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Retooling of 250 trainees in different fields	150	250	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of 13no CHPS Compounds	5	13	7	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of District Health Insurance Scheme Office and four (4) sub-offices in other communities	-	5	1	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Supply five (5) vehicles for outreach programmes across the District	2	5	5	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise 8no Training programme for fifteen(15) midwives and TBAs annually	4	8	9	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							

2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Purchase two (2) Ambulance for the District Health Directorate - Obuasi Health &, Ojobi Health centres	-	2	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Upgrading of Obuasi clinic to District Hospital and other Clinics to Health centres - Obuasi Health Centre & Nyanyano Health Ojobi Health Centres	-	3	2	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of District Health Directorate Office	-	DHD available	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Construction of four (4) Nurses bungalows	1	4	1	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Operationalization of the 4no CHPS compounds	5	4	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Undertake awareness creation for communicable and non-communicable diseases bi-annually		8	8	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support for Immunization programmes annually-coverage increased by 95	35	95		Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support for malaria prevention and control activities annually	-	20	20	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Hold District Response Management Team Meetings quarterly	-	16	12	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Hold District AIDS Sub-committee Meeting quarterly		16	16	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services	Organise Worlds HIV/AIDS Day		4	4	Fully

2015		and management	Celebration annually				Implemented
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Training of 40 Community Health Nurses to monitor PLWHAS	-	40	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Support 30 HIV infected pregnant women to attend ARV centre	1	30	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct out-reach HIV Testing and Counselling in 15 communities	8	15	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Procure sport kits for some selected schools	4	10	26	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Child Development and Protection: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support for 4no sports festivals in the district	2	4	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Education and sensitization to improve child education and reduce child labour in seven(7) communities in the District	2	7	6	Partially Implementedss
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in seven (7) communities on good parenting – area council level	-	7	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Expand the school-feeding programme to 30 additional schools	12	30	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Creation of awareness on the right of the vulnerable in seven (7) communities-area council level	-	7	5	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
The Aged: Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the age							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise an annual get-together Senior Citizen Day for the aged		4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

The Youth: Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide employable skills training for 250 out-of-school youth and graduates	80	250	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities: Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Registration of 250 women traders in seven (7) communities	-	250	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of capacity building for women in business	-	250		Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize training on protection and promotion of the rights of women in seven(7) communities	-	112		Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Mobilization of registered women to form associations and supporting them to access credit facilities	-	7	7	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise sensitization programme on income generating activities in 20 communities in the district	-	20		Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Form 6 men groups to undertake economic activities	-	6	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise workshop for 6 women groups and train them on income generating activities (e.g. liquid soap making)	-	6	6	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organise Climate Change forum in three (3) communities	-	3	3	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Disability: Provide timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Identify and organise 250 PWDS	-	250	111	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide a skill training programme for empowerment of 100 PWDs	15	100	49	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

2014	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide tools & equipment for their self-sustenance	-	100	37	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Registration of orphans and vulnerable (OVI) in five (5) communities	-	5	5	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise fora on child labour and child neglect in four (4) coastal communities	-	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Monitor 100 beneficiaries of DACF for persons with disabilities (PWDs)	-	100	100	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise social and public education in five (5) communities	-	5	5	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Population Management and Migration for National Development: Reinforce family planning as a priority in national development							
2014	Social Services delivery	Public Health Services and management	Increase Family Planning services including adolescents/youth in schools (50) and communities (20)	-	70	20	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Local Governance and Decentralization: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Provision of logistic for the 7 Area Councils	-	7	2	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organise 3no District Assembly/Community Interface (town hall meetings)	-	3	3	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Construct /Rehabilitate 4no Area Council Offices	-	4	1	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Carry out Valuation of Properties in 7 major communities	-	7	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilization to A/C	-	Ceded	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Mounting of road toll (5no	-	5	3	Partially

2015			Revenue Check Point)				Implemented
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually	4	8	6	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Formation of Revenue Task Force	0	TF exists	1	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Building Database for Revenue Items	-	DB in place	1	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Provision of 95% logistical needs for the revenue collectors	20%	90%	40	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Recruitment of additional commission collectors	5	25	30	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Undertake effective Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes	16	16	13	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors half yearly	-	8	4	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Human Resource	Provide adequate logistical support for staff	-	Logistics in place	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Human Resource	Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff	-	DB available	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Publication of the Audit Report annually	-	4	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing	2	4	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							

2017			Resolution				
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly proceedings quarterly	-	16	12	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Dissemination of the DMTDP to Stakeholders (Communication Strategy) twice a year	-	8	6	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organise workshop for stakeholders on Teenage Pregnancy Quarterly	2	16	4	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organize 12no. public education of the effect of teenage pregnancy on the communities (Video show, role-play)	-	12	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organize public forum for opinion leaders, traditional authorities, parents in seven (7) communities on good parenting – area council level	-	7	3	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Monitoring and analysis of activities and programmes	-	16	12	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Organise employable skill training for income generating activity for 200 women	-	200	160	Partially Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Construction of District Magistrate Court	-	100%	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Construction of residential accommodation for the District Judge	-	100%	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Provision of logistics for the security service	-	Support done	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Construction of offices for Immigration and Police Service	-	100%	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

2014	Management and administration	General Administration	1. Construction/ Rehabilitation of 4no Police Station/Post	1	4	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Provision of Police Detention Facility for women	-	Facility availability	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Construction of security fencing for Prisons Service		Fencing done	0	Not Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Conduct 4no anti-fire campaign/awareness programme	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Empower women and mainstream gender into socioeconomic development							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Undertake 2no sensitization on Hydro Metrological DRR	-	2	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Procurement of relief items for Disaster Victims	-	100%	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Development of M&E Plan	4	Available	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Implementation of the M&E Plan	4	100%	4	4
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database	1	Available	1	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Finance	Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	Procurement	Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans	Available	4 each	4	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							

2014	Management and administration	Finance	Timely preparation and submission of 36no trial balances		36	48	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Holding of General Assembly Meetings		16	16	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Management and administration	General Administration	Holding of 96no Sub-Committees Meetings		96	96	Fully Implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
Total							12,440
Total items							204
Average	District Performance Over The 4-Year Period (2014-2017)						61%

The table above indicates that the percentage of achievements in the implementation of 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan was 61%. This was an improvement over the previous plan, 2010-2013, which recorded 51% achievement. The reason could be attributed to a relatively stable release of funds, high level of commitment of staff and other stakeholders and improvement in IGF collection

1.7 Statement of Income and Expenditure

The ability to generate and mobilize revenue is one of the core objectives of every District Assembly. Since the establishment of the district in June 2008, the DA has been making concerted attempts to revamp its revenue mobilization efforts and also control its expenditure. These measures have revealed that the Assembly has the potentials to generate more revenue and consequently meet its revenue targets.

The analysis focuses on the statement of accounts (i.e. Income and expenditure) of the District for the period 1st January to 31st December, 2014 and 1st January to 31st December 2017 respectively. Particular references have been made to the Internal (Own Source of Fund) and External sources as well as challenges encountered during the period under review.

1.8 District Assembly's Finance

An examination of the sources of revenue of the district per the year under review indicates two main sources:

a) Internal Source (own source) refers to revenues collected by the Assembly using its own Revenue Collectors and existing collection machinery. These items include rate, lands, fees and fines, licenses, results of investments and Miscellaneous.

b) External Source: these are grants from Central Governments, Royalties, and other External Agencies like NGOs and Donor Agencies like the World Bank, USAID, EU, and CBRDP.

1.9 Internally Generated Revenue (IGR)

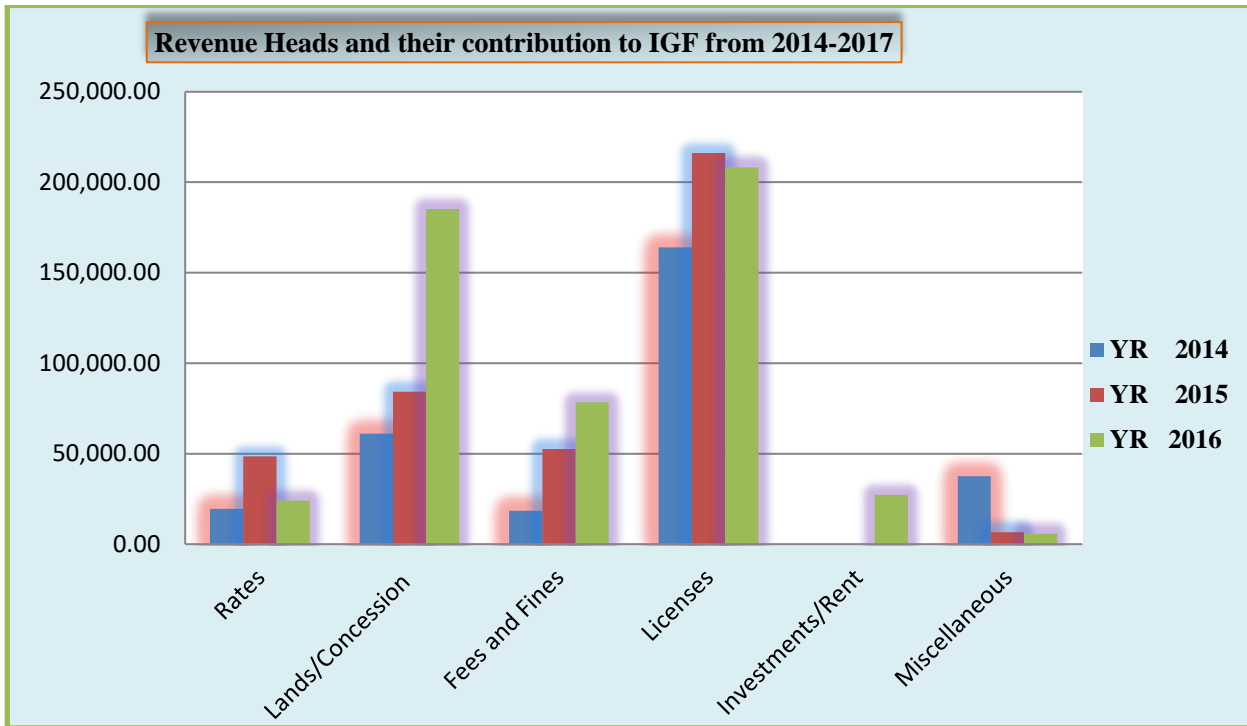
Table 3 below provides details of contributions made by major sources of revenue including rates, lands, fees and fines, Licenses and miscellaneous for last four years (2014-2017)

S/N	Main Heads	2014		2015		2016		2017 (July)	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
1	Rates	34,000.00	19,443.00	41,500.00	48,438.90	69,500.00	24,195.00	51,000.00	12,420.00
2	Lands/Concession	67,500.00	61,060.00	62,500.00	84,245.00	174,907.00	185,229.68	210,000.00	89,743.00
3	Fees and Fines	41,500.00	18,498	81,300.00	52,630.00	72,000.00	78,368.03	126,200.00	35,120.00
4	Licenses	181,640.00	163,980	253,900.00	216,175.06	165,593.00	208,202.00	266,300.00	178,243.00
5	Investments/Rent	4,360.00	0	300.00	00.0	0.00	27,258.00	11,000.00	11,664.00
6	Miscellaneous	16,000.00	37,617.48	10,500.00	6,587.00	53,000.00	5,717.53	35,500.00	29,843.60
	TOTAL	345,000.00	300,598.48	450,000.00	408,075.96	535,000.00	528,970.24	700,000.00	357,033.60
	% of Achievement	100	87.1%	100	90.7%	100	98.9%	100	51%

It can be realised from the **table 2** above that the percentage of collection as against the budgeted amount improved significantly from 2014 to 2016. The collection rate increased from 87.1% in 2014 to 98.9% in 2016. The improvement in revenue collection for the years stemmed from conscious pragmatic policies and arrangements including formation of taskforce, employment additional commission collectors, creation of revenue checkpoints, commitment of management, creation of Sub District Office in Buduburam and Nyanyano etc. put in place by the assembly.

Among the main heads, revenue generated from licenses and lands/concessions showed a notably steady growth. Lands/concessions for example showed an improvement from of 38% in 2014, to 203% in 2016. Again, Fees and Fines also increased from **GHC18, 498.00** in 2014 to **GHC 78,368.03** in 2016 showing a percentage change of 324

Finally, the collection under Miscellaneous reduced over the period from **GHC 37,617.48** in 2014 to **5,717.53** in 2016.



1.10 Mobilization & Collection of Revenue

The mobilization of revenue in the Assembly has been the responsibility of the Revenue staff under the Accounts Department with technical support from the Budget and Planning Unit. The Assembly has been employing two (2) means of revenue mobilization since the inception of the assembly (2008)

These are:-

- Revenue collectors on government pay roll who collect property rate and few other specific revenue items, and
- Commission collectors who are in charge of other licenses and fees. These collectors are paid a 20% Commission on the gross amount collected for the Assembly.

The assembly has engaged additional sixteen (16) commission collectors (March 2014) bringing the total number of collectors to thirty-three (33) to support revenue mobilization in the district. The district now has twenty (20) commission collectors. The increase in the number stems from the vast nature of the district.

Summary of Income and expenditure

Table 5: 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	1,247,130.13	1,271,083.14		239,53.00	1,271,083.14		
2015	1,215,046.00	1,215,046.00	1,336,550.60	0	-121,504.6		
2016	1,325,914.00	1,325,914.00	1,325,914.00	0	0		
2017	1,367,719.32	1,367,719.32	1,367,719.32	0	0		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	0.00						
2015	0.00						
2016	0.00						
2017	0.00						
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	65,946.89	15,766.64		50,180.25	15,776.64		
2015	43,687.81	43,687.81	13,488.32	0	30,199.49		
2016	42,844.00	42,844.00	9,630.00	0	33,214.00		
2017	29,471.10	29,471.10	22,842.00	0	6,629.10		

	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	65,946.89	15,766.64		43,687.81	13,488.32		42,844	9,630.00		29,471.10	22,842.00	
IGF	345,000	300,603.98		450,000			550,000	528,970.25				
DACF	2,652,745.87	782,198.02		3,242,208.04	2,062257.20		3,390,604.13	2,032,846.40		3,817,252.00	440,211.58	
DDF	1,290,982.00	205,846.51		1,290,982.90	579,759.00		1,098,718.00	519,759.00		1,290,665.46	0.00	
Disability fund				72,907	43,420		72,907	73,731.12		150,00		
SIP/HIP				40,00			100,000	13,488.32		100,000	0.00	
Other:Door/HW/REP/ MSHAP and UNICEF				46,30727.	176,911.34		220,000	24,822.43		120,00	800.00	
AGRIC							100,000	80,069.12		80,069.12	42,569.00	

Table 6: all Sources of Financial Resources for the District

1.11 Challenges in Mobilizing IGF

Though the revenue performance of the district as per statistics for the review period (2014-2017) was not up to optimum expectation, mitigation strategies to address the challenges stated below would put the assembly on a high pedestal to reach maximum. In 2014 out of the total projection of GH¢ 345,000.00, actual collection amounted to GH¢300,598.48 representing about 87% collection. The collection rate increased steadily from the 87% in 2014 to 90.7 % in 2015. Significantly, this collection rate increased to 98% in 2016 from about 90.7% in 2015.

This trend really shows that when the following challenges are well addressed, the assembly would be able to generate more revenue to meet its numerous developmental challenges.

1.12 The challenges include the following:

1. Revenue collectors not paying to the Assembly all monies collected.
2. Property owners avoiding the payment of property rates
3. tax evasion by some individuals and small-scale enterprises
4. Inadequate data on economic units in the district
5. Unrealistic projections resulting from lack of reliable data.
6. Low motivation for the revenue collectors
7. Low tax education
8. No valuation of property
9. Inadequate capacity for revenue collectors
10. Lack of district court to prosecute defaulters and invaders
11. Non-functioning of area councils weakens revenue mobilisation

1.13 External Sources

The main external sources of revenue to the District are the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), HIPC, Grants from NGOs and other donor partners. Aside the Common Fund, the District Assembly has over the years benefitted from interventions from European Union Micro-Project Program (EU), USAID, Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP), M-SHAP and Local Service Delivery and Governance Programme. However, the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) remains the major source of external revenue to the District Assembly. For the years 2014 to 2017 a total of GH¢ was received from District Assemblies' Common Fund. With the total receipt (excluding IGF) of GH¢ from external sources for the four (4) year period, the DACF contributed about 43% of total external funds received. This clearly indicates a dependency of the Assembly on the DACF for the funding of its development projects and other programmes. Whilst revenue from external sources, particularly grants from NGOs and donor agencies mostly fund specific donor tailored projects.

1.14 Challenge(s)

The major challenge has been late releases of funds coupled with huge deductions from the DACF not caused by the assembly made it difficult to implement projects within scheduled time.

1.15 Lessons Learnt from implementation of 2014-2017, GSGDA II

The performance review presents some lessons to improve the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan. These lessons include;

- ✚ Intensification of involvement of the grassroots in the formulation of goal and objectives, identification of community needs and aspiration, prescription of interventions to solve societal problems accounted for the high percentage of performance. Such consultations and involvement of the projects' beneficiaries should be increased to ensure higher achievement rates in the implementation of programmes and projects.

- ✚ Regular monitoring of programmes and projects implementation has been identified as very crucial. Hence, the DPCU should be adequately resourced with the necessary logistics especially a designated M&E vehicle for effective M&E exercises. Though management did well in this direction, there is more room for improvement.
- ✚ The assembly should foster close working relationship with the Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) who as watchdogs and advocates of the poor have vital and adequate data and information on the needs of the communities.
- ✚ Plan preparation is time consuming and demanding, hence, members of the DPCU should therefore be adequately motivated to elicit their commitment.
- ✚ Public Hearing helps in emphasising the issues and felt needs of the people.
- ✚ Area councils, which are the fulcrum of enhancing good governance, could not see much strengthening and resourcing during last four (4) years. This made their involvement and contribution to promoting the district development quite insignificant. The situation needs a reverse for the 2014-2017 plan period.
- ✚ Some policies to guide the district in the delivery of quality services for the plan period adopted by the assembly include:
 - ❖ Contract for construction of school blocks should include provision of furniture, urinal, and toilet
 - ❖ Contract for construction of satellite market should include provision of toilet and urinal
 - ❖ Contract for construction of modern market should include provision of toilet, urinal, crèche, bathroom
 - ❖ Contract for construction of CHPS centres should include provision of furniture and other basic facilities
 - ❖ Contract for construction of offices should include furniture and furnishing
 - ❖ Any form of construction, should be accompanied by greening of the environment and covering of borrowed pits at the construction sites.
 - ❖ Capacity building workshops be organised at regular intervals for service providers (contractors) to equip them with the skill to, well interpret tenders/bids to ensure quality proposal submission.

1.16 Conclusion

In conclusion, the review of the district's performance in implementing the 2014-2017 MTDP rated the performance of the Assembly good since it attained **61%** achievement level. This notwithstanding, the numerous challenges, including setting up new offices, inadequate resources and logistics including personnel that confronted the new District Assembly have to be re-looked at in the next plan.

DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.18 Background

Gomoa Central District is one of the twenty (22) districts in the Central Region of Ghana. The District was carved out as a separate district from the then Gomoa East District in March, 2018 by the Legislative Instrument 1883. It occupies an area of **539.69** square kilometers with a total population of 68,458, comprising 47.5 percent males and 52.5 percent females with 3.3 growth rate (2010 PHC)The district has population density of 384 persons per square kilometer.

1.19 Political Administration

The Gomoa Central District Assembly is headed by a political head that is the District Chief Executive and assisted administratively by the District Co-ordinating Director with eleven (11) departments in the district. The Assembly is composed of twenty-three (23) members made up of 15 elected members and 8 appointees (including one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive). The district is divided into four (4) area councils and twenty-seven (15) Unit Committees as its administrative structure.

Figure 4: Gomoa East District Map. (maps are of the old district since digitization of the new boundaries are yet to be done)

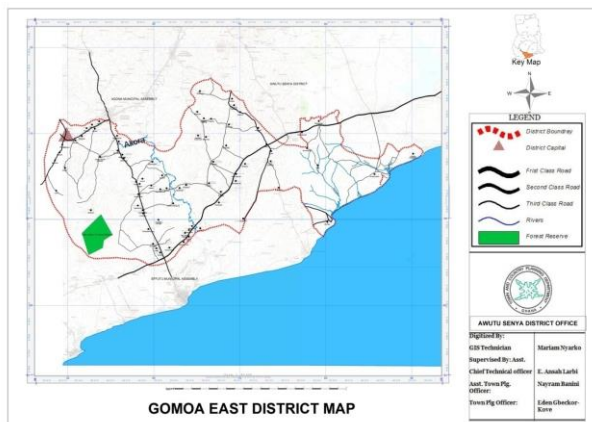


Fig: 5 Map Showing Dist. Assemblies the GEDA shares borders with



Source: DPCU Construct (2014)

Fig: 6 District Map in Regional Context

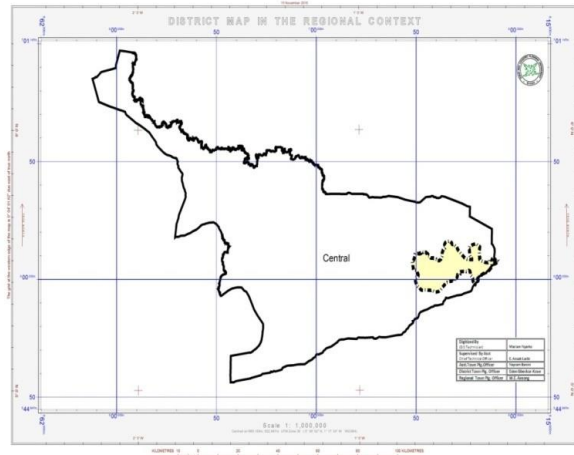
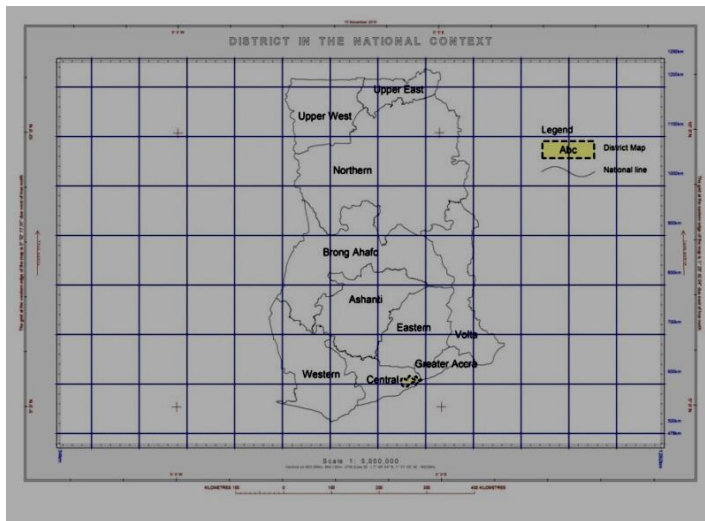


Fig. 7: The District in National Context



1. Institutional Capacity Needs

The Local Government Act (Act 936) makes provision for the establishment of Eleven (11) Decentralized Departments (now Departments of the Assembly) and such administrative sub-structures as Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit committees to facilitate the process of local governance.

The central administration, which provides secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions, is headed by the District Co-ordinating Director. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility on the other decentralized departments. Section 84 of Act 936 enjoins the District as a Planning Authority to establish District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) comprising Heads of Departments of the assembly and any other person that the assembly deems it fit. The District Coordinating Director is the chairman of the DPCU whilst the District Planning Officer serves as its secretary.

2. Physical and Natural Environment

This section describes the district regarding its location and size, climate; relief and drainage; vegetation; geology and minerals and soils and discusses how the physical environment has been affected by human activities.

Location and Size

The district is situated between latitudes 5°14' north and 5°35' north and longitude 00°22' west, and 00°54' west. It is located in the south-eastern part of the Central Region. It is also bordered by a number of districts, to the *north-east* by **Agona East**, *south-west* by Gomoa West, to the *east* by Gomoa East and to the South by Effutu.

1.23 Relief and Drainage

The District falls within the coastal plains. The relief is mostly rising and falling with a number of hills. Generally, it rises from the coastal south to the north with isolated hills and forest dissected plateau in the north and coastal plains in the south with the Yenkou hills forming a broad ridge with a maximum height of 215m. Generally, with moderate slope it becomes steep in a few places.

Figure 8: Showing a section of River Ayensu in the district



A few rivers and a number of streams make up the drainage system of the district, Ayensu and Brushing Rivers, which flow into the sea near Oyibi lagoon near Winneba and the Apaa lagoon in Apam, are some of the major ones. These limited number of rivers and stream coupled with the seasonal drought seriously hampers dry season farming resulting in low output levels and food insecurity that is experienced almost every year. However, these few relatively major rivers could be harnessed for irrigation and fishing purposes.

1.25 Soils and Agricultural Land use

The parent materials from which the soils are formed are granites, upper Birimian rocks, and sandstone and river alluvium. These can be further categorized mainly into four soils namely; the forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades, tropical black earth and forest lithosols. The forest ochrosols has a high nutrient value and is suitable for both tree and food crops, including citrus, maize, cassava, pineapple and vegetables.

The forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades have lesser nutrients compared with the forest ochrosols but have similar texture. This type of soil also supports tree crops such as cocoa and all food crops.

The forest lithosols are also referred to as rocky soils due to the underlying hard pan and making it poor in nutrient value. However, they can support the cultivation of vegetables. Crops such as sugar cane, maize and pineapple are also grown along the valleys. These soils cover a wide area of the savannah belt of the district.

In view of the nature of the physical and natural environment described above, the people of the district are mainly engaged in farming for their livelihoods. The seasonal nature of economic activities specifically farming has contributed immensely to the poverty situation in the district. This has greatly fuelled the seasonal migration of the people, especially the youth, to other districts in search of sustainable livelihoods. It is therefore imperative for alternative livelihood programmes to be pursued vigorously in an effort to reduce poverty in the district.

Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general

Vegetation

The vegetation zones in the district are of two types, namely, the dry coastal savannah and the moist semi-deciduous forest.

Figure : Showing a portion of coastal Vegetation zone in the District



The northern part of the district around Afransi, Amoanda and Lome areas are most semi-deciduous forest. Parts of the vegetation have the semblance of a tropical rain forest. In this part of the district are found most of the cocoa and coffee farms. Some economic trees found here include Wawa, Odum, and Sapele in the northern portion of the district. These trees provide a major source of income to households in terms of charcoal, wood for building etc.

Climate

There are two main rainfall seasons in the district, the major rainfall from April to July and the minor season from September to November. It also experiences dry season in the months of December to March but now this pattern of rainfall is changing in duration. Currently the mean annual rainfall ranges between 70mm and 90mm in the southern coastal belt and between 90mm and 110mm in the north-western semi-deciduous forest areas. The district's mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures ranges between 29°C and 26°C which occurs in February to March and August respectively. Its relative humidity is influenced by the presence of large water bodies like the ocean, rivers, lagoons and streams. The relative

humidity ranges between 70 percent and 80 percent for the northern and southern sectors of the district respectively. There are two wind systems namely the south-western monsoon winds whose direction influences the rainfall pattern and the north-eastern trade winds (dry hamattan winds) which are severe between January and February. With favourable climatic conditions, well-planned agricultural practices would lead to increase in productivity.

The implication of the climate is primarily felt in the agricultural sector which influences the type of crops and the period within which cultivation should begin. Farmers also look at strategic period to harvest their crops whilst fisher folk time the season for fishing and drying of certain species of fish.

Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is a product of human activities. These are seen in bad farming and hunting practices. The commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land for farming. This practice has left large tracts of farmland bare and exposed them to serious erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Related to farming, though not alarming are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District has in the last few years, recorded extensive destruction as result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farmlands and palm wine tapping. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation.

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census (PHC), about 84.5 per cent of the households in the district, use fuel wood and 9.9 per cent charcoal as their main sources of energy for cooking thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the small forest cover in the district. Main mining activities occurring in the district is extensive unregulated sand winning.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of the District increasing the impact of climate change, which is realised in the low rainfall, flooding, decreasing vegetation cover, drying up of rivers and streams and high-rise in atmospheric temperature.

Water Security

The availability of and accessibility to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Seven aimed to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 based on 1990 levels. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on burden of diseases. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea.

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Table 8.10. Household drinking water was obtained from eight main sources as follows: public tap or standpipe (26.6%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling (25.9%), sachet water (16.8%), tanker supply or vendor provided (12.8%), pipe-borne water inside the dwelling (5.0%), borehole including pump or tube well (3.5%), protected well (2.8%) and rain water (2.1%). The least source of drinking water was from unprotected spring (0.1%).

As Table 8.10 shows, there were also wide variations in the main source of drinking water between urban and rural localities. Pipe-borne water was the main source in urban and rural areas. The proportion of urban and rural dwelling units that used pipe-borne drinking water (from all the three sources) was **40.3** percent and **76.8** percent respectively. Generally, the water coverage as at 2010 was almost **60%**. In urban localities,

28.5 percent use sachet water, 23.2 percent use tanker supply/vendor provided as the main source of drinking water, as against 3.7 percent and 1.1 percent respectively in rural localities.

Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use was similar to drinking water with the exception of sachet and bottled water. The use of the three (3) pipe-borne water for other domestic purposes was still high for the two localities; urban (50.6%) and rural (71.0%). Tanker supply or vendor provided source of water for other domestic purposes was dominant in the urban (35.1%) than rural (1.2%) just as in the case for drinking purposes (Table 33)

Table 33: Showing Main source of water for other domestic use

Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking and other domestic purposes						
Sources of Water	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of drinking water for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	48,916	2,650	5.0	3.5	6.7
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	109,946	13,679	25.9	23.5	28.5
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	122,845	14,078	26.6	13.3	41.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	96,113	1,866	3.5	2.3	4.9
Protected well	321,091	22,615	1,464	2.8	3.0	2.5
Rain water	39,438	8,361	1,090	2.1	1.5	2.7
Protected spring	19,345	1,530	89	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bottled water	20,261	1,482	235	0.4	0.5	0.4
Sachet water	490,283	42,729	8,910	16.8	28.5	3.7
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	15,072	6,778	12.8	23.2	1.1
Unprotected well	112,567	10,210	694	1.3	0.3	2.5
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,041	54	0.1	0.0	0.2
River/Stream	502,804	41,341	897	1.7	0.1	3.5
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	4,197	394	0.7	0.1	1.5
Other	3,972	365	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main source of water for other domestic use of household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	2,852	5.4	4.1	6.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	14,887	28.1	30.4	25.6
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	14,114	26.7	16.1	38.6
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	2,897	5.5	3.5	7.7
Protected well	465,775	37,995	2,843	5.4	6.1	4.6
Rain water	39,916	6,583	947	1.8	2.0	1.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	162	0.3	0.4	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	10,114	19.1	35.1	1.2
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	1,221	2.3	1.2	3.6
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	183	0.3	0.5	0.2
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	1,952	3.7	0.3	7.4
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	690	1.3	0.2	2.5
Other	10,302	940	36	0.1	0.1	0.1

2. Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Poverty and Inequality

The major economic activities of the District reflect on their income levels. An analysis of the income and expenditure pattern of sampled residents in the district in 2016 reveals an average income of GH¢180.98 per month and an average expenditure of GH¢224.56 per month. The annual average income of GH¢2,171.76 is far below the national per capita income of about 1,858.24 USD as at 2013. The major source of income in the district is crop farming which account

for 52 per cent of all incomes. This is followed by wages and salaries 21.6 per cent, business and trading 16.4 per cent and industry 10 per cent.

The low incomes are due to low production, poor physical infrastructural base and the lack of non-farm employment in the private sector. The average monthly household expenditure for 2014 was estimated at GH¢224.56 with food accounting for 66.86 per cent. About 44.9 per cent of the households save some part of their income either at the bank (51.67 per cent) or with Susu collectors. This gives an indication of lower propensity to save. Although, the District is described as rural in terms of population and social amenities, its economic characteristics show some urban features. A substantial amount of household income of about 66.86 per cent is spent on food, which does not reflect a typical rural district in Ghana where an average of 35 – 40 per cent is spent on food.

Vulnerability Analysis

The Departments of Social Welfare and Community Development are a joint decentralised department in the district, which has the responsibility of overseeing the activities of the vulnerable. Generally, vulnerable groups include women and children, persons with disability, orphaned and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS and trafficked children, child labourers and the aged as result of cultural, social and economic factors.

Culturally, the general attitude towards women in the district remains a bane on their development culminating in the disrespect for womanhood. This has been borne out of the belief that a woman without a child at 18 years would remain barren hence the early exposure to sex resulting in teenage pregnancies and early marriages with its attendant problems. This affects school enrolment and ultimately literacy levels among females. Again, the general perception of women as playing second fiddle to men and also the kitchen remains their sole heritage has resulted in many girls of school going age being denied education. The celebration of the “Gomoa two weeks” festival also exposes the teenagers especially the young females to teenage pregnancy, which adds up to their vulnerability. The celebration of this festival should be repackaged to reduce this menace.

Child neglect is very predominant in the district. It is estimated that 40.0% of children in the district are of single parent. This is a result of men denying responsibility for pregnancies and women going out with long distant haulage drivers, who eventually neglect them and their babies. In total, there are 5,848 PWDs representing 2.8% of the district’s population of which the females (3.0%) outnumber the males (2.6%). Since these groups of the population have either passed their productive ages or have no productive capacity as they have very little or no skill training it worsens the dependency ratio of the district.

To help sustain the lives and livelihood of the vulnerable, social protection mechanisms such as grants to the aged, small loans to women, LEAP etc. should be put in place and broadened to empower women both socially and economically. Again, consistent social educational programmes on gender issues to enhance girl-child enrolment and women participating in developmental programmes are also recommended.

The guidelines in the utilization of the Common Fund with regard to People with Disability should be followed to the letter. Training programmes for children with disability and scholarship scheme for children with disability who want to pursue education to the highest level is also recommended. HIV/AIDS issues must be taken seriously and sensitization activities stepped up on behavioural change and communication (BCC) and stigmatization. Moreover, on account of the foregoing, there is the need, apart from intensifying sensitization programmes in the district, to re-examine the poverty reduction

programmes, enhance micro credit schemes and organize entrepreneurial programmes for the vulnerable to enhance their access to improved living conditions.

Government agencies have instituted educational and empowerment programmes in curbing the spread of the disease.

Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The district experiences three main types of disasters. These are rainstorm, flooding, domestic fire and bushfire. The prevalence of these disasters was so acute in the district such that GHC 60,000.00, GHC 87,023.00, GHC 28,350.00, GHC 11,700.00 was spent on management of these disasters in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. As many as 4,667 people were affected by at least a type of disaster mentioned above from 2014 to 2017.

Table 29: NADMO Issues

Year	Disaster Type	Affected Persons				Total	Estimated Cost of items Destroyed GHc	Key Items Distributed
		Children		Adult				
		M	F	M	F			
2014	Flood	175	227	573	618	1593	20,600.00	Rice, cooking oil, Plate Blanket, mattresses, cups, roofing sheet, Maize, Beans, buckets Soap, Basin etc.
	Rainstorm	191	87	625	693	1596	30,750.00	
	Fire Outbreak	4	3	8	6	21	8,650.00	
2015	Domestic fire outbreak	4	3	3	4	14	4,500.00	No item
	Rainstorm	61	64	88	84	297	10,940.00	
	Flood	124	159	122	144	549	20,530.00	
	Conflict	4	10	23	20	57	51,053.00	
2016	Rainstorm	60	56	121	215	452	19,850.00	No item
	Fire Outbreak	14	20	11	21	66	8,500.00	
	Bushfire	-	-	-	-	0	-	
2017	Rainstorm							No item
	Bushfire							
	Domestic fire Outbreak	2	2	15	3	22	11,700.00	
	Sand Winning					22		
	Total	639	631	1,589	1,808	4,667	187,073.00	

This gives a strong indication that the district is prone to disaster. Although, The NADMO through the District Assembly supported the victims with relief items including blankets, mattresses, roofing sheets, seedlings and food items, it cost the Assembly over GH¢ 180,000.00 to bring relief to the victims although all could not be supported fully. The Assembly through the NADMO office has embarked on a series of education aimed at preparing the disaster communities and enforcing building codes to minimise the effects of disasters. Again, the Town and Country Planning outfit of the Assembly has also earmarked some communities for the development of planning schemes for the communities.

Natural Resource Utilization

Gomoa Central is endowed with immense natural resources in the form of vast arable lands very suitable for food crops, fruits and vegetables, wetlands, forest, wildlife and rivers. The exploitation of the arable land, forest, wetland and rivers to meet the socio-economic needs of the inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment. Again, uncontrolled sand winning, bush burning, hunting and excessive felling of trees is fast threatening the biodiversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil as well as wildlife at risk thereby reducing potential resources for future generations. Sand winning activities at Fetteh, Akramang and Kweikrom and hunting at Asebu and Pomadze areas are seriously affecting the vegetation of these areas and the environment in general exacerbating the already harsh weather conditions of these areas. These in addition to deforestation in these areas have the added effect of climate change, which can affect farming activities, and supply of water.

3. Population

Population size and distribution

The district had a population of 68,458 comprising 47.5 percent males and 52.7 percent females with 3.3 growth rate as per 2010 PHC. The projected district population for 2021 is 97340.

Population distribution by age, sex and sex ratio

The sex structure of the population in the district has higher percentage of females (52.5 %) than males (47.5%)

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio of 90.4 indicates an excess of females over males in the district-quite simply, about 90 males to 100 females. Among the age groups, the sex ratio ranges from 34.2 in the age group 80-84 to a high of 104.8 for age 5-9. For the 2010 Census in the district, the expected pattern of steady and gradual decline in the sex ratios is observed from the age group 5-9 to 15-19 (from 104.8 to 94.0 respectively). The table 42 below provides further details of different sex ratio among different age groups.

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	207,071	100.0	98,323	47.5	108,748	52.5	90.4
0 – 4	31,247	100.0	15,839	50.7	15,408	49.3	102.8
5 – 9	26,750	100.0	13,690	51.2	13,060	48.8	104.8
10 – 14	24,969	100.0	12,322	49.3	12,647	50.7	97.4
15 – 19	20,876	100.0	10,115	48.5	10,761	51.5	94.0
20 – 24	18,228	100.0	8,031	44.1	10,197	55.9	78.8
25 – 29	18,177	100.0	7,964	43.8	10,213	56.2	78.0
30 – 34	15,109	100.0	7,014	46.4	8,095	53.6	86.6
35 – 39	12,894	100.0	6,116	47.4	6,778	52.6	90.2
40 – 44	9,909	100.0	4,949	49.9	4,960	50.1	99.8
45 – 49	7,197	100.0	3,414	47.4	3,783	52.6	90.2
50 – 54	6,286	100.0	2,701	43.0	3,585	57.0	75.3
55 – 59	3,874	100.0	1,756	45.3	2,118	54.7	82.9
60 – 64	3,462	100.0	1,551	44.8	1,911	55.2	81.2
65 – 69	2,088	100.0	858	41.1	1,230	58.9	69.8
70 – 74	2,156	100.0	772	35.8	1,384	64.2	55.8
75 – 79	1,243	100.0	460	37.0	783	63.0	58.7
80 – 84	1,222	100.0	376	30.8	846	69.2	44.4
85 +	1,384	100.0	395	28.5	989	71.5	115.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing data of previous Gomoa East District Assembly)

Table 43: Population (including projected ones) of the 1st selected 26 Communities

GOMOA CENTRAL COMMUNITY POPULATION						PROJECTIONS			
NO	COMMUNITY	AREA COUNCIL	POPULATION (2010)	MALE	FEMALES	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	ABASA	EKWAMKROM	894	406	488	1155	1192	1231	1271
2.	ACHIASE	AFRANSI	2453	1083	1,370	3169	3272	3378	3488
3.	ADAWUKWA	ASEBU	624	290	334	810	832	859	887
4.	ANSAFUL	ASEBU	2824	1320	1,504	3648	3767	3889	4015
5.	AWOMBREW	ASEBU	1462	745	717	1889	1950	2013	2079
6.	AYENSUADZI	EKWAMKROM	1246	590	656	1610	1662	1716	1772
7.	BROFOYEDUR	EKWAMKROM	1946	855	1,091	2514	2596	26710	2767
8.	CHAPESS CONGAH	ASEBU	472	212	260	610	630	650	671

9.	EKWAMKROM	EKWAMKROM	4,292	1,958	2,334	5544	5725	5911	6103
10.	GOMOA ABASA	EKWAMKROM	524	265	259	677	699	722	752
11.	GOMOA ABONYI	EKWAMKROM	1,035	494	541	1337	1380	1425	1472
12.	GOMOA ABOSO	ABOSO	4,942	2,258	2,684	6384	6592	6806	7027
13.	GOMOA AFRANSI	AFRANSI	4,395	1,882	2,513	5677	5862	6652	6249
14.	GOMOA AKROFUL	ABOSO	3293	1485	1,808	4254	4392	4535	4682
15.	GOMOA AKROPONG NO. 2	ABOSO	3307	1511	1,796	4272	4411	4554	4702
16.	GOMOA AKWAMU	AFRANSI	1098	478	620	1418	1465	1512	1561
17.	GOMOA ASEBU	ASEBU	2846	1343	1,503	3676	3796	3919	4047
18.	GOMOA BENSO	ABOSO	2700	1210	1,490	3488	3601	3718	3839
19.	GOMOA BESEASE	AFRANSI	1425	653	772	1841	1901	1962	2026
20.	GOMOA DAHOM	AFRANSI	2496	1099	1,397	3224	3329	3437	3549
21.	GOMOA ESIKUMA	AFRANSI	1707	733	974	2205	2277	2351	2427
22.	GOMOA JUKWA	EKWAMKROM	2661	1136	1,525	3437	3549	3664	3784
23.	GOMOA LOME	AFRANSI	2305	1099	1,206	2978	3074	3174	3277
24.	GOMOA MAMPONG	ASEBU	649	309	340	838	866	894	923
25.	GOMOA MANGOASE	EWAMKROM	1073	472	601	1386	1431	1478	1526
26.	GOMOA MANSO	EWAMKROM	1395	626	769	1802	1861	1921	1984
27.	GOMOA MPOTA	ASEBU	483	198	285	6234	644	665	687
28.	GOMOA NSUAEM	ASEBU	1000	474	526	1292	1334	1377	1422
29.	GOMOA OBUASI	AFRANSI	3968	1772	2,196	5126	5293	5464	5642
30.	GYAMAN	AFRANSI	2781	1248	1,533	3593	3709	3829	3954
31.	NEW ABOSO	ABOSO	291	125	166	378	388	401	414
32.	NEW WINNEBA	ASEBU	633	325	308	818	844	872	900
33.	NYENKUADZE	ASEBU	554	243	311	716	739	763	788
34.	OFASO	AFRANSI	529	251	278	683	706	7284	752
35.	OGUAKROM	ASEBU	1313	601	712	1696	1751	1808	1867
36.	OSAMKROM	EKWAMKROM	1109	568	541	1433	1479	15272	1577
37.	POMADZE	ASEBU	1733	824	909	2239	2311	2387	2464
	TOTAL		68458	31141	37317	88434	91309	94274	97340

A significant characteristic of the district's population is high rate of emigration of the Gomoas. The "Gomoa Two Weeks"—A two-week home-coming of Gomoa migrants to have family re-unions and participate in funerals and festivals attests to permanent migrant nature of the Gomoas. It is observed that the migration trend is heaviest towards the cocoa growing areas of other districts and regions. The "Gomoa Two Weeks" could be utilized by the people and the authorities for development-oriented activities in the district. One main concern of the district is to create avenues to attract the migrants especially the youth through employment and investment.

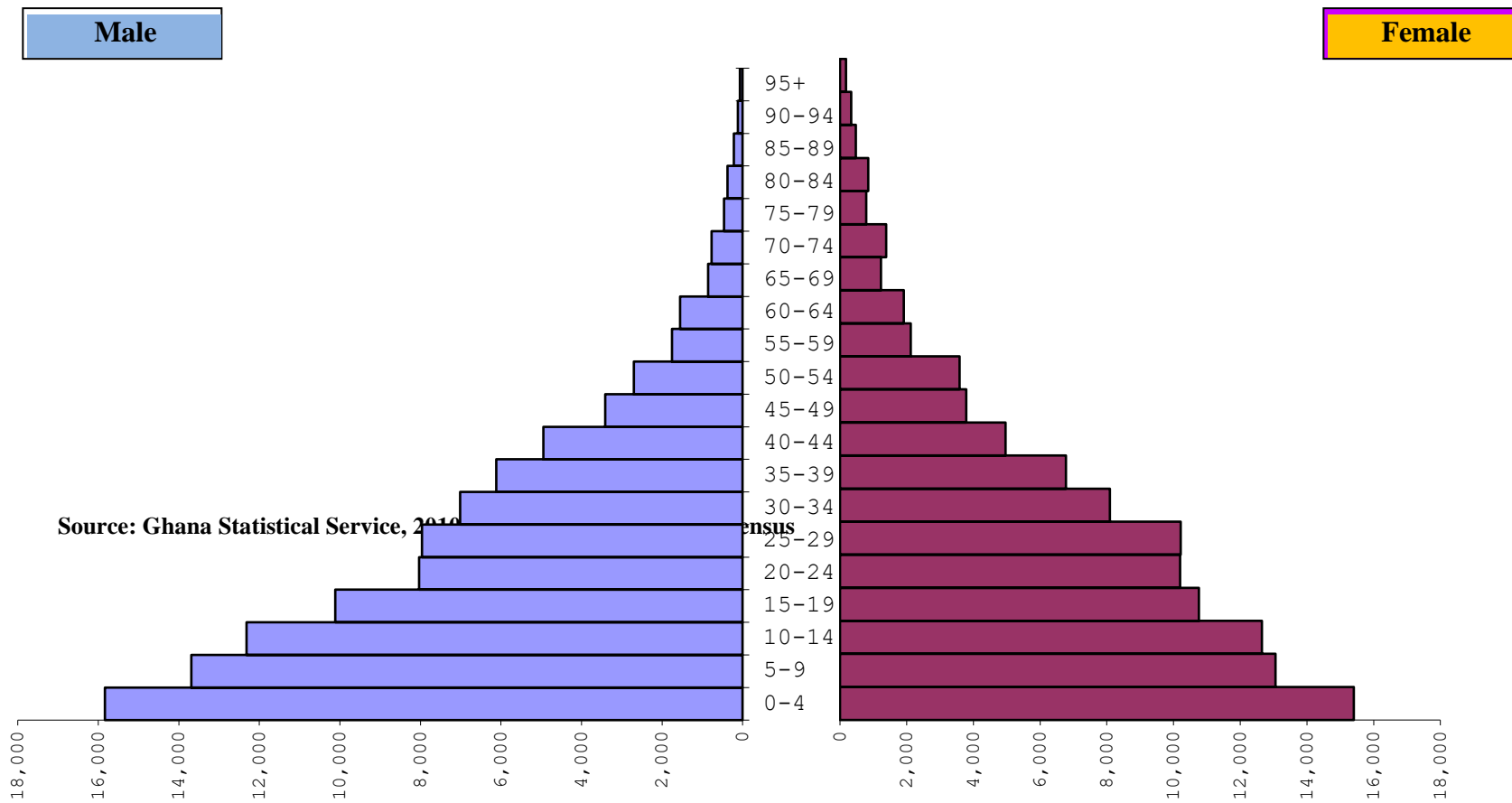
1.90 Dependency Ratio

The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 population (Table 44). The dependency ratio for the Gomoa East District is 78.5 meaning about 79 dependents (children and the aged) for every 100 people working. The ratio is higher for rural (86.9) than urban (71.5). The rural had more child dependency (76.3) than urban (67.5) while the old age dependency ratio was also higher in the rural (10.5) than urban (4.0).

Age Group/Ratio	Total	Urban	%	Rural	%
All Ages	207,071	108,568	52.4	98,503	47.6
0-14	82,966	42,732	51.5	40,234	48.5
15-64	116,012	63,303	54.6	52,709	45.4
65+	8,093	2,533	31.3	5,560	68.7
Total Dependency Ratio	78.5	71.5		86.9	
Child Dependency Ratio	71.5	67.5		76.3	
Old Age Dependency Ratio	7.0	4.0		10.5	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

Figure 12: Population Pyramid (representing the previous Gomoa East District)



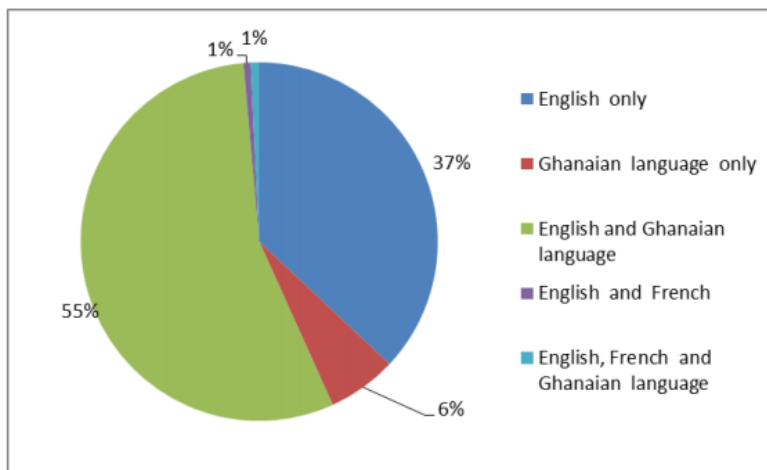
1.95 Literacy and Education

Literacy Status

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding. It is an indicator of the extent to which societal knowledge can be transmitted from generation to generation in written form. Thus, literacy is important for the development of the individual and society. Data on literacy are collected from persons aged 11 years and older on literacy in three languages; Ghanaian languages, English (the official language), and French. From **Figure 14**, out of the total district population of 142,877 persons aged 11 years and older, 18.5 percent are non-literates while 81.5 are literates. A little over one-half, (55.4%) are literate in English and a Ghanaian language while 37 percent are literate in English language only. A little more than six percent (6.3%) are literate in a Ghanaian language only.

See **Figure 14** below.

Figure 3.2: Literacy status of persons 11 years and older



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.96 Summary of population issues of the District

- ✚ The population of Gomoa Central District is 68,458 (31,141 male, 37,317 female) representing 3.1 percent of the central region's total population
- ✚ The district has a sex ratio of 90.4, i.e., for every 100 females there 90 males
- ✚ About 47.6 percent of the population reside in rural localities
- ✚ The District has a youthful population with 40.1 percent below 15 years with 5.6 percent elderly persons (60 years and older)
- ✚ The population density of the District is 384 persons per square kilometer.
- ✚ The age dependency ratio for the District is 78.5 (population 0-14 and 65 and older as a percentage of the working age population, i.e., 15-65 years)
- ✚ The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the District is 3.7 which is higher than the Central region figure of 3.6
- ✚ The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the District is 30.2 per 1000 population
- ✚ The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the District is 5.41 per 1000 population which is lower than the regional figure of 7.6. 51.4 percent of migrants in the district were born in other regions (born outside the central region) while 36.9 were born in other districts in the central region
- ✚ Household population constitute 25.5 percent of the total population
- ✚ The average household size in the District 3.8 against 4.0 for the region
- ✚ Children constitute the largest proportion of the household members accounting for 48.4 percent of total household population

- ✚ Households with extended family members are common in the District (68.3. %) than nuclear families (31.7%)

1.65 Gender Equality and Analysis

During the last PHC in 2010, the district had 52.5% of its population as females and 47.5% as males. This indicates a domination of females. Females like their male counterpart have contributed and still contribute immensely to the socio-economic and political development of the district. It is estimated that, of the population of farmers, females constitute about 40%. According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census 92.6% of the economically active female population were employed as against 91.1 % of their male counterpart. The same survey indicates that there are more women household heads in the district. This clearly indicates the leadership roles females in the district play. This meant that they were deeply involved in decision making at the household level. Politically and administratively, women continue to play active roles although they are in the minority. The task of women and girls in the community includes fetching of water, cooking, sweeping, carrying load and so no. Men and boys on the other hand are responsible for weeding in and around the community.

Out of the Twenty-three (23) Assembly members (including DCE& MP), three (3) representing 13% are women. At the District Administration, women in leadership positions constitute about 15.0% of the senior officers.

The gender distribution in leadership roles may seem skewed in favour of males; the impact of women activities in the district is tremendous and commendable.

1.66 Key Gender Issues

- ✚ Single parenthood among women
- ✚ High illiteracy rate among the youth
- ✚ Lack of employable skills
- ✚ Child neglect
- ✚ Teenage pregnancy
- ✚ Maltreatment and abuse of women and children
- ✚ Child-labour
- ✚ Low gender awareness

4. Social and Cultural Structure

The culture of the people in the district is seen in their way of life which distinguishes them from people in other districts. This is expressed in their dressing, languages spoken, festivals, art and craft, food, religious belief and occupation among others. According to the 2000 PHC the district is inhabited mainly by people of Gomoa origin who form over 92 percent of the population with the remaining 8 percent coming from Northern Ghana, the Volta region and other Akan ethnic groups.

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contribution to the host to pay expenses incurred. Occasionally, communal work is organized to do clean-ups as well as construction of other community projects.

The communities are well organized and the Asafo groups (military wings) are noted for their mobilization instincts. The communities are well organized and the Asafo groups are noted for their mobilization instincts. Traditionally, the district is made up of the Gomoa Ajumako (headed by **Oberempong Nyanful Krampah XI**) Paramouncy each headed by an ‘Omanhene’ with traditional jurisdiction over the district. The Gomoa

dialect of the Fante language is the widely spoken language of the people with Twi, Ga and Hausa as the secondary languages.

Table 7: showing ethnicity in the District

S/N	Group	%	S/N	Group	%
1	Agona	0.2	6	Gomoa	92
2	Ashanti	0.3	7	Northerners	0.5
3	Ewe	3.0	8	Twi	0.4
4	Fante	3.0	9	Others	0.3
5	Gas	0.3		Total	100

2000 PHC & DPCU Construct

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their

Table 8: Religion

Religion	Both Sexes		Religion	Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Christianity	170,410	82.3	No Religion	12,009	5.8
Islam	22,123	10.7	Other (Specify)	1,605	0.8
Traditionalist	924	0.4	Total	207,071	100

Source: 2010 PHC

Christianity is the main religion of the people. Other religions practiced include Islam and Traditional worshipping. The people celebrate the Ahorbaa (Akwanbo) Festival. It is celebrated twice in the year with the major one in the months of August and September with pomp whilst the minor one is celebrated after Christmas usually in January and February and christened as ‘Gomoa Two Weeks’. Here, the people celebrate the memory of the departed and also as periods to settle disputes among community members and families as well as initiating development programmes and projects in the communities. This ‘Gomoa Two Weeks’ is celebrated in almost every community with full patronage by the people but sees little or no projects emanating from it. The potential is that it can be well repackaged with all intent and purposes in a glamorous manner to serve as tourist attraction to mobilize more revenue to solve its numerous developmental challenges. In spite of this heterogeneous religious composition, there is peaceful co-existence among the people in the District.

1.53 Governance

This section discusses the role of the District Assembly and its substructures, Decentralized Departments, Area Councils, Unit Committees, Civil Societies, NGOs, Donor communities, Traditional authorities and other stakeholders in the development process. It also discusses the District Assembly’s Finances. District Assemblies have been assigned functions that adequately empower them to provide de-concentrated and devolved local public services and to be responsible for the overall development of the districts and Gomoa East District Assembly is not an exception.

i) Governance Issues (Functions and structure)

By law, the Gomoa East District Assembly established by Legislative Instrument 1883 in 2008, constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 **now Local Governance Acts 936**) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels. This is amply captured in the Gomoa East District Assembly’s Mission Statement.

ii) General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Gomoa East District is composed of Twenty-Three (23) members made up of 15 elected members and 8 appointees (including the one (1) Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive). The Assembly is empowered to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. The Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly Members chairs the Assembly meetings as well as the Complaints sub-committee.

iii) Area Councils

The District is divided into four (4) Area Councils namely; Afransi, Aboso/Benso, Ekwamkrom and Asebu/Pomadze and fifteen (15) Unit Committees. The sub-structures even though constituted remain largely non-functional due to inadequate resource for their operations. The non-functioning of these lower structures poses a major challenge to the district development in terms of revenue mobilisation, ownership of projects for maintenance and longevity (sustainability), broad-based decision-making etc. The assembly having realised this gap, should endeavour to resource and strengthen these sub-structures to live up to their mandate to support the assembly's developmental efforts.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) however, advises and provides a secretariat for the District as a planning authority in its planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and coordinating functions. The Executive Committee co-ordinates plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee which excludes the Presiding Member (PM) is chaired by the District Chief Executive (DCE). This body performs the executive and administrative functions of the District Assembly. The executive committee is made up of the chairpersons of the various sub committees of the assembly. The sub- committees include:

- ✚ Finance and Administration
- ✚ Justice and Security
- ✚ Social Services
- ✚ Works
- ✚ Development Planning

Apart from these five statutory committees, the district has three other sub-committees namely:

- ✚ Agriculture
- ✚ Education

6. Local Economic Development

The local governance act of 2016, act 963 indicates that one of the functions of the district assembly is to promote and support productive activity. In line with this, the district assembly is looking at acquire about 20 acre land for the establishment of an artisanal village at Gomoa Achiasie or Gomoa Obuasi to stimulate local economic development.

It is estimated that the project will create about three thousand (1,500) direct and indirect jobs for small and medium scale enterprises (SMSEs) in the district. The planning and block plan has been prepared for the project.

The scheme has spaces for industrial and artisanal sections, market complex, lorry station, and social amenities. Works such as construction of inner roads, extension of power, construction of drainage system and many others would also be done. This project will principally broaden the economic base of the district by stimulating the district economy for sustainable job creation and poverty reduction.

Local actors and national stakeholders to be targeted will include the private sector, communities, NGOs and other stakeholders which have the potentials to contribute to the implementation of the project.

The district is also part of the Rural Enterprise Programme under the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) which has Business Advisory Centre that provides technical services and knowledge for growth of small businesses in the district.

7. Economy of the District

According to the 2010 PHC, 69% are economically active and of these, most are employed (92.4%). Only 7.6 percent are unemployed. Thirty one percent of the population aged 15 years and older is economically not active out of which 46.9 percent are in full time education.

The census revealed not much difference between the male and female economic activity status. While females in this age group are more likely to be unemployed (8.0%) only 7 percent of males are also unemployed. In addition, male counterparts being more economically active (70.5%), the data on females revealed otherwise with 67.8 percent.

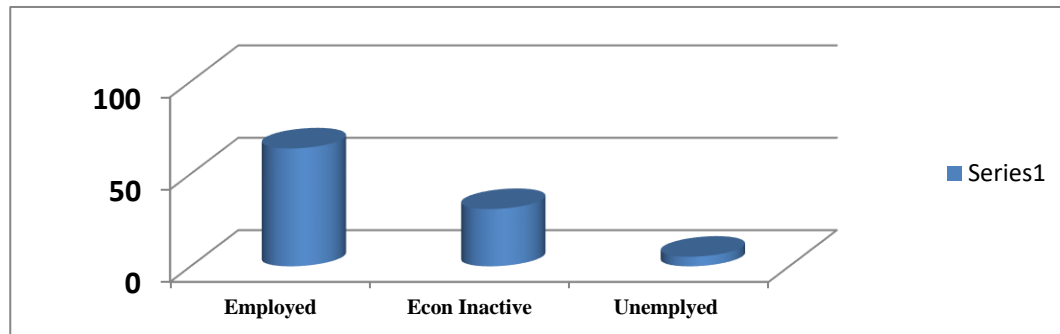
1.40 Economic Activity Status, by Age and Sex

The 2010 PHC reported a total population of 207,071 for the District out of which 124,105 are persons, 15 years and older, representing 59.9 percent of the total population who formed the labour force of the district. Out of this figure, 79,199 representing 63.8% are employed whilst 6,476 are unemployed and 38,430 (about 31%) are economically inactive labour force.

The nature of the distribution does not differ markedly between males and females. Both males and females have the same peak of the employed population to be 25-29 years age group recording 16.2 percent and 17 percent respectively.

Figure shows the three categories of economic activity status in the district. The employed category leads with the highest in the economic activity status with 63.8 percent. It is followed by economically not active with 31 percent. The category with the lowest rate is the unemployed with 5.2 percent rate.

Figure 10: Activity status of persons 15 years and older(representing the previous Gomoa East District)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.41 Occupation

Table 13 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in service and sales constitute the largest occupational group (25.8), followed by workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupational group (25.6%), followed by those in craft and related trades (21.0%). On the other hand, only a small proportion of employed persons are in the technical and associated professionals (2.0%) and managerial categories (2.7%) with the least proportion of occupation being clerical support workers (1.4%) for persons aged 15 years and older.

For both sexes, service and sales work is the dominant occupation. There are more females (37.0%) than males (13.1%) in this occupation. The proportion of females in skilled agricultural forestry and fishery (25.9%) slightly outweighs the males (25.2%). The males however dominated the craft and related trades (26.1%) compared with 16.5 percent of females. There are more males in managerial and professional occupations (9.8%) than females (6.8%) for persons 15 years and older (**Table 13**).

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Managers	2,155	2.7	934	2.5	1,221	2.9
Professionals	4,351	5.5	2,706	7.3	1,645	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals	1,616	2.0	1,194	3.2	422	1.0
Clerical support workers	1,086	1.4	664	1.8	422	1.0
Service and sales workers	20,456	25.8	4,865	13.1	15,591	37.0
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	20,280	25.6	9,337	25.2	10,943	25.9
Craft and related trades workers	16,635	21.0	9,672	26.1	6,963	16.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,013	7.6	5,844	15.8	169	0.4
Elementary occupations	6,571	8.3	1,781	4.8	4,790	11.4
Other occupations	36	0.0	26	0.1	10	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

1.42 Industry

Table shows the industrial activities of employed persons 15 years and older by sex. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector, employing a little more than one out of every four persons (25.8%) of the employed population 15 years and older. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (24.4%) and manufacturing (13.3%).

For both sexes, these industries remain the major employers. However, the proportion of males and females in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing are the same (25.8%). Nonetheless, wholesale and retail trade comprises 33.9 percent of females and 13.6 percent of males, manufacturing 15 percent for females and 11.5 percent of males. The construction industry as expected portrayed a different picture from the other industries by employing a chunk of the male population (12.9%) than that of females (0.2%) making it male dominated industry.

Table 14

INDUSTRY	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	20,429	25.8	9,566	25.8	10,863	25.8
Mining and quarrying	778	1.0	640	1.7	138	0.3
Manufacturing	10,562	13.3	4,247	11.5	6,315	15.0
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	106	0.1	94	0.3	12	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	92	0.1	54	0.1	38	0.1
Construction	4,888	6.2	4,794	12.9	94	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,314	24.4	5,028	13.6	14,286	33.9
Transportation and storage	5,238	6.6	5,080	13.7	158	0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	4,693	5.9	663	1.8	4,030	9.6
Information and communication	227	0.3	181	0.5	46	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	410	0.5	269	0.7	141	0.3
Real estate activities	32	0.0	30	0.1	2	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	712	0.9	532	1.4	180	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	692	0.9	581	1.6	111	0.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	849	1.1	617	1.7	232	0.6
Education	3,080	3.9	1,679	4.5	1,401	3.3
Human health and social work activities	690	0.9	316	0.9	374	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	535	0.7	474	1.3	61	0.1
Other service activities	5,019	6.3	1,867	5.0	3,152	7.5

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	835	1.1	293	0.8	542	1.3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	18	0.0	18	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

1.43 Employment Sector

The results show that the private informal sector was the largest employer in the district with a record of 87.4 percent. The proportion of employed females working in the private informal sector was 92.5 percent while that of males was 81.7 percent. Thus, irrespective of sex, the private informal sector was the dominant employer of the workforce (Table 15). This could account for the relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, since these sectors do not require high levels of formal education.

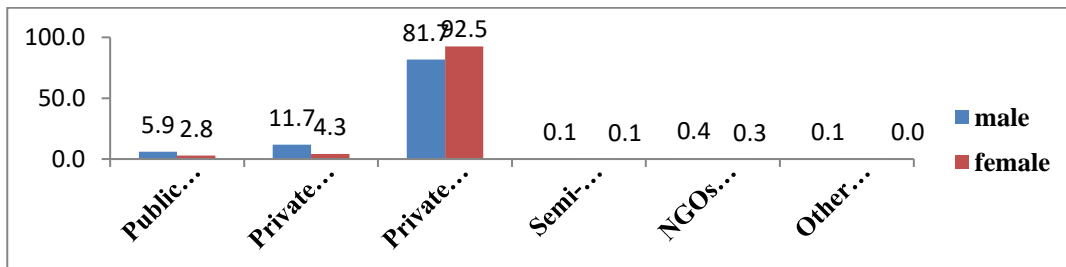
Among the workforce, 7.8 percent are employed in the private formal sector with more males (11.7%) than females (4.3%). The public sector, covering Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, employed 4.3 percent of the total employed population aged 15 years and older. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector were 5.9 percent and 2.8 percent respectively (Table 15). The semi-public/parastatal and NGOs (local and international) however recorded rather insignificant figures in the district.

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,199	100.0	37,023	100.0	42,176	100.0
Public (Government)	3,393	4.3	2,192	5.9	1,201	2.8
Private Formal	6,161	7.8	4,345	11.7	1,816	4.3
Private Informal	69,258	87.4	30,242	81.7	39,016	92.5
Semi-Public/Parastatal	81	0.1	53	0.1	28	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	274	0.3	164	0.4	110	0.3
Other International Organizations	32	0.0	27	0.1	5	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census. (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

Figure 11 shows the percentage of employment sector in the district by sex. From the Figure, it was clear that private informal has the highest proportion of males with 92.5 percent and 81.7 percent of female in the Employment sector. It was followed by the others with lower percentages as low as 0.1 percent.

Figure 11: Employment sector of the employed population 15 years and older by sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

1.44 The Structure of the Local Economy

The local economy can be structured in terms of the number of people engaged in the primary production, manufacturing and services. Agriculture and related work (including animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting) is the predominant occupation which employs 61.7 percent of the economically active population, manufacturing has 13.5 percent, commerce has 11.6 percent and service has about 13.2 percent.

Table 16: Sectors of the District Economy

Industry	Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20,429	25.8
Mining and quarrying	778	1.0
Manufacturing	10,562	13.3
Construction	4,888	6.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19,314	24.4
Transportation and storage	5,238	6.6
Accommodation and food service activities	4,693	5.9
Education	3,080	3.9
Others	10,036	12.9
Total	79,018	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census (representing the previous Gomoa East District)

1.45 Key Issues of employment

- ✚ About 69 percent of the populations aged 15 years and older are economically active while 31.0 per cent are economically not active. Of this 31.0, 46.9 are in full time education
- ✚ Of the economically active population, 92 percent are employed while 7.9 percent are unemployed
- ✚ About 25.8 percent of the working population is engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by wholesale and retail trading; repair of motor, vehicles and motor cycles (24.4%)
- ✚ About 65.5 percent of the employed populations in the district are self-employed without employees. Females (76.3) are more likely to be self-employed without employee(s) than males (53.2%)
- ✚ The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District, employing over 87.4 percent of employed population

1.46 Agriculture:

Agriculture is the key economic sector in the District. It employs over 60% of the total labour force in the district. Gradual improvement in technology and management has raised yields and has led to increase in the volume of food produced. Rapid population growth in the district has resulted in rising demand for food. Ironically, as the intensity of cultivation increases, environmental problems arise from clearing new land for cultivation and use of chemicals.

Improved accessibility to production and marketing centers need to be encouraged. Storage facilities are also required to reduce post-harvest losses currently being experienced in the district

The agricultural sector constitutes the major economic activity of the people in the district. Total agricultural land is estimated at 169.25 square meters. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as cassava, maize, sugar cane, pineapple, rice, pawpaw, vegetable, citrus; yam and plantain. This has given rise to cultivation of non-traditional crops such the Asian Vegetables, chilly and bird eye pepper and pineapple. The farmers in the district rely heavily on the two rainy seasons for production.

The fishing sector includes marine and fish farming with the former employing about 8,000 men and 3,000 females. There are however, very few small scale aqua-culture in areas around Nsuaem and Adzente.

The land tenure arrangements in the district include renting, direct purchase and inheritance of family lands. The main methods of storing agricultural produce are by cribs, kitchen tops and store rooms with no bulk storage facility for food crops.

Generally, farming in the district employs about 12,075 people of which 60 percent are males and (40%) are females. This implies more males are employed in this sector than their female counterparts. The scale of

production is mostly on subsistence level with an average farm size of 0.4 hectares. About 90% of these farmers finance their farming activities from their personal savings which accounts for low productivity in the sector. With access to credit facility and proper organization of these farmers, the industry would receive a boost in terms participation and productivity. Females are also known to engage in petty trade including the sale of farm produce as the males supervise the farms.

1.47 District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU)

The agriculture sector of the district's economy is directed and supervised by the Agric Directorate, a department of the assembly.

The functions of the District Agricultural Development Unit include:

MIS activities, collation and dissemination of information, supervise activities on MRACLS (multi round annual crops and livestock survey) GAPs, market survey and many other activities in the district.

The Agric unit has twenty-six (26) members/staff, twenty-one (21) of them are males whilst five (5) being females.

Major agricultural inputs required by farmers in the district are seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, sprayers, cutlasses, hoes, tractors and implements (plough, harrower etc.), storage facilities.

In terms of supply of inputs, farmers on block farm receive inputs through the district office whilst other farmers acquire by themselves at input shops.

Table 17: The table below provides some information on agric sector of the district:

S/N	CROP (FOOD & TREE)	HECTARES	LOCATION
1	Maize	7,300	Districtwide
2	Cassava	5,133	Districtwide
3	Plantain	30.9	Districtwide
4	Oil palm	-	Districtwide
5	Citrus	100	Districtwide
6	Yam	64	Districtwide
7	Rice	82	Okyereko, Dahom, Dominase
8	Sweet potato	80	Far east
9	Pineapple	280	Far east
MAJOR VEGETABLES PRODUCED			
1	Pepper	500	Districtwide
2	Egg plant	180	Districtwide
3	Okro	100	Districtwide
4	Tomato	60	Districtwide
5	Tinda	40	Ayensuadze, Nsuaem
MAJOR POULTRY FARMS			
1	Vims Farms	24,000	Ekwamkrom
2	Agro Farms	28,000	Abasa
3	Faith In Creator	6,000	Abasa
4	Nana Aboi	2,500	Ofaso
5	K And A Farms	25,000	Awombrew
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
1	Cattle	180	Anopasu
2	Goats	379	Dahom
3	Goats	278	Ekroful
4	Goats	451	Afransi
5	Sheep	204	Afransi
6	Sheep	144	Dahom
7	Sheep	175	Ekroful
FISH			
1	Tilapia	3 tonnes	Akropong, Nsuaem, Ayensuadze

1.48 Challenges confronting the Agric sector in the District:

The following are some of the challenges facing the agric sector:

- Inadequate field officers-the district has only four (4) agric extension zones namely; Nyankuadze, Afransi, Odumase and Ojobi as a result of inadequate staff
- Mobility difficulties (lacks access to motorbikes)
- Inadequate funds to support veterinary, demonstration, training, sensitization, trials, field days, home management, slaughter slab/house veterinary clinics, and laboratory activities
- Inadequate office accommodation
- and other logistical supports (rain coats, field books, GPS, programmable calculators, field bags etc.)

As a result of pest and diseases (nematodes, fruit fly, cylas, fungus, termites, aphids, rodents, wilts, viral diseases), that affect crops both on the field and those on storage, handling problems, spillage, inappropriate harvesting techniques the district experiences a post-harvest losses rate of not less than 35%

1.49 Some Special Programmes being carried out by the AGRIC outfit

1. WAAP Field (Demonstration)
2. Cassava Plantain Material Multiplication
3. Block Farm
4. Credit In Kind (Piggery)
5. Cockerel and layers for local stock improvement
6. Good Practices Centre (Cassava Processing)
7. EMQAP (Demonstration)

1.69 Aesthetic features and Land Management

The Yenku Forest Reserve and the Yenku afforestation belt are found in the semi deciduous forest area. These can be further developed for eco-tourism which apart from conserving the ecosystem can also serve as a potential revenue base for the district and create jobs for people in the immediate environment. A private company has started to develop the forests in Nsuaem into a major Ecotourism site. The concept intends to draw tourist from within the country. The Crown Forest Hotel (the name of the facility) will have both accommodation and Safari. The “Gomoa two weeks” festival can be repackaged to give more meaning to cultural tourism in the district.

Table 30: Showing Aesthetic features and Land Management

No.	Name/Nature of Site	Location
1	Aquatic Tourism (untouched fish of all kinds)	Lome
2	A big Palm Tree with three heads/branches that yield different coloured fruits	Manso
3	A big dam with different species of fish	Kristo Asafo
5	Kristo Asafo Automobile Manufacturing Site	Kristo Asafo
6	Beach Resort	Fetteh
7	Crocodiles Lagoon	Fetteh
8	Yenku Forest Reserve	Yenku

Market Infrastructure

Market infrastructure constitutes an important component of the development of the district economy. The district has no major market centre(s) where major trading and commercial activities are carried out, therefore farmers and other producers trade in near-by markets in other Districts. All the other markets are daily and of small sizes located in a few of the communities with dilapidated market structures. Hence, revenues that should have been mobilized for the District are now being collected by the neighbouring districts especially Agona West Municipal, Efutu Municipal and Ajumako District Assemblies for their development.

The District Assembly in recognizing these serious problems has on its programme to commit more resources to providing more-physical structures and accompanying facilities in the various communities and construct new area market centres within the Area Councils.

Food Security

Over all, enough food crops and livestock, products are produced in the district resulting in the conveyance of surpluses of maize and cassava to neighbouring districts. However, the poor and vulnerable in the district face regular food insecurity due to limited production, financial capital. The quality of nutrition remains an important problem.

Unfavourable weather conditions could affect food production and distribution in the district leading to high food prices but provision of small irrigation schemes can boost crop production. Farmers are finding it difficult to store their produce during the periods of glut so silos should be put up in the district to store excess farm produce. Government's initiatives on expanded crop-production block farming and subsidies are geared towards an increase in food production levels but access to land is becoming a serious issue. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the reservation of land in communities for agricultural activities. Again, access to farm transport to facilitate the carting of farm produce to reduce and eliminate the risk of farmers losing the produce to bad roads. This and the practice of traditional farming systems seriously affect the income of farmers. The introduction of modernisation of agriculture with improved technologies, mechanization and better agronomic practices could enhance farmers' income.

The Agricultural sector in the district is confronted with several challenges, which include;

- Lack of offices and residential accommodation for MOFA staff
- Low AEA farmer ratio
- Inadequate logistics for MOFA staff
- Absence of bulk storage facilities
- Inadequate irrigational facilities for dry season farming
- Scepticism on the part of farmers to deal with new technologies
- High cost of agricultural inputs
- Inadequate market for agricultural products

On-going programmes and initiatives to help improve the agricultural sector of the district include:

- MIDA Programmes especially in the horticultural products
- Youth in Agriculture Programmes (Block farming)
- Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project
- Farmer Registration
- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing programme
- Clean farm project aiming at collecting unwanted, obsolete pesticides and empty agrochemical containers.

These initiatives are attempts to sustainably tackle the issue of food insecurity and also to reduce the rate of unemployment in the district.

Social Services

1.58 Education

The district had 45,321 (in 2010/11), 52,351(in 2011/12), and 54,027 (in 2012/13) pupils and students and 1,777 (in 2010/11), 2,262 (in 2011/12) and 2526 (in 2012/13) teachers respectively at the basic and SHS/Voc levels for both public and private schools. Basic school infrastructure in the district is predominantly public since 1995. Currently, the district has about **501** basic schools with **1,284** classrooms (public and Private, KG, Primary and JHS). The district can boast of two private universities namely, Perez University.

Table 19: Some Education Statistics –ENROLMENT for the past 3yrs (PUBLIC)

S/N	Level	2014/2015			2015/2016			2016/2017		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	K-G (4-5YRS)	2778	3033	5811	2747	3105	5852	2674	2905	5576
2	Primary (6-11 yrs)	11240	12842	24082	11135	12276	23411	11775	13173	24948
3	JHS (12-14 yrs)	2517	2937	5454	2716	2951	5667	3082	3414	6496
4	SHS	1249	1193	2442	1451	1239	2690	1754	1645	3399
5	Vocational	-	-	-	81	92	173	79	83	162

Source: GES Directorate, GEDA, 2017

Table 21: Showing the Number of Schools existing in the District

NO	EDUCATIONAL FACILITY	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL	PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO	PUPIL-DESK RATIO	MALE –FEMALE RATIO
1	Nursery	-	110	110	23	-	-
2	KG	78	117	195	21	0.8	0.5
3	PRIMARY	78	117	195	31	0.8	0.5
4	JHS	72	84	156	17	0.9	0.5
5	SHS	3	5	8	18	0.8	0.48
6	VOCATION	1	-	1	6	0.8	0.53
7	UNIVERSITY	-	2	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	232	435	665	116	4.1	2.51

Source: GES Directorate, GEDA, 2017

Table 22: Showing Total No. of Teachers in the District for the last 3-years (Public)

NO	LEVEL	2014/2015				Total	2015/2016				Total	2016/2017				Total
		Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained		
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	PRE-SCH	32	172	27	114	345	31	149	4	26	210	26	208	7	50	291
2	PRIMARY	443	260	79	51	833	146	197	31	9	383	216	331	52	39	638
3	JHS	462	194	65	11	732	245	137	25	2	409	395	197	23	3	618
4	SHS	90	39	0	0	129	96	41	0	1	138	131	58	0	0	189
5	VOCATIONAL	-	-				28	18	4	8	58	12	8	4	5	29

Table 23: Showing Total No. of Teachers in the District for the last 3 years (Private)

NO	LEVEL	2014/2015				Total	2015/2016				Total	2016/2017				Total
		Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained			Trained		Untrained		
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	PRE-SCH	0	0	20	71	91	1	2	132	324	459	0	21	46	412	479
2	PRIMARY	5	0	105	42	152	2	0	365	297	664	26	13	363	254	656
3	JHS	2	0	65	11	78	1	0	239	73	313	33	4	285	52	374
4	SHS	63	10	14	3	90	29	5	38	10	82	48	14	6	0	68

Source: GES Directorate, GEDA, 2017

Table 24: The performance trend of BECE and SSCE result for the past 4 years

NO	LEVEL	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	BECE	53.3%	81.7%	64.8%	79%	
2	SSCE	--	-	-	43%	

Source: GES Directorate, GEDA, 2017

1.59. Non-Formal Education:

The Gomoa East District Education Directorate is responsible for organizing non-formal educational programmes. Adult literacy classes are effective in the district since the 'students' are responsive to classes and calls to participate in drama and film shows. They also participate in NFED programmes, Zonal, District Quiz Competitions and Public Talks.

So far, there are two hundred and thirty-six (236) learners enrolled by NFED in the district. Out of this figure, 55 are male learners whilst 181 are female learners. The learners are thought in the following areas:

- Reading and writing
- Basic numeracy
- Local language
- English language

Participants are also given skill training in income generating activities such as:

- Soap making
- Tie and dye production
- Oil extraction
- Beekeeping
- Grasscutter Rearing
- Gari processing

Some challenges confronting the NFED are:

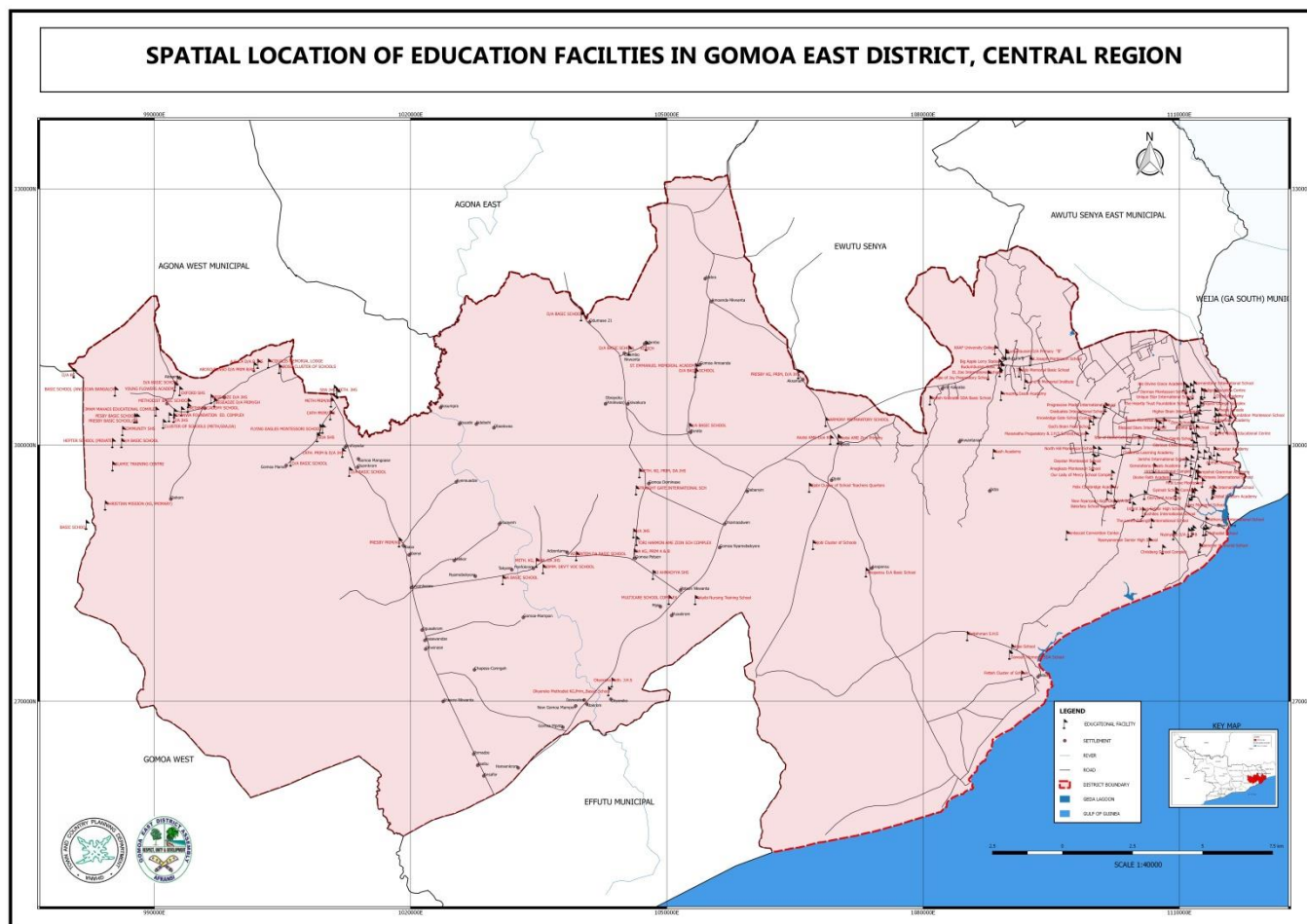
- Inability to pay incentive to deserving community facilitators from batch 11 to 16
- Lack of funds for T&T, workshops, monitoring and administrative expenses
- lack of automobile (vehicle, motorbike) to intensify programmes
- lack of logistics e.g. solar lamps
- lack of office furniture and equipment
- apathy of some members of the communities

The CBO/NGOs supporting and promoting education in the district are the PLAN Ghana and USAID TAP. Their specific contribution to education includes among others:

- Construction of 3-unit classroom block with accessories
- Renovation of JHS classrooms
- Supply of furniture
- Supply of educational materials like mathematical sets, school bags etc.
- Training of teachers in English, mathematics, integrated science and ICT
- Provision of institutional latrines

Some challenges facing the educational sector in the district include:

- Inadequate dual desks and hexagonal tables and chairs
- Inadequate cupboards for the storage of books
- Nonexistence of library to improve pupils reading habits



Source: DPCU construct,2017

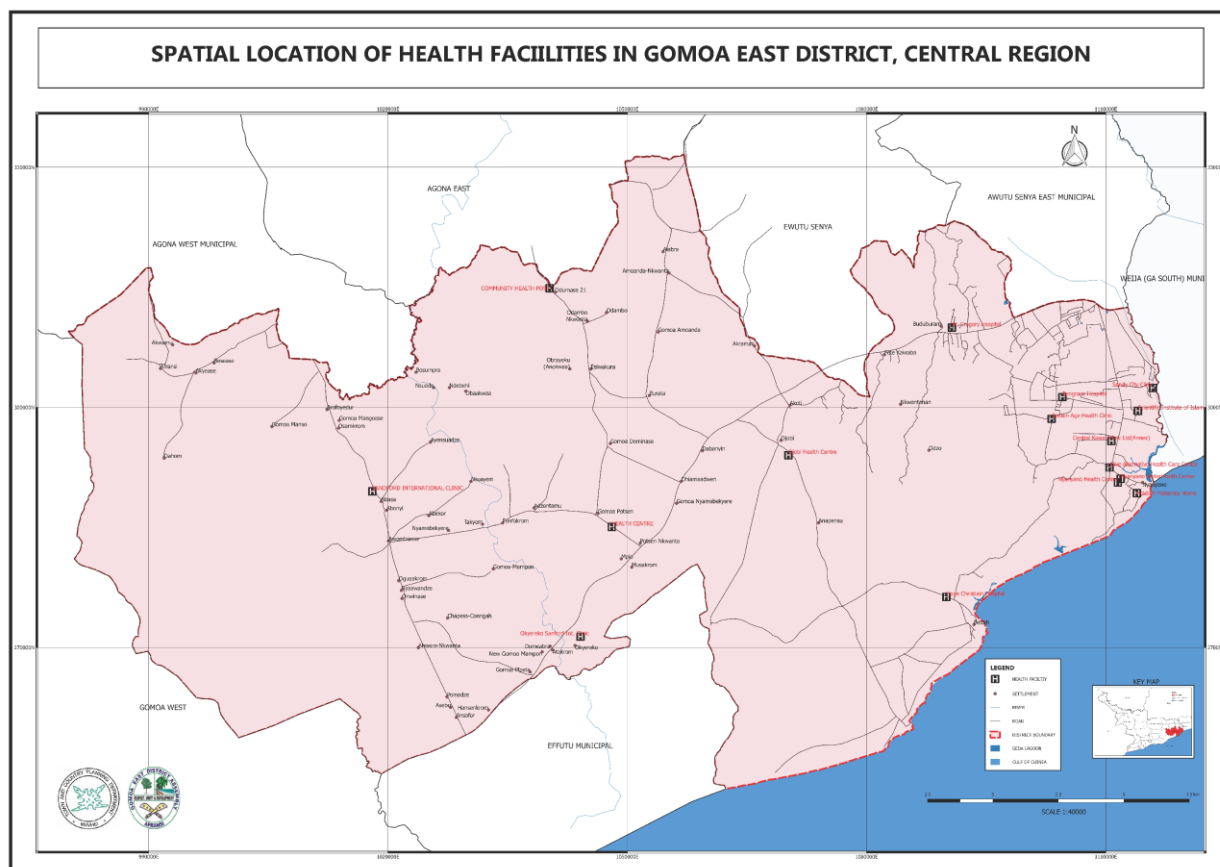
Health

Health care in the district is delivered at two levels, the community and sub-district levels. The district has no District Hospital but five (5) health centres and five (5) - functional Community Based.

However, the health centre at Buduburam has recently been upgraded to a hospital status but because of its closeness to Accra, access by most people in the district is made difficult and as such does not qualify for Health and Planning Services (CHPS) zones out of twenty demarcated. There are also two (2) private orthodox clinics and two (2) private maternity homes complementing health care delivery in the district.

Table 25: Some Health Statistics

S/N	Facility	Public	Private	Total	Location	No of Doctors	No. of Nurses	Doctor / Patient Ratio	Nurse/ Patient Ratio
1	Hospital	0	2	2	Buduburam, Fetteh				1;1,558
2	Health Post/RCH	0	1	1	Buduburam			123	
3	CHPS Centre	14	1	15				64	
4	Health Center	4	1	5				82	
5	Clinics	0	1	1					
6	Maternity Home	0	4	4					
7	Traditional Birth Attendants	-							



Source: DPCU construct, 2017

Table 26: The Top Ten Prevalent Diseases in the District

S/N	Disease	Prevalence Areas	Causes
1	Malaria		
2	Upper Respiratorytract Infection		
3	Diarrhoea Diseases		
4	Rheumatism and other Joint Pains		
5	Acute Urinary and Tract Infection		
6	Intestinal Worms		
7	Anaemia		
8	Skin Diseases		
9	Hypertension		
10	Gyneacological condions		

Source: DHMT (GHS), 2017

1.61 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Table 27: Showing NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE						
YEAR	2015		2016		2017	
FACILITY	INSURED	NON-INSURED	INSURED	NON-INSURED	INSURED	NON-INSURED
Buduatta	2268	5798	1955	4866	1212	452
Budumburam	11259	42971	16059	44611	44611	4405
Nyanyano	2796	7069	2743	8636	1635	6518
Obuasi	6113	7487	7749	9907	4235	1499
Ojobi	6280	18863	7149	16840	3390	44
Okyereko	596	2941	693	1647	423	583
Potsin	2538	6475	3747	6319	3581	2203

District	31850	90704	40095	92826	29061	15704
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As many as 8,399 of the aged have registered and are benefitting from the National Health Insurance Scheme in the District.

Late reimbursement of funds to service providers is one of the major challenges affecting the effectiveness of the scheme.

1.62 Challenges of the Health Directorate

- Lack of funds for scaling up CHPS
- No district hospital and NHIS offices
- No office space for administrative purposes

HIV/AIDS

The prevalent rate in the District is 2.7% as of 2016, which is above the 2009 National rate of 1.7%. Some of the predisposing factors are

- ❖ early age of first sexual encounter at 13 years on the average,
- ❖ high rate of pre-marital and extra marital unprotected sex resulting from traditional cultural activities such as funeral celebrations and festivals, and
- ❖ the activities of long distant drivers who ply the Takoradi–Accra highway,
- ❖ the low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization among the people in the District and
- ❖ the high incidence of poverty especially among women and the youth.

The alarming rate of infection among women in the district, calls for urgent and serious attention as it has the capacity to affect productivity and increase in health bills. Again and more importantly, the District is emerging as a tourism destination with its beautiful long coastline and beaches and as such, measures against activities promoting the spread of the pandemic should be instituted and enforced.

HIV/AIDS Incidence/Prevalence in the District

ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
Incidence	2.9	3.3	3.0	4.7
Prevalence	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3

No.	2014	2015	2016	2017
Recorded	156	165	179	155

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Postal

The district has no post office. However, there are Postal Agencies at Afransi and Ekwamkrom, Gyaman. The Afransi postal agency has been upgraded with state of the art building facility to improve ICT system in Afransi and its catchment area. Most of these agencies are in deplorable state, understaffed and need rehabilitation. Less than 8% of the district population can access postal services within their localities whilst approximately 58% can access the service within 10 km distance from their communities. In recent times, the service has come under serious threat due to globalization and the rapid growth of the telecommunication industry.

Telephone

Cellular phone services have assumed considerable importance in Ghana in recent times. Whereas, most districts in the country can access services fully from these communication networks, the district is partially covered by MTN, Expresso, Vodafone and Tigo. The few public telephone facilities in the district have all broken down. However, there are few individuals operating cellular phone services on commercial basis. The District Administration and other departments either have no telephone lines or have their lines not working. Indeed, in terms of telecommunication, the District Administration is cut off from the rest of the country. Although, residents still depend on Postal services for communicating, the use of the telephone is faster, cheaper and reliable and therefore needs to be expanded.

Internet /ICT Centre

Use of internet

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. According to the International Communication Union (2012), the percentage of individuals using the Internet continues to grow worldwide and by the end of 2011, about 2.3 billion people were using the Internet. However, there is a wide gap in access to internet between the developed and developing countries. By the end of 2011, 70 percent of households in developed countries (International Communications Union, 2012). The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded Internet users in the district as 7,423 or 5.4 percent of the district's total 48 population of 138,418 persons 12 years and older

Table

Table 5.1: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, internet facility usage, and sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	138,418	100.0	74,497	53.80	7,423	5.4
Male	63,485	100.0	39,262	61.80	4,917	7.7
Female	74,933	100.0	35,235	47.00	2,506	3.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Desktop and laptop computers are useful for accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services. Table 39 shows the distribution of households with desktop/laptop computers. Out of the total households of 52,898, 61.8 percent are headed by males and female headed households constitute 38.2 percent. A total of 2,938 households (5.6%) own desktop or laptop computers in Gomoa East District. This is made up of male headed households (7.0%) and female headed households (3.2%). This indicates that there more laptop or desktop computers in households with males as heads than females. The main explanation of the low desktop/laptop ownership in households in the district is principally the cost of a desktop/laptop in relation to its possible uses in the household, particularly since those who use it normally have access to it in the office or at the internet café.

8.

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

Table 5.2: Households having desktop/laptop computers, and sex of head

Sex of household head	Households		Households having desktop/laptop computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	52,898	100.0	2938	5.6
Male	32,682	100.0	2297	7.0
Female	20,216	100.0	641	3.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Transportation

Less than 20% of roads in the district are tarred and the others are feeder roads, which link the rural communities to the district capital. There is also the Swedru-Ajumako-Mankessim-Cape Coast second class road that passes through Afransi, the district capital. The Cape Coast-Winneba-Accra highway traverses through Mpota, in the district. Generally, the feeder road network in the district is mostly in poor condition. Thus, making it very difficult to transport farm produce and from the villages and farms to the market centers. The result is the high cost of foodstuffs and high incidence of post-harvest losses. The Gomoa East District Assembly in collaboration with the Department of Feeder Roads has periodically been ensuring maintenance of the feeder roads that leads to the various production centres to enable the haulage of goods from the rural communities to the market.

Settlements

Settlement Pattern

The district exhibits the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements, with reference to population and functionality. The major urban communities in terms of functionality and population in the district are Aboso, Pomadze and Afransi.

Though Afransi is considered as an urban community based on its functionality, it does not exhibit the common characteristics of an urbanizing community. Its attraction of development is not as rapid as that of Pomadze despite it being the seat of government/District Capital. It depends on Swedru and Winneba Township for most of its services. However, it is serving as an administrative town.

It is also important to note that communities in the district such as Gomoa Mpota and Pomadze are growth poles in the District due to their nearness to the N1 road, which links the national and regional capitals of Accra and Cape Coast, and the first class Winneba-Swedru road. However, rural communities like Apra, Akotsi, Ojobi and Fetteh Kakraba require the needed support in terms of services and infrastructure to support their future population since they have a potential for growth due to their nearness to Kasoa and Buduburam.

Functional Linkages

The district is bounded on the North by Agona East and West District, on the West by Gomoa West District, on the East Gomoa East and on the south, Effutu Municipal and part of Awutu Senya District.

- Functionally the district serves as a food basket (vegetables, rice, cassava, Plantain, yam and maize) to the adjoining districts.

- The Effutu Municipality also provides educational service (secondary schools, nursing training, tertiary education and other sandwich courses) and fishing to the district.
- Agona West and Awutu Senya serve as trading centres for the district due to its notable Swedru and Bawjiase Markets.
- Agona West and Effutu district also provides health services.

Functionality of Settlements

Gomoa East District (*which includes the Gomoa Central*) is made up of about 100 settlements covering an area of **539.69** square kilometres. According to the 2010 PHC and the definition of an urban town (with population of 5,000 and over); Buduburam and Nyanyano according to the criteria are the two urban settlements within the District with population of **50,560** and **20,069** respectively. Again, with the creation of the Gomoa Central District, Afransi which is the district capital is classified as the major settlement despite having a population of **4,395** (2010 PHC). The other settlements exhibit rural characteristics in nature with its predominant occupation of the inhabitants being agriculture.

Services available in the district vary widely. The analysis of the functionality of the settlements revealed that Buduburam is the first order settlement, followed by Nyanyano as the second order of settlement. The first order settlements have most of the essential social and economic facilities; however, the facilities are inadequate because of the dense population in these areas. The second order settlements also lack some basic facilities like potable water and health facilities.

Settlements along the coastal belt are also highly populated. This may be due to the perceived economic viability of the fishing and the salt industries present in the area. This implies that there will be considerable pressure on social facilities in these areas hence; development programmes to be designed should be informed by this perception.

The North Western part of the district, which produces the district lumber and foodstuffs, are fairly distributed while settlements in the middle belt have the lowest population density in the district. This is probably due to the absence of significantly viable natural resources in the area as well as the easy accessibility to the capital city-Accra.

Table 9: Functional Areas

Major Towns	Source of Employment	Pop (2010)	Functions
Afransi	Administrative	4,395	Administrative Centre
Buduburam	Business	50,560	Agricultural production and trading
Nyanyano	Fishing, Farming & Salt	20,069	Fishing, farming, tourism & salt mining
Gomoa Fetteh	Tourism, farming and Fishing	5,188	Tourism and Fishing

Source: Author's Construct 2014

The district exhibits the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements. There are few urban and more rural communities in the district. It has majority of its people living in the rural areas. Only three of the towns are exhibiting some characteristics of urbanization. At the district level, the Statutory Planning Committee led by the Town & Country Department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sound spatial organization. Lack of layouts for most of the communities pose a major challenge for effective spatial development control. The following communities however have some schemes which need to be revised for effective implementation:

- Mpota : 2 schemes
- Pomadze: 1 scheme
- Gomoa Ekwamkrom/Jukwa: 1 scheme

1.32. The following communities have been proposed for layouts/schemes in the District:

- Gomoa Afransi
- Gomoa Benso Hill City
- Gomoa Achiase
- Gomoa Pomadze sector 2
- Biseadze
- Asebu

The challenges facing sound spatial organization in the district are as follows:

- Lack of education for the land owners on the need to organise and prepare schemes for their respective areas
- The presence of unauthorized development in the district
- Inadequate funds, human capacity and other logistics to prepare schemes
- Absence of District court to prosecute those who flout building regulations

Spatial Organization

The implementation of projects expected to correct spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district depends on how the overall space economy is organized. To ensure spatial equity, planning and efficiency in resource allocation in the development process, settlements that have shown potential for growth like Afransi, Aboso, Ekwamkrom, Asebu-Pomadze, Akropong and Jukwa will require comprehensive development schemes to optimize allocated resources. A comprehensive higher order services to enable them serve their respective communities.

Again, services deficient areas like Lome, Gyaman, Kwame Adwer, Ebonyi and Anhwiafitem which are lower order settlements will require socio-economic services like schools, water, clinics and market to improve services at their respective spheres of influence.

The hierarchy of settlements in the District was distinguished by calculating the centrality score of each of the selected settlements as a rank of first, second, third in that order based on settlements functionality. Using the following quintessential bands as the criteria, the hierarchy of the selected settlements were identified in the table below.

Table 12: Showing the Hierarchy of Settlements

No.	SETTLEMENT	Functional Attribute		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
1	Afransi	1st		
2	Pomadze	2nd		
3	Ojobi		3rd	
4	Oguakrom		4th	
5	Ekwamkrom		5th	
6	Ekroful		6th	
7	Benso			7th
8	Osamkrom			8th
9	Ayensuadze			9th
10	Beseadze			10th
11	Obuasi			11th
12	Aboso			12th
13	Achiase			13th
14	Akropong			14th
15	Abasa			15th
16	Dahom			16th
17	Abonyi			17th
18	Manso			18th

Source; field Survey, 2017

Level One– All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 153 and 490 which constituted 15.15% of settlements selected.

Level two – All settlements whose centrality scores fall between 105 and 152 which constituted 33.33% of settlements selected.

Level three – All settlements whose centrality scores fall on 93 and below which constituted 51.51% of settlements selected.

The analysis reveals that the District has levels one (I), settlements which include Afransi and Pomadze are the first class settlements with Afransi providing the highest level of services in the District. Aboso has the highest population amongst the settlements in the District; followed by Afransi in terms of service provision. This implies that there is no direct correlation between population and the number of services and facilities as far as planning the provision of services in the District is concerned because Aboso, Ekwamkrom, and some settlements are more populated than Afransi.

From the analysis above, level two are all settlements that fall within middle class in terms of service provision. This settlements includes; Oguakrom, Ekwamkrom, and Ekroful, which constitutes 22.3% from the analysis.

It is also observed that 70.51% of the settlements are in the level three (3) indicating the inadequacy of the facilities to serve the basic needs of the population. There is a clear manifestation of poor standard of living of people living in the interior parts of the District. Here, basic services including water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. The communities under this category include Benso, Abasa, Dahom, Obuasi, Aboso, Manso, Abonyi, Akropong, Achiase, Beseadze and Ayensuadze.

Conditions of the Built Environment

Most housing types in the district are compound with few detached and semidetached in the large settlements like Pomadze and Afransi. In the large settlements like Pomadze, the buildings are plastered with cement. The foundations of most houses in towns like Aboso , Benso and smaller towns like Kwame Adwer, Ofaso and Akwamu have been attacked by erosion because of the heavy rains and stormy water from poor drainage around houses. Constant sweeping and intensive weeding around houses have contributed to the worsening of these conditions. Many of the houses have no toilet facilities and therefore inmates depend on the few public toilets. Few houses have kitchens and the main courtyard is usually used for such purposes. Houses with no in-built bathrooms normally have their bathrooms outside the main house or are made as attachment to the main house. The resultant effect is the threat to public health by the exposure to sludge which has drained into empty spaces creating fertile breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease causing pathogens.

1.37 Housing

According to the 2010 PHC, there are 52,898 households in the Gomoa East (*including Gomoa Central*) district with slightly more than half in the urban areas compared with a total of 24,937 in the rural areas. The average household per house for the district according to the 2010 census is 1.4 with the rural areas recording a greater number than the urban areas implying that there are more persons in a house in those settings than in the urban areas.

There are 202,446 (this excludes non-household population) household population in the district of which 106,292 are in urban localities and 96,154 in rural localities.

The average household size for the district is 3.8 compared with 4 for the region as a whole and interestingly the average household size for the urban area is same for the total district. 1.6 and population per house as 7.1 persons. The **mean** household size was **4.4 persons**.

At the regional level, total population was 2,201,863 with total household population of 2,113,766 and 346,699 houses. There was 526, 763 households with an average household per house of 1.5 and population per house of 6.1 persons. However, the average household size was 4 persons.

The Gomoa East(*including Gomoa Central*) District reported a total of 207,071 persons during the 2010 PHC with rural – urban distribution of 47.6 percent and 52.4 percent respectively. The district has a total house population of 202,446 with 106,292 in the urban centres and 96,154 in the rural areas of the district. There were a total of 38,924 houses in the district of which 22,010 were found in the urban localities and 16,914 in the rural settings. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there were 52,898 households in the district comprising 27,961 urban households 24,937 rural households. The mean number of households per house was 1.4 and an average population per house of 5.2 persons. The average household size in the district was **3.8** persons (Table 31).

Categories	GEDA				
	Total Country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	207,071	108,568	98,503
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	202,446	106,292	96,154
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	38,924	22,010	16,914
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	27,961	24,937
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

There is a general demand for land for housing in the district. Due to the proximity of some settlements along the N1 Highway and the district to Accra, many government workers demand accommodation in the District and work in Accra because of the easy commuting. Secondly, the very existence of the private owned Perez University in Pomadze which admit students from all over the country increases the demand for housing. Estate development is

therefore a potential area for investment. The District Assembly could encourage private-public partnership for the construction of estate housing to ease the pressure on the demand for accommodation in the district.

Housing is one of the basic needs of life. Materials used in building have improved but the locations of some houses have always been a concern to the District Assembly. The District Assembly through the Town and Country Planning Department has embarked on educational campaign against building in unauthorized places. Table 1.5 shows the main materials used for walls, floor and roofing of housing facilities in the district:

Table 32: Materials used for buildings in the district

No.	Materials for Wall	Materials for Floor	Materials for Roofing
1	Mud/brick/earth	Earth	Thatch
2	Metal Sheet	Cement/Concrete	Bamboo
3	Wood	Stone	Mud
4	Stone	Burnt Brick	Wood
5	Burnt bricks	Wood	Corrugated Metal
6	Concrete	Vinyl Tiles	Slate/Asbestos
7	Land Crete	Ceramic Tiles	Concrete/Cement
8	Packing Cases/Bamboo	Terrazzo	Roofing Tiles
9	Thatch	Others	Others
10	Others		

Source: 2010 PHC, Ghana Statistical Service.

Classes of Buildings

The buildings in the district range from first class to third class buildings. Buildings classification for the ranges is classified according to the following criteria;

- Type of roofing sheet;
- Type of wall;
- Environment within which building is found;
- Materials types used for the structure; and
- Building foundation

Key issues of Housing in the district

- ✚ Compound houses (44.5%) are the most predominant dwelling units in the District
- ✚ Thirty-two(32.3) percent of households live in separate houses
- ✚ Almost forty-seven (46.6%) of households occupy dwelling units owned by a household member
- ✚ Seventy-four percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District are made of cement/concrete
- ✚ Eighty-seven percent of the floors of dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete
- ✚ Almost 72 (71.9%) percent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets
- ✚ Most households (65.5%) occupy single room whiles 23.2 percent in two rooms, and 6.4 percent in three rooms
- ✚ Electricity from the national grid is the main source of lighting for most households (75.1%) in the district
- ✚ More than half (81.0%) of urban households use electricity from the national grid against 68.5 percent for rural households
- ✚ Pipe –borne water is the main source of drinking water (57.5%) in the district and this is made up of pipe into dwelling(5.0%),pipe outside dwelling (25.9%) and public stand pipe (26.6%)
- ✚ About 13 (12.8) percent of households use Tanker/vendor provider as their main source for drinking
- ✚ More than half of all households in the district use public toilet (52.2%) as their toilet facility
- ✚ 10 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facility (10.4%)
- ✚ In rural communities (76.3%) households dump their solid waste in open space

- ✚ Almost three percent of rural households dump their solid waste indiscriminately as against two percent for urban households
- ✚ The most widely used methods of liquid waste disposal in the District are thrown on to compound (50.6%) and thrown on to street/outside (29.9%)
- ✚ Six percent of households dispose of liquid waste through drainage system into gutters while two percent dispose liquid waste through drainage into pits(soak-away)

1.72 Conditions of the Natural Environment and Disaster-Prone Areas

The condition of the Natural Environment is a typical degraded one through human and Industrial activities. The human activities include bad farming, hunting and housing practices. The industrial activities also include mining and over exploitation of natural resources especially sand winning.

Again, the commonest farming practice in the district is the slash and burn method of clearing the land. This practice has left farming land bare and exposed them to erosion, thereby rapidly destroying the natural vegetation of the district. Though not alarming, there are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the dry season when farmers start preparing new farmlands. According to the Department of NADMO, the District is characterized by man-induced disasters such as fires, road traffic crashes, building structural hazards (dilapidated building structures), unclaimed sand winning sites, sanitation hazards, building on waterways and poor poor/no-planning schemes for settlements.

The main causes of bush fires in the district are group hunting, indiscriminate burning of farmlands without creating fire belts by farmers, failure to seek fire volunteers' assistance during burning and careless palm wine tapping. Moreover, indiscriminate felling of trees by chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal in the district is a major concern. As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in almost all parts of corners in the District.

Furthermore, climate change related risk such as low rainfall, drying up of vegetation, rivers and streams and high-rise in atmospheric temperature have worsened the development of agriculture especially farming and other developmental activities in the District.

Pragmatic measures are needed to reduce the risks posed. This notwithstanding, the activities line-up below is poised to help deal with the risks. Relief and reconstruction programmes including individual counselling of people affected and exposed to both natural and man-induced disasters to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent them from falling victims to these disasters.

1.76 Sanitation

Sanitation situation in the district is not encouraging especially in the rural communities where drainage is very poor. Waste water disposal channels include public concrete drains, earth drains, soak pits and stone pitched drains. Waste water or sullage from bath houses and yards or compounds of premises is in most cases directed into catch-pits and spills over into the open. Households without catch pits are directed into bush and public drains through open spaces creating breeding ponds for mosquitoes. In well-drained communities, storm water and sullage are drained through public drains into streams, rivers, bush and low-lying areas as final outfalls.

In the area of sanitation, there are about 227 public latrines and 2,181 household latrines in the District. Most of the public facilities are managed in the communities by their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. Toilet facilities found in the district include water closet which are found mostly in medium and high residential types, KVIP found in

schools and densely populated communities like Aboso and Benso areas, VIPs are more household owned and are found in most of the communities.

Human excreta disposal has remained one of the major sanitation problems in the Gomoa East(*including Gomoa Central*) district. The greater proportion of the population depends mostly on the few existing public latrine amenities and household toilets. However, a few individual persons, especially children defecate at random in such unauthorized places as the nearby bush, refuse dump sites, seashores and open spaces.

Table 34: Showing Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality

Type of toilet facility and bathing facility used by household by type of locality						
Toilet Facility/Bathing Facility	Total Country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Toilet Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Facilities (Bush/Beach/Field)	1,056,382	80,936	2,190	10.4	7.8	12.7
W.C.	839,611	48,303	1,134	5.4	8.5	2.7
Pit Latrine	1,040,883	121,805	4,901	23.3	23.7	23.0
KVIP	572,824	62,088	1,661	7.9	7.0	8.7
Bucket/Pan	40,678	2,729	77	0.4	0.3	0.4
Public Toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan Etc.)	1,893,291	208,323	10,972	52.2	52.0	52.4
Other	23,385	2,579	86	0.4	0.7	0.2
Bathing Facility Used By Household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	21,021	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own Bathroom For Exclusive Use	1,535,392	121,297	3,766	17.9	15.1	20.3
Shared Separate Bathroom In The Same House	1,818,522	160,291	6,189	29.4	36.6	23.4
Private Open Cubicle	381,979	36,157	1,296	6.2	4.4	7.7
Shared Open Cubicle	1,000,257	118,153	5,514	26.2	30.8	22.4
Public Bath House	140,501	12,895	432	2.1	0.8	3.1
Bathroom In Another House	187,337	38,394	1,609	7.7	3.3	11.4
Open Space Around House	372,556	35,703	1,913	9.1	8.3	9.8
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,773	225	1.1	0.5	1.5
Other	16,276	2,100	77	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.77 Waste Management

All the major towns in the district have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. Currently, the assembly is relying on Awutu-Senya District Assembly to dispose of its waste. The Assembly is now in negotiation with communities to secure permanent sites for disposal. Two (2) sites are being requested: one in the eastern corner and the other one in the western corner of the district.

The main methods of solid waste disposal being practiced in the Gomoa East (*including Gomoa Central*) District include crude dumping, improved or controlled dumping and burial in disposal trenches. House-hold and trade wastes are temporarily stored in baskets, plastic containers, wooden boxes and other receptacles before being conveyed by head load to public refuse dump sites for final disposal.

A little over one-half (50.6%) of all the households in the district throw their liquid waste onto the compounds of their houses. About 29.9 percent throw their liquid wastes on to the streets outside their homes while 9.7 percent of households throw their liquid waste into gutters. About six percent of dwelling units dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter and another 2.4 percent have drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

Six communities, namely, Gomoa Buduburam, Afransi, Fetteh, Obuasi, Akropong, Aboso and Nyanyano are the few ones benefitting from the public metal solid waste containers provided to the district by the Zoom Lion Company Ghana Limited, although they are woefully inadequate.

Majority of the communities manually maintain their respective dumps by raking and burning through periodic, communal labour programs organized by the unit committees and the chiefs or the assembly members.

Method of waste disposal	Total Country	Region	District				
			Total		Urban	Rural	
			N	%	%	%	
Solid Waste							
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0		100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	2,225	4.2		6.9	1.2
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	16,812	31.8		49.2	12.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	7,322	13.8		23.0	3.6
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	23,095	43.7		14.5	76.3
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,387	2.6		2.4	2.9
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,774	3.4		3.7	3.0
Other	53,805	7,751	283	0.5		0.4	0.7
Liquid waste							
Total	5,467,054	526,763	52,898	100.0		100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	459	0.9		0.9	0.8
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	3,059	5.8		7.3	4.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	1,293	2.4		3.0	1.8
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	15,794	29.9		25.8	34.4
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	5,142	9.7		7.7	12.0
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	26,779	50.6		54.5	46.3
Other	38,294	6,605	372	0.7		0.7	0.7

Averagely, the bulk of solid waste generated in the various communities and institutions is composed mainly of the following materials by volume

Table: Composition of waste generation in the District

S/N	Material	%age
1	Organic (garbage)	40%
2	Plastics	35%
3	Papers	10%
4	Textiles	5%
5	Wood	5%
6	Miscellaneous	5%
	Total	100%

Small-scale industries common in the district include akpeteshie distilleries in Gomoa Adawukwa, and Awombrew, tiles and block factory in Gomoa Adawukwa, Gari processing, palm oil/palm kernel oil production and poultry farming. The operations of these small-scale industrial establishments like the SuaYe Technology Centre (Kristo Asafo) located at Gomoa-Mpota generate solid waste through the by-products on the sites.

1.84 Housing

The housing stock of Gomoa East (including Gomoa Central) District is 38,924 representing 11% of the total number of houses in the Central Region. The average number of households per house is 1.4 and average household size is 3.8. Type, tenancy arrangement and ownership of dwelling units Of all dwellings in the District (44.5%) are compound houses; 32.3 percent are separate houses and 11.9 percent are semi-detached houses. More than four in ten (46.6 %) of the dwelling units in the district are owned by members of the household; 30.8 percent is owned by private individuals; 18.8 percent is owned by a relative who is not a member of the household and only 0.7 percent is owned by public or government. Less than one percent (0.8%) of the dwelling units is owned through

mortgage schemes. Material for construction of outer wall, floor and roof .The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling units in the district is cement/concrete accounting for 74.4 percent with mud/mud bricks or earth constituting 20.0 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district. Cement (87.0%) and mud/earth (8.3%) are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the District. Metal sheets are the main roofing material (71.9%) for dwelling units in the district.

1.97 Services and Commerce Sectors

Within the plan period, electricity would be extended to all new sites of major communities such as Afransi, Achiase, Obuasi, Gyaman, Aboso, Ekwamkrom, Mangoase, Osamkrom etc. new sites. More energy saving bulbs will be procured to replace damaged street lights. The district currently has no market facilities, except the small and unorganized markets found in some of the communities. The district will construct satellite markets for both daily and weekly activities at Aboso,Afransi etc. About three (3) major markets will be provided at Aboso, Asebu (to be completed) and Afransi whilst facility at Benso markets will be expanded and improved.

Improvements would be made on the telecommunication network by extending GSM telephone coverage in the district, providing ICT centres and facilities. Efficient storage, transport, marketing and distribution system for goods and services would be provided.

1.98 Industrial Sector

During the planned period, efforts would also be made to maximize the use of local raw materials in production and the establishment of effective linkages among manufacturing, agricultural and service sectors. Since the district is predominantly an agrarian economy, agro-based industrial production will receive support in the planning process, to create wealth, employment and ultimately improve the living standards of the people. The emphasis on the industrial sector will be on the promotion of small-scale agro-processing and other enterprises.

Human resource development will be consciously pursued by way of organising training programmes, training to acquire employable skills, capacity building for small-scale industrialists and those in the hospitality sector of the district economy.

1.99 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Their Responsibilities

The contributions of NGOs in the District have had much influence on the development of the District. There are currently 6 major NGOs in the District which collaborate with the Assembly to provide development programs and projects in the district. The NGOs and their responsibilities are listed in the table below;

Table: NGO’S and their Activities

NO.	NAME OF NGO	LOCATION	Contact No.	ACTIVITIES
1	CHALLENGING HEIGHTS	Achiase- Dahom		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rescue traffic children and reintegrate them back to their family ▪ Income generation for parents of traffic children ▪ Education and vocational training for rescued children
2	CLUB FOR DEVELOPMENT (CLUB 4D)	Brofoyedur	0208121337	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for children Education (payment of school fees)

(Source: DPCU Construct, 2016)

1.100 Baseline Indicators:

The relevance of the indicators in table 48 is underscored by forming the basis for measurement of progress or change in the next four years of measurable items/units.

1.99a District Development Indicators

Table 48: Showing Indicators of Development

NO.	INDICATORS	LEVEL
1.0	Physical Characteristics	
1.1	Land Size	539.69 Sq. Km.
1.2	Average temperature	27.5°C
1.3	Average Annual Rainfall	70mm and 90mm (coastal belt); 90mm – 110mm (semi-deciduous forest areas)(90)
1.4	Forest Reserve	
2.0	Demographic Characteristics	
2.1	Population (2010)	207,071
2.2	Female	52.7 percent
2.3	Male	47.5 percent
2.4	Population (Projected 2017)	246,672
2.5	Dependency ratio	78.5
2.6	Urban population	52.4%
2.7	Rural population	47.6%
2.8	Annual growth rate (2000)	2.5
2.9	Total Fertility Rate	3.71
2.10	General fertility rate	114.3
2.11	Crude birth rate	30.1
2.12	Rural-Urban Split (2010)	2.3/97.7
2.13	Population Density (2010)	384 persons per square kilometer.
2.14	Average Household Size (2009)	4.4
2.15	Room occupancy rate	N/A
2.16	Male household heads	62%
2.9	Female household heads	38%
2.10	Household using LPG	18.5%
2.11	Households using fuel wood/charcoal	N/A
2.12	Population between 0-14	37.6
2.13	Population between 15-64	59.1
2.14	Population above 65	3.3
2.15	Economic Dependency Ratio	1:1.15
2.16	Age dependency Ratio	1:0.71
2.17	Total number of Houses	38,924
	Sex Ratio	90.4%
3.0	Spatial Analysis	
3.1	No. of communities	100
3.2	No. of 1 st order communities	5
3.3	No. of 2 nd order communities	11
3.4	No. of 3 rd order communities	84
3.5	Length of 1 st class road	N/A
3.6	Length of feeder roads	N/A
	No. of households (2010)	52,898
	Household size (2010)	3.8
	No. of Houses(2010)	38,924
	Population per house (2010)	5.2
4.0	District Economy (employment) (%)	
4.1	Primary Sector	61.7

4.2	Secondary Sector	13.5
4.3	Service and commerce	24.8
4.4	Land Area for Agriculture	169.25 sq. Metres
4.5	Output levels in (MT) of major produce	
	a. Maize	13,387.73
	ii. Rice	104.00
	iii. Cassava	2,603.00
	iv. Plantain	149.35
4.6	v. Yam	149.85
	Output levels in (MT)for 2009;	
4.6	b. Pineapple	26,748.15
	ii. Pepper	244.02
4.7	2009 Output levels of ;	
	c. Poultry	-
	ii. Sheep	1,925
	iii. Goats	3,250
	iv. Pigs	-
	2 Cattle	3,000
	vi. Fish	-
	Social services	
5.0	Education	
5.1	No. of Kindergartens	172
5.2	No. of Primary Schools	172
5.3	No. of Junior High Schools (JHS)	126
	Literacy rate females	52.3%
	Literacy rate for males	58%
5.4	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Public& Private)	2
5.5	No. Senior High Schools (SHS) (Private)	4
5.6	No. of Vocational and Training Institutes	1
5.7	No. of tertiary Institutes (Private)	3
5.8	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centres	2
5.9	i. No. of schools with libraries	N/A
	ii. No. of community libraries	3
5.10	i. No. of Teachers (Trained)	1035(male: 536, female 499)
	ii. No. of Teachers (untrained)	339 (males: 204, 135)61)
5.11	i. Teacher-Pupil Ratio	1:19 (PRIMARY & JHS)
	ii. Teacher-student Ratio	N/A
5.12	i. No. of schools on School Feeding Programme (Jan 2015)	18
	ii. No. of pupils benefitting (2013)	5,330
5.13	Enrolment	
	i.KG	10,262
	Boys	5191
	Girls	5,071
	ii. Primary	24,902
	Boys	12,751
	Girls	12,540
	iii. JHS	8,875
	Boys	4,577
	Girls	4,298
	3 SHS	2,358
Boys	1,122	
Girls	1,236	

4 Vocational/Technical	
Boys	N/A
Girls	N/A
vi. University	
Male	N/A
Female	N/A

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Prioritization of Development Issues

2.1 Introduction

This section links the harmonized identified development issues with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) i.e. the 2014-2017 Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.

2.2 Harmonization of the development issues with the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)

These issues have further been placed under the appropriate thematic areas of the 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF). The harmonization process was based on the following criteria:

- ✚ Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunization of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
- ✚ impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- ✚ significant multiplier effect on the local economy
- ✚ impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

In view of financial resource constraints, programmes and projects were scaled down on the number of similar projects that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021).

Linking Harmonised Issues with Thematic Areas.

The harmonized issues developed in the previous chapter have been categorized under the national thematic areas to ensure conformity with national policy issues. The thematic areas include

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Oil and Gas Development
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
7. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance

2.3 Community Needs

The Gomoa East District Assembly led by the Plan Preparation Task Team facilitated the preparation of Local/Community Development Plans (CDPs). These CDPs were found to be a source of valuable data for planning and decision making. The Team gathered data from all the communities in the district and facilitated the preparation of plans for some major communities including **Afransi and Ekwamkrom** through participatory processes. These plans represented the community perspective on current needs and aspirations as the data compiled were done through consultation with the people in the Sub-District levels during the public hearings. These community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of issues which were harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district profile

2.4 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS (NEEDS & ASPIRATIONS)

The table 50 shows the projects and programmes outlined in the action plans of Afransi, Ekwamkrom, Ojobi and Nyanyano

1	Area of Intervention	Name of Community	
		Afransi	Ekwamkrom
Poor road network and surface conditions	Construction of Akwamu – Kwame Adwer – Abankweim (3 – 4 ½ km)	Construction of Ayensuadze – Abasa (4km)	
	Construction of Achiasse – Dahum – 3.5km Nduam – Lome 4km	Construction of Ekwamkrom to Manso (2 ½ km)	
	Provision of Speed rumps (Achiasse, Obuasi, Afransi)	Construction of bridge between Ekwamkrom - Otaeprow	
		Ekwamkrom – Manso – 2km	
Poor distribution system – market, lorry station	Provision of district market – afresh lorry stations –Afransi	Area Council Market – Osamkrom, Ekwamkrom, Manso, Brofoyedur (if any of the cities)	
Poor Water Sanitation	Provision of toilet facilities – Lome, Obuasi, Manso, Achiasse, Biseadze	Provision of toilet facilities – Manso, Ayensuadze, Brofoyedur, Abonyi	
	Provision of refuse containers – Gyaman, Lome, Achiasse	Drainage problems – Ekwamkrom, Manso, Jukwa	
	Provision of additional refuse skip- Afransi	Inadequate provision of refuse containers (skips) – Area Council wide	
	Provision of drainage system (Lome, Achiasse)	Lack of Provision of water in Bokor (Borehole)	
	Provision Of water facilities (bore hole) – Abankweim, Ahwiafitem, Kwame Adwer	Irregular and unrealizable flow of water supply – Manso	
	Provision of good supply of water at Dahom and Ofaso	Rehabilitation of Ekwamkrom public toilet	

	Inadequate supply of power connection of power	power to Kwame Adwer, Mfantemua, Abamkweim street lights, should be provided from Afransi – Achiase - Beseadze	Power to Bokor Provision of street lights and bulbs – Area Council wide
	Extension of Power	Afransi, Achiase, Obuasi, Gyaman Townships	Ekwamkrom (New site) , Osamkrom(New site), Mangoase(New site)
	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Teachers Bungalows – Lome, Obuasi, Achiase, Dahom	Construction of abandoned school at Ekwamkrom SDA JHS
		Provision of Library – Afransi, Obuasi	
		Provision of KG Block – Obuasi D/A, Obuasi Presby School, Akwamu, Dahom Technical/Vocational School – Afransi/Obuasi	Completion of KG block in Osamkrom Support self-help projects
		Provision of JHS – Abamkweim Connection of Electricity io Schools (Area Council Wide) Completion Of	Extension of school feeding to communities in the Area Councils (only Abasa has school feeding programme)
		Uncompleted Schools (Afransi Primary JHS And Obuasi Presby School	Transfer of teaching staff to ensure efficiency (some teachers have been in one station for 10 - 20 years)
		Provision Of School Desks (Area Council Wide) Facilitation Of	Rehabilitation of school block at Ekwamkrom Methodist Primary School
		Building Of SHS In Gyaman	Renovation of KG in Manso Poor performance of students (JHS Leavers)
	Poor Health Infrastructure	Upgrading of Obuasi Clinic Into District Hospital – Obuasi	Truancy of workers – Ekwamkrom CHPS Compound
		Provision of CHPS Compounds –Abamkweim Achiase, Dahom	Provision of CHPS Compounds – Manso, Ayensuadze
		Non-Functioning of Lome CHPS Compound	
		Provision of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Office – Obuasi	Recalcitrant attitude by CHPS Compound Staff – Ekwamkrom
	Transparent and Good Governance	Weak And Non-Functioning of Substructures – Afransi Area Council Information Does Not Flow From Assembly To Area Council	Lack of information flow from District Assembly to sub-structures
			Non-functioning of sub-structures – Ekwamkrom Area Council
			Lack of layout/schemes – Area council wide

			Fencing of football pitch – Osamkrom, Mangoase
			Bringing more NGO to the Area Council – They have only one called
			High propensity of teenage pregnancy – Area Council wide
	Security Issues Raised	Construction of Police And Fire Service Headquarters – Afransi	
		Amicable Solution of Boundary Issues With Other Constituencies – Agona West Municipal, Effutu Municipal, Awutu Senya District Etc.	
	Macro –Economic Issue Raised		Lack of credit facilities (unions) to support market women, farmers etc
			Lack of employment to the youth
			Non-payment of levies by sand winning operators – Manso, Osamkrom
			Lack of Skilled training to communities – soap making, bee keeping, snail rearing, bakery etc.
	Tourism Opportunities		Ecological Tourism – Palm tree with three branches that yield different fruits
			Cultural Tourism – Rebranding of Gomoa 2 weeks to attract tourism
	Agriculture Problems		Formation of farmers association
			Lack of Extension service to farmers – Area Council wide
			Misapplication of chemicals which is affecting the health conditions of the people
			Low support to poultry & livestock farmers (e.g. Vims farms)

	Poor Natural Resource Management		Destruction of land by sand winning operators – Manso, Osamkrom
	Lack of Layout for most communities		

Table: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profiling under MTNDPF (2018-2021)

NO.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1.	✚ Inadequate classroom block	✚ Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
	✚ Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers		
	✚ Inadequate second cycle institutions		
2.	✚ Inadequate market facilities	✚ Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	2
	✚ Lack of developed designated Lorry Stations		
3.	✚ Inadequate water supply especially to new areas	✚ Inadequate and irregular flow of water	2
	✚ Poor condition of water facilities		
4.	✚ Weak/non-functioning of all Area Councils	✚ Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures	2
5.	✚ No District Hospital ✚ Inadequate CHPS facilities	✚ Inadequate Health Facilities	2
6.	✚ Lack of District Court	✚ Inadequate support to security service and agency	2
	✚ Poor residential accommodation for the Police/Fire Service and Prison Service		
	✚ Increasing rate of crime		
	✚ Inadequate equipment for the security agencies		
	✚ Poor street lighting system		
7.	✚ Poor surface condition of roads	✚ Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	2
	✚ High incidence of accident resulting from over speeding		
	✚ Poor drainage affecting the condition of the roads (culverts and bridges)		
8.	✚ Inadequate supply of electricity especially to new areas of communities in the district	✚ Inadequate supply of power /energy to communities	2
	✚ Inadequate supply of electricity meters ✚ Inadequate meters for most homes		
9.	✚ Inadequate employment avenues	✚ Inadequate attention for local economic activities	2
	✚ High rate of unemployment		
	✚ Inadequate job openings especially for the youth		
	✚ Lack of Training Centres for Skill Development		
	✚ Inadequate capital to increase and expand businesses		
10.	✚ Low attention for Tourism Development	✚ Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	2
	✚ Inadequate recreational centres		
11.	✚ Inadequate Agric Extension Services	✚ Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of inputs	2
	✚ Poor access to farm inputs		
	✚ Inadequate irrigation facilities		
	✚ No approved Slaughter House		
12.	✚ Inadequate ICT facilities	✚ Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district	1
	✚ Inadequate ICT training centres		
	✚ Inadequate ICT Instructors		

13.	✚ Increasing rate of uncontrolled sand winning activities	Destruction of ecological environment through uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen	2
	✚ Destruction of land through the activities of Fulani Herdsmen		
14.	✚ Inadequate refuse management containers	Poor waste disposal management	2
	✚ Inadequate places of convenience		
	✚ Inadequate dumping sites		
15.	✚ Inadequate control of buildings development	Poor spatial development	2
TOTAL			60
Average			1.93
Conclusion:	Since the score is very high (1.93), it indicates a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and Identified key development gaps/problems/issues		

Table 52: A Matrix showing Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues to NMTDPF 2018-2021 Thematic Areas

MTNDPF 2018-2021 THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES OF MTNDPF 2018-2021	HARMONISED ISSUES 2014-2017
1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy	<p>Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc. Inadequate managerial and technical skills Poor entrepreneurship culture Limited access to finance Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</p>	<p>Poor road network and surface conditions Poor access to credit facility Lack /low employable skill especially for the youth Inadequate supply of power Inadequate support to agric sector including high cost of input Poor tourism development Poor distribution system: marketing/storage of produce</p>
2. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society	<p>Inadequate Health Facilities Poor road surfaces and ancillaries Poor waste disposal management Inadequate and irregular flow of water Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district</p>	<p>Inadequate and irregular flow of water Inadequate health infrastructure CHPS, NHIS Office Inadequate educational infrastructure High rate of teenage pregnancy Poor development and patronage of ICT services</p>
3. Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment	<p>Poor spatial development Destruction of ecological environment through Uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen</p>	<p>Poor sanitation and environmental conditions (sand winning, toilet facilities, refuse containers) Poor spatial organization: no layout/scheme Unresolved Boarder issues depriving the district of substantial revenue</p>
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions	<p>Inadequate support to security service and agency</p>	<p>Non-functioning of sub-structures Inadequate support to security services Low empowerment for women Inadequate support to the vulnerable and excluded Low revenue mobilization Non packaging of the “Gomoa two-weeks” festival to promote development</p>

2.5 Prioritization of Identified Needs

In prioritizing the identified needs, a consensus was reached among six (6) groups of stakeholders.

The participants were divided into six (6) groups of six (6) persons in each group. Each group prioritized all the 15 development issues in relation to resource availability, impact of the issue, the time frame etc.

For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of groups that ranked the given need at each of the position.

We calculated the “weighted score” of each need/issue under each rank by multiplying its frequency for each rank by the weight of that rank presented in the matrix below.

We calculated the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue by adding all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores.

These prioritized development issues are further analysed in terms of the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to determine their feasibilities.

Table 53: Showing the total score for each need

Group LevelRanking/Weight	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	Total Weighted Score	Group/ General Ranking
Community Need	6	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Inadequate educational infrastructure	5 (30)	4 (20)	5 (20)	3 (9)	4 (8)	4 (4)	91	3RD
2. Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	1 (6)	2 (10)	1 (4)	2 (6)	3 (6)	1 (1)	33	10TH
3. Inadequate and irregular flow of water	1 (6)	3 (15)	4 (16)	5 (15)	4 (8)	1 (1)	61	7TH
4. Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	22	13TH
5. Inadequate Health Facilities	6 (36)	5 (25)	6 (24)	6 (18)	4 (8)	6 (6)	117	1ST
6. Inadequate support to security service and agency	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (8)	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (2)	26	12TH
7. Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	2 (12)	3 (15)	4 (16)	4 (12)	4 (8)	5 (5)	68	6TH
8. Inadequate supply of power /energy to communities	2 (12)	2 (10)	3 (12)	1 (3)	3 (6)	5 (5)	48	8TH
9. Inadequate attention for local economic activities	4 (24)	2 (10)	4 (16)	6 (18)	5 (10)	6 (6)	84	4TH
10. Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	15TH
11. Inadequate support to agric. Sector including high cost of inputs	6 (36)	4 (20)	4 (16)	6 (18)	6 (12)	4 (4)	106	2ND
12. Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (1)	21	14TH
13. Destruction of ecological environment through uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen	4 (24)	4 (20)	3 (12)	5 (15)	2 (4)	3 (3)	78	5TH
14. Poor waste disposal management	1 (6)	2 (10)	2 (8)	1 (3)	3 (6)	4 (4)	37	9TH
15. Poor spatial development	1 (6)	1 (5)	2 (8)	2 (6)	1 (2)	1 (1)	28	11TH

Table 52: PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND NEEDS

NO	ISSUES	TOTAL WEIGHT SCORE	GROUP GENERAL RANKING
1	Inadequate Health Facilities	117	1 ST
2	Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs	106	2 ND
3	Inadequate educational infrastructure	91	3 RD
4	Inadequate attention for local economic activities	84	4 TH
5	Destruction of ecological environment through uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen	78	5 TH
6	Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	68	6 TH
7	Inadequate and irregular flow of water	61	7 TH
8	Inadequate supply of power /energy to communities	48	8 TH
9	Poor waste disposal management	37	9 TH
10	Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	33	10 TH
11	Poor spatial development	28	11 TH
12	Inadequate support to security service and agency	26	12 TH
13	Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures	22	13 TH
14	Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district	21	14 TH
15	Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	21	15 TH

2.6 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Impact Analysis

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

- 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;
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- Impact on: the different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
- Balanced development;
- Natural resource utilisation; Resilience and disaster risk reduction; Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Cultural acceptability;
- Institutional reforms.

In enhancing the formulation of appropriate strategies for more implementation-oriented plans, the identified priority issues have been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the District with respect to the thematic areas of the MTDPF 2014-2017 as follows:

2.7 Harmonised Development Issues

1. Inadequate Health Facilities
2. Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs
3. Inadequate educational infrastructure
4. Inadequate attention for local economic activities
5. Destruction of ecological environment through uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen
6. Poor road surfaces and ancillaries
7. Inadequate and irregular flow of water
8. Inadequate supply of power /energy to communities
9. Poor waste disposal management
10. Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district
11. Poor spatial development
12. Inadequate support to security service and agency
13. Ineffective operationalization of the lower sub-structures
14. Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district
15. Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district

No	Issue to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Inadequate health facilities (e.g. CHPS, NHIS Office)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High level of D/A's commitment improve health infrastructure. Existence of donor intervention for infrastructure development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of foreign donor support for health infrastructure High level of government's commitment to achieving the MDGs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financial resources Poor maintenance culture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of project funds Unpredictable releases of DACF
Conclusion		The inadequate health infrastructure of the district is a major development constraint; however, the high level of the D/A commitment and the inflow of donor support for infrastructure development can lead to an appreciable improvement in the number of health infrastructure.			
2	Inadequate support to agric. sector including high cost of inputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of vast Agricultural land Available technical know-how Available water bodies (River Ayensu and its tributaries) Very active labour Force Existence of well-organized farmer groups Presence of financial institutions Assembly's readiness to implement government policies on agriculture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government subsidy on agriculture inputs Support from NGOs e.g. MIDA and other donors. Government Policies on agriculture Government policy on climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High level of illiteracy among farmers Fragmentation of agricultural lands Lack of storage facilities High pre and post-harvest losses. No office and residential accommodation for MOFA staff Lack of fishery staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for collateral on loans. High interest rates Delays in implementing government policies on agriculture Effect of climate change High prices of Agro chemicals World Bank's conditionalities on agricultural subsidies
Conclusion		Though logistical support and capacity and staffing is low, opportunities of government support exists for MMDAs ensure land control. The MMDAs will collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to solicit their cooperation			
3	Inadequate educational infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Education Oversight Committee Existence of PTA & SMC & Educational management Willingness of District Assembly to support Education programme Existence of MPs Common Funds Existence of school feeding programme Availability of land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable Government policies on Basic education (School feeding, free textbooks and school uniform). Support from donor agencies such as MiDA, UNHCR, JICA, PLAN Ghana Existence of the GETFUND Facility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for high compensation for land Unregulated social activities Inadequate trained teachers Poor condition of basic school infrastructure High incidence of Child labour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rural urban migration Government policy on discipline e.g. corporal punishment Lack of continuity in government policies on education Negative media influence.
Conclusion		The low school enrolment at the basic school can be addressed by the provision of adequate logistics and sensitization of communities.			
4.	4. Inadequate attention for local economic activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of YEA Existence of LED focused programmes in the district Existence of vocational, technical training centres 	Support of Government policy on youth employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High level of unskilled labour Poor attitude of the youth towards work High level of illiteracy 	Freeze on public sector employment
Conclusion		The opportunities and potentials such as availability of land and favorable government policy to industrialize the economy and			

		create jobs and decent jobs is enough to overcome the challenges of low local economic development. Meanwhile the existence of CEDECOM can support improving the skill base of the people in the district.			
5	Destruction of ecological environment through uncontrolled sand winning and activities of Fulani herdsmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Willingness of community opinion leaders to address issues on sand winning ✚ Available designated sites for sand winning ✚ Ability to reclaim the lands degraded ✚ Regulations on sand winning ✚ Enough youth groups to support ✚ Co-operating community opinion leaders ✚ Existence of MOFA extension officers in the communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development partners in support of activities to minimize climate change 2. Possible collaboration to address the issue of indiscriminate sand winning 3. Presence of CBOs and CSOs 4. Available NGOs into sustainable environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor enforcement of environmental impact regulations ✚ Non-existence of the EPA at the District level ✚ Poor supervision of activities of contractors ✚ Low enforcement of laws and regulations on the environment ✚ Inadequate grazing lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of right sand winning implements in the district • High demand of sand for constructional works • Prolonged dry weather conditions • Large patches of grassland • Scarcity of land <p>Activity of Fulani herdsmen</p>
Conclusion		Sand winning can be reduced by maximizing our potentials of collaborating with development partners in sustainable environmental management and promoting, establishing and enforcement of existing legislation. Also the potentials of reducing overgrazing is promoting community grazing land, cultivation of fodder trees and taking advantage of the opportunity of collaborating with existing NGOs in Environmental conservation to protect the grasslands			
6	Poor road surfaces and ancillaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of adequately resourced District Works Dept. (DWD) 2. Existence of donor funded interventions e.g. LSDGP and MiDA. 3. Willingness of D/A to improve road infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of MiDA 2. Government's Policy to expand rural infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate resources for supervision and maintenance 2. Unregulated activities of sand winners 	Untimely release of funds
Conclusion		Inadequate supply of portable water and sanitation facilities can be increased through the provision of more resources and effective collaboration among D/A, Ghana Water Company and CWSA.			
7	Inadequate and irregular flow of water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of water and sanitation department 2. D/A willingness to allocate funds to water and sanitation 3. Existence of donor support intervention on water and sanitation e.g. WASH programme and LSDGP. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of collaboration with community water and sanitation agency(CWSA) 2. Government on water policy and sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High salinity of underground water. 2. Inadequate financial resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of project funds 2. Imposition of project by donors 3. Effect of climate change.

Conclusion		In rural areas, socio- economic infrastructure could be provided and maintained by D/As committing more funds and establishing strong collaborations with the Tradition Authorities			
8	Inadequate supply of power and other social amenities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of donor funded intervention e.g. DDF 2. Willingness of Traditional Authorities to offer land for development projects 3. Willingness of D/A to commit funds 4. Existence of human resource and DWD 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of additional donor funded interventions e.g. MiDA and DANIDA. 2. Availability of DACF/DDF 3. Availability of road funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in the release of funds 2. Lack of communal spirit among citizenry 3. Poor maintenance culture by D/A 4. Inadequate monitoring and supervision 	Untimely release of project funds
Conclusion		Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of poor environmental sanitation. Again, constraints can be controlled by changing the mind-set of the people by enforcing by laws and establishing recycling industry.			
9	Poor waste disposal management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available D/A support. 2. Willingness of D/A to partner the private sectors e.g. zoomlion. 3. Existence of environmental Health Department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government support for the private sectors in waste management. 2. Government policy on environmental health and sanitation. 3. Exist by laws on sanitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor attitude of citizenry towards sanitation. 2. Misuse of agro chemicals by farmers. 3. Inability of the D/A to enforce by laws on sanitation. 4. Absence of recycling facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by the implementing government agencies 2. Delay in implementing government policies. 3. Inadequate institutional support by government.
Conclusion		Opportunities exist to improve the distribution system. Poor packaging could be corrected through product improvement training. The challenges could be managed			
10	Lack of modern market infrastructure in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land for market 2. Existence of business advisory unit 3. Availability of storage facility- MiDA 4. Availability of financial institutions to provide credit facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of larger market at the adjoining districts 2. Willingness of the people to expand production 3. Completion ensures quality production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of planning schemes affect siting of markets 2. High demand for compensations for land 3. Low and unstable prices affect production 4. Poor packaging of produce/product 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High taxation 2. High inflation
Conclusion		Though logistical support and capacity and staffing is low, opportunities of government support exists for MMDAs ensure land control. The MMDAs will collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to solicit their cooperation			
11	Poor spatial development (no layout/scheme)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of committed staff 2. Availability of auto photos 3. Cooperation of some land 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of survey department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate technical staff and capacity at the district level 	Late release of funds to support spatial organisation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> owners 4. Existence of some old layout etc. 5. Technical support of regional staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Availability of lands administration department 3. Government support towards land administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Inadequate logistical support 3. Lack of cooperation of some land owners 	
Conclusion		Though logistical support and capacity and staffing is low, opportunities of government support exists for MMDAs ensure land control. The MMDAs will collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to solicit their cooperation			
12.	Inadequate Support to Security Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of District Security Committee (DISEC) 2. Existence of traditional authority 3. Existence of Community Watch Dogs 4. High D/A commitment to security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of security Agencies 2. Government's commitment to fight crimes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and resources 2. Use of land guards 3. Absence of Courts 4. Inadequate infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistic for security agencies 2. Low morale among security agencies 3. High perception of corruption among security agencies
Conclusion		The threat of high levels of violent crimes emanates from several factors but the high commitment levels of D/A and T/A and DISEC to provide infrastructure, logistics and resources would lead to an improved security in the district.			
13	Non-functioning of sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision made in the budget to support operationalization of the sub-structures 2. High commitment of Assembly Members 3. Willingness of the local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other critical stakeholders to participate in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of ACT 462 2. Existence of the National constitution and other relevant laws on decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics and financial resources 2. Non commitment of leadership of D/A 	Governments' Inability to Operationalise decentralization fully
Conclusion		Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and morale among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened by the commitment of D/A to release more resources substructures and the promotion of stakeholder participation.			
14	Poor development of ICT at all levels in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of D/A's commitment to improve the provision of ICT infrastructure 2. Existence of trained ICT instructors 3. Existence of ICT facilities in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of GIFEC fund 2. Inclusion ICT as part of school curriculum 3. High demand for ICT experts in several organisations 4. Government tax exemptions on some ICT equipment 5. Government policy on ICT being part of basic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources 2. Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Untimely release of funds to support ICT 2. Proliferation of inferior ICT Equipment 3.

Conclusion		There is high level potentials and opportunities to support ICT development and patronage. The constraints could be dealt with through prioritization. The challenges could be mitigated by concerted market survey.			
15	Lack of development of tourist potentials in the district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of natural resources 2. Existence of attractive tourist destinations 3. Willingness of D/A to commit resources and grant incentives to investors in the tourism sector 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board 2. Existence of Private Sector and other development agencies (CEDECOM) 3. Favourable government policy on tourism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate information on tourism potentials 2. inadequate funds to support tourism development 3. Poor infrastructure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of living 2. High rate of inflation
Conclusion		That low level of Tourism development is a major problem in the district but this can be solved by promoting the conservation of our natural resources and collaborating with private agencies for the development of the sector.			

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Development Goal, Objectives & Strategies

3.1 Introduction

This section of the plan defines the district's development focus for the planned period, which is informed by the needs and aspirations of the people. It also establishes the compatibility of both district and national goals and consequently set its **SMART** objectives and strategies in meeting development needs of the district.

3.2 District Development Focus

For the planned period of 2018-2021, the focus of the Gomoa Central District (GCDA) regarding its development will be to render quality and equitable services to all manner of persons, (irrespective of background or status) through the provision of and access to food security and quality social service (health, economic, security, etc.) within the context of good governance.

3.3 National and District Goals

The goal of the district was informed by the aspirations of the people as well as the development policy direction of the government formulated through greater consultation processes.

3.4 The Goal of the District for the planned period of 2018 – 2021, is sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio-economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector participation and partnership and good governance.

3.5 The National Goal under the MTNDPF for the planned period is to *address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle-income status.*

3.6 MTNDPF 2014-2017 and District Goal compatibility Matrix

In establishing the consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTNDPF 2014-2017, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool. The definition of the scale (-2 to 2) used is explained as follows;

Table 55: Showing the District Goal Compatibility Matrix

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible (Neutral)	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Table 56: Goal Compatibility Analysis

District Goal	MTNDPF 2014-2017 Goal
	To addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle-income status.
To ensure a sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio-economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector participation and partnership and good governance	2

A critical **analysis** of the goals reveals a high level of consistency regarding improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people irrespective of implementation levels. Therefore, a score of two (2) was assigned to indicate the level of compatibility of the goals.

3.7 Objectives and Strategies Formulation:

In translating the thematic areas into implementable programmes and projects, it is required that a systematic analysis be employed to facilitate the attainment of the district goals and aspiration. The district has evolved objectives and strategies to translate the thematic goals into achievable end.

To provide a systematic and uniform platform in assessing the impact of implementing the GSGDA II nationwide, the district adopted the National objectives and strategies in relation to the district's development issues organized under the five (5) thematic areas the district is implementing. These are indicated in the table 57 below:

PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

ADOPTED GOAL 1: BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY				
S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
1	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	1. Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic development	Trade.Tourism and Industrial Development
		2. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements		
		3. Promote made in Ghana goods and services		
2	Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	4. Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative		Agricultural Development
		5. Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resource endowments		

		of districts		
3	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Encourage the expansion of tourist event attraction		Trade.Tourism and Industrial Development
4	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	2. Strengthen the National Commission on Culture to support the creative arts industry		
5	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	3. Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development
		4. Ensure the availability of energy meters for households and industry		
6	Ensure that energy is produced and utilised in an environmentally-sound manner	5. Promote the use of improved wood fuels burning equipment for cooking in households and other commercial activities	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management
		6. Promote environmental protection awareness programmes		
7	Promote irrigation development	7. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation and technologies for all agro ecological zones.	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure development
		8. Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilisation		
		9. Promote the use of early warning meteorological information provided by the Meteorological Service Authority and other Agencies in agriculture and fisheries at the district level		
8	Promote seed and planting materials development	10. Support the development and introduction of climate resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety	Economic development	Agricultural development
		11. Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops		
		12. Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspectors		
		13. Improve the regulatory environment for seed and Increase education on seed production technology at the farm level to empower women at the grass roots level		

9	Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services	14. Use Agriculture Award Winners and FBOs as sources of extension in production and markets to transform subsistence farming into commercial agriculture	Economic development	Agricultural development
		15. Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members		
		16. Expand the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers schemes, extension fields in the districts through mass education via radio, TV, Junior Farm Field and Life School (JFFLS), communication vans, for knowledge dissemination		
		17. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in extension delivery services		
10	Increase agricultural productivity.	18. Improve access to agricultural extension services	Economic development	Agricultural development
		19. Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)		
11	Increase private sector investments in agriculture	20. Develop programmes to increase the participation of the youth in agriculture and aquaculture business	Economic development	Agricultural development
12	Improve post-production management	21. Promote the patronage of locally processed products through the production of quality and well packaged products	Economic development	Agricultural development
		22. Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro-processing, storage and marketing		
		23. Support small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises, particularly women-owned, to acquire the appropriate technology and basic processing machinery		
		24. Expand and upgrade the		

		road infrastructure		
		25. connecting farming communities and processing sites to marketing centres		
13	Develop an effective domestic market	26. Strengthen partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop appropriate and modern markets	Economic development	Trade, tourism and industrial development
		27. Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions		
		28. Enhance the operations of Farmer-Based Organisations to acquire knowledge and skills and to access resources along the value chain, and for stronger bargaining power in marketing		
		29. Promote the use of ICT and media to disseminate agriculture/fisheries market information		
		30. Extend the concept of nucleus-out grower and block farming schemes, and contract farming to cover staple and cash crops		
14	Promote the development of selected staples and horticultural crops	31. Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone	Economic development	Agricultural development
		32. Promote the development of selected non-traditional vegetables for exports		
		33. Expand production of grains, particularly maize and soya beans rapidly, to support both human consumption and the domestic poultry industry		
15	Promote the development of selected cash crops	34. Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade management, pollination and fertilisation	Economic development	Agricultural development
		35. Expand the production of organic cocoa for strategic buyers		
		36. Encourage the farming of cassava on a large scale for commercial and industrial purposes.		
		37. Facilitate the formation of associations of producers of selected cash crops		
		38. Pursue value addition and		

		promote production of Oil Palm, Cashew, Cotton and Shea as the core strategy of an agro-processing and agribusiness development plan		
16	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>39. Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters</p> <p>40. Promote public awareness on food safety and public health</p> <p>41. Promote integrated crop-livestock farming</p> <p>42. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p> <p>43. Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development</p> <p>44. Support the private sector to expand local</p> <p>45. production of livestock and poultry feed and veterinary products</p> <p>46. Facilitate access to credit by the industry</p> <p>47. Encourage local poultry meat processing</p>	Economic development	Agricultural development
17	Promote Aquaculture Development	<p>48. Promote private sector investment in aquaculture</p> <p>49. Increase productivity and profitability of fish farms and related value chain enterprises.</p>		

ADOPTED GOAL 2: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
1	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1. Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	Social service delivery	Education and youth development
		2. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels		
2	Enhance School Feeding Programme	3. Rationalize and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP		
		4. Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food		
		5. Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers.		
3	Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	6. Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics	Social service delivery	Education and youth development
4	Enhance quality of teaching and learning	7. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials		
5	Promote sustainable and efficient management of education service delivery	8. Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes		
		9. Review and standardize curricula especially at the basic, TVET and Non-Formal education level towards the development of employable skills and promotion of entrepreneurship		
		10. Restore the honour and respect of teachers and make teaching a profession of choice for the youth		
		11. Explore alternative sources for non-formal education		
		12. Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training		
		13. Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change		

		14. Enforce the implementation of the language policy		
6	Promote the implementation of the language policy	15. Ensure the learning of French language from basic to senior high school for better integration with neighbouring countries		
		16. Ensure the learning of Ghanaian languages at the pre-tertiary level		
7	Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology	17. Ensure the implementation of the national policy on 60:40 admission ratio in favour of science, mathematics, engineering and technology in the medium to long term		
8	Enhance School Management System	18. Decentralise Education service delivery		
		19. Establish Monitoring and Evaluation systems in planning Management Units		
		20. Create effective linkages between management processes and schools		
		21. Formalise the school communities' involvement in management of schools		
9	Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	22. Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas		
		23. Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan		
		24. Review and Implement the health sector ICT policy and E-health strategy focusing on under-served areas.		
		25. improve access to information on health care	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		26. Increase access to emergency health services		
		27. Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors		
		28. Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff		
	Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	29. Strengthen public health emergency preparedness and response		
		30. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases		

		(NCDs) control strategy		
		31. Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)		
		32. Develop and implement the national health policy for the Aged		
		33. Strengthen rehabilitation services		
		34. Intensify efforts for the certification of eradication of polio		
		35. Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariases		
		36. Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels		
		37. Strengthen maternal and new born care services		
		38. Improve nutrition services for mothers and children		
		39. Formulate national strategy to mitigate the effect of climate change-related diseases.		
10	Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	40. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		41. Intensify implementation of the national quality and patient safety strategy		
		42. Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accidents		
		43. Strengthen the referral systems		
		44. Expand specialist and allied health services (e. g. diagnostics, ENT, Eye, Physiotherapy, etc.)		
		45. Scale-up the integration of traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system		
		46. Strengthen in-service		

		training programme		
		47. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services		
		48. Strengthen Accident and Emergency Centres in hospitals		
11	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	49. Deepen stakeholder engagement and partnership in health care delivery (public, private and community)		
		50. Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector		
		51. Strengthen capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation in the health sector		
12	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	52. Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes		
		53. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization		
		54. Intensify behavioural change strategies		
		55. especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB		
		56. Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		57. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)		
13	Improve reproductive health	58. Expand reproductive health services among young people		
		59. Revisit, review and implement programmes to reposition family planning in Ghana in collaboration with all relevant partners'		
		60. Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segments of the population on reproductive health and		

		family planning		
		61. Effectively reduce social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females		
		62. Promote modern family planning usage among sexually active persons in both rural and urban areas		
14	Promote adequate consumption of nutritious foods.	63. Map food and nutrition insecure areas and determine the people's dietary needs.		
		64. Design intervention measures to address dietary needs		
		65. Integration of nutrition into agriculture and food programmes.		
15	Eliminate infant malnutrition	66. Assess the effectiveness of existing interventions towards eliminating infant malnutrition		
		67. Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding.		
		68. Intensify advocacy Programme on complementary feeding.		
		69. Intensify programmes to monitor the first 1000 days of all children	Social service delivery	Health delivery
16	Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems.	70. Develop a holistic early warning system (weather forecasting, monitor pest and disease)		
		71. Improve operations of the buffer stock systems		
17	Promote the production and utilization of locally grown and raised, indigenous, and nutrient-rich food.	72. Analyse the nutritional composition of indigenous foods.		
		73. Actively support the production and utilization of indigenous nutrient rich foods through a participatory research approach.		

		74. Create awareness on the nutritional values of indigenous foods.		
18	Promote national and local food processing, preservation and storage systems that reduce loss of nutritional value in products.	75. Identify and document various relevant processing, preservation and storage methods through participatory processes.		
		76. Promote their use by providing training, financial and other assistance to interested persons.		
19	Reduce food losses	77. Promote the establishment of post-harvest handling facilities e.g. storage facilities.		
		78. Promote low cost technologies on food processing, handling, preservation and storage.		
		79. Promote agro-processing and value addition wherever possible.		
		80. Build capacity of actors along the value chain on post-harvest handling technologies.		
20	Reduce food wastes through reform of culture.	81. Use Social Behavioural Change and Communication techniques to advocate for reduction in food wastes during festivals, funerals, parties, restaurants and in homes.	Social service delivery	Health delivery
21	Promote healthy lifestyles	82. Publicize the importance of healthy life styles		
		83. Facilitate the creation of “healthy life styles clubs” at work places and schools.		
		84. Sensitize employers on importance of allocating times for physical exercises, rest and holidays		
		85. Sensitize people on the importance of constant physical exercises		
		86. Identify the nutritional requirements of various age groups. 87. Sensitize the various age groups on their nutritional		

		needs. 88. Encourage food consumption and life styles that promote optimal nutrition		
22	Eliminate child and adult overweight and obesity	89. Promote food and nutrition counseling through primary health care centres and private sector clinics		
		90. Sensitize people to alleviate all forms of malnutrition through healthy foods and drink choices.		
		91. Promote healthy habits for optimal weight management before, during and after pregnancy		
		92. Advocate for mandatory nutrition labeling on all food products.		
		93. Facilitate the establishment of food testing laboratories in every region/district.		
23	Promote the cultivation and consumption of nutritious local foods.	94. Provide incentives for production of nutritious local foods.		
		95. Ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and utilisation of food within the framework of climate change.		
24	Promote dietary diversification.	96. Promote the production and consumption of high quality foods (fortified maize and cassava), orange flesh sweet potato as well as moringa and other leafy vegetables.	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		97. Promote the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables.		
25	Improve infant and young child feeding	98. Promote the 1000 days' concept and intensify EBF for six months' sensitization.		
		99. Formation of breastfeeding support groups.		
		100. Promote optimal complementary feeding		
		101. Strengthen social behaviour change		

		communication strategies.		
		102. Build capacity to implement the Global Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding		
26	Promote nutrition of adolescent girls and women of reproductive age (WRA)	103. Ensure fortification of staples during processing		
		104. Institute programmes to encourage the consumption of micro-nutrient rich foods		
		105. Promote optimal foetal nutrition during pregnancy.		
29	Promote nutrition education in health care centres and private clinics.	106. Provide FN counseling in primary health care centres and private clinics.	Social service delivery	Health delivery
30	Promote nutrition in first and second cycle schools.	107. Develop pre-school and school nutrition programmes	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		108. Promote the inclusion of food and nutrition sensitive curricula at all levels.		
38	Promote food safety in all education and health facilities	109. Provide food safety counseling in primary health care centres and private clinics.	Social service delivery	Health delivery
		110. Develop pre-school and school food safety programmes.		
		111. Promote the inclusion of food safety curricula at all levels.		
39	Create an enabling environment for decent employment in the informal sector	Promote the formation of cooperative societies among informal operators	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
		Mainstream Gender into all informal sector specific policies		
40	Expand access to social protection services	Create awareness on the availability and benefits of social services		
		Provide social services at subsidized rates for informal sector players		
41	Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses	Provide day care institutions for workers to combine family and work life		
		Create land banks in all communities supported by legislation		
		Acquire land for the building of industrial zones		
42	Strengthen capacity of the informal sector	Provide offices, human resources and logistics to facilitate the operations of the		

		informal sector		
45	Create opportunities for the development of skills set and entrepreneurship	Develop a database for trained apprentices and artisans		
46	Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	112. Ensure implementation of affirmative action/ positive discrimination with respect to PWDs 113. Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs		
48	Ensure effective management of population variables to harness the demographic dividend.	114.Reduce childbearing among females 15-19 years		
49	Minimize inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	115. Empower the vulnerable to access the basic necessities of life		
50	Enhance the technical and financial resources for child protection and welfare at all levels	116. Enhance budgetary allocation for the implementation of Child Protection and family welfare programmes 117. Strengthen the capacity of institutions for the implementation of Child Protection and Family Welfare Policies 118. Build capacity of CSOs on Child Protection		
51	Promote effective coordination of Child Protection and Family Welfare systems at all levels	119. Develop and mainstream Child Protection issues into MDAs and MMDAs Plans		
52	Provide timely, reliable and disaggregated data on children for policy making and planning	120. Enhance implementation and reporting on Child Protection Issues	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
53	Strengthen Child Protection system	121. Empower families and caregivers through social dialogue and change 122. Strengthen community structures to tackle child protection and family welfare		
54	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	123. Promote the registration of children under the National Health Insurance Scheme separately from their parents 124. Establish district funds to support brilliant but needy children		

55	Increase awareness and commitment to end harmful traditional practices	<p>125. Conduct frequent dialogues with key stakeholders to abolish harmful traditional practices.</p> <p>126. Promote social behaviour change through community engagements.</p> <p>127. Enforce sanctioning of perpetrators of child abuse</p>		
56	Promote awareness on disability Enhance inclusion of children with disability in all spheres of child development	<p>128. Conduct frequent dialogues with key stakeholders to address the needs of children with disability</p> <p>129. Create awareness to reduce incidence of child disability</p>		
	Educate children and family on child rights	<p>130. Engage children and youth on child protection issues through recreational and social activities</p> <p>131. Ensure improved case management processes and resolution of child abuse cases</p> <p>132. Enhance coordination of child protection among sectors</p>	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Improve living conditions of OVCs	133. Ensure regular monitoring of children's homes		
	Increase access to education and education materials for OVC and children with special needs	<p>134. Ensure inclusive education for children with special needs</p> <p>135. Create social awareness on foster care and adoption</p>		
	Strengthen the capacity of care givers	<p>136. Develop capacity to provide care and rehabilitation services to OVCs.</p> <p>137. Facilitate the reintegration of OVCs with families.</p>		
	Promote justice for Children Strengthen the capacity of correctional facilities	<p>138. Reform the Child Panel into a referral institution at the district level .</p> <p>139. Strengthen social reintegration and</p>		

		<p>resettlement of children</p> <p>140. Protect children as witnesses and victims of crime</p> <p>141. Support community justice systems in dealing with civil cases</p>		
	Strengthen systems of care and support for the aged.	142. Ensure Active Participation of Older Persons in Society and Development		
		143. Improve Health, Nutrition and Well-Being of the aged		
		144. Expand the scope of the benefit package of the NHIS to cover aged related diseases.		
	Promote mainstreaming of gender into the policy cycle.	145. Undertake gender analyses in all sectors.	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
		146. Promote the generation and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics for policy-making in all sectors.		
		147. Establish gender equality indicators, baselines and targets at all levels.		
		148. Institutionalize gender responsive budgeting (GRB).		
		149. Monitor and evaluate goals and targets for achieving gender equality		
	Promote change in the socio-cultural construction inhibiting gender equality.	150. Institutionalise training on Gender Equality within the Civil and Public Service.		
		151. Develop and institutionalize coherent gender equality machinery at all levels.		
		152. Abolish all outmoded and negative customs that marginalize and impoverish women and girls		
		153. Educate children of both sexes to take on the same roles in the home setting.		

		<p>154. Mainstream gender topics including menstrual hygiene management in our educational curriculum at the basic level</p> <p>155. Engage relevant CSOs to advocate for gender equality.</p>		
	Promote economic empowerment of women.	<p>156. Provide alternate life skills training and seed capital, as well as partnering the private sector, NGOs and charities to provide temporary hostel facilities.</p> <p>157. Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</p>		
	<p>Increase opportunities for people of all age groups to participate in sports disciplines</p> <p>Increase public interest and patronage in sports through Public Private Partnership (PPP)</p>	<p>158. Promote the formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions.</p> <p>159. Promote intra and inter-fitness competitions</p> <p>160. Strengthen existing agencies and sporting federations to develop and promote various sporting disciplines</p> <p>161. Ensure that District Assemblies fully participate in sports development and promotion</p>	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Promote gender equity in sports disciplines	162. Ensure participation in sports disciplines by all		
	Develop athletes and coaches to compete for international medals and awards	<p>163. Organise and participate in competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <p>164. Build the capacity of sports managers, trainers and trainees</p> <p>165. Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports</p>		

		competition		
	Increase participation of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in sports	166. Provide continuous support to PWDs to participate in sport and recreation as a means of integrating them into the mainstream society		
	Develop programmes to turn out and retain sports administrators	167. Provide favourable conditions for sports administrators and managers 168. Establish educational and training centres for sports administrators and managers		
	Mainstream youth development issues into national development frameworks, plans and programmes in all sectors	169. Ensure adequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability dimensions, into national development planning. 170. Collect and analyse disaggregated data on sex, education, employment and residence of the youth at all levels for strategic action.		
		171. Build an integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub and youth development for the youth	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
		172. Create youth desk at the MMDAs for the youth to have access to reliable and adequate labour market information.		
		173. Encourage science; technical, vocational and entrepreneurship education at all levels to better prepare young people for the job market and nation-building.		
		174. Strengthen and improve career guidance counseling offices in schools to provide young people with information and guidance about school		

		and programme choice at the second and tertiary levels.		
		175. Facilitate access to credit for the youth		
		176. Provide resources for the youth to participate in modern agriculture.		
	Improve the knowledge of young people on comprehensive sexuality education	177. Provide the young people with accurate information on reproductive health and rights to enable them make informed choices.		
	Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth	178. Create awareness on the rights of the youth 179. Educate youth on the rights and responsibilities. 180. Encourage the youth to imbibe the virtues of nationalism and construct ideal patriotic models to help them become patriotic and nationalistic 181. Develop leadership potentials among the youth through volunteerism.		
	Formulate and implement policies, programmes and projects to reduce vulnerability and exclusion.	182. Address health-related vulnerabilities such as adolescent reproductive health, malnutrition, maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, women's mental health etc.		
	Strengthen the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme.	183. Progressively expand the LEAP to cover extreme poor and vulnerable household	Social service delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
		184. Expand school feeding, free uniforms, NHIS sandals and textbook programmes in rural communities to cover LEAP households and PWD's.		
	Create awareness on the importance of tourism, culture and creative arts	185. tourism, culture and creative arts		
	Develop capacity for Arts and Culture Industry	186. Promote regional and district literature, music, dance and drama		

		competitions, in schools and colleges		
	Preserve Ghanaian cultural heritage	187. Organise cultural programmes to educate society on Ghanaian cultural heritage		
	Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices	188. Ensure the sustenance of cultural values and practices. 189. Create innovative approaches to reduce negative cultural practices 190. Institute rewards and sanctions to reduce negative cultural practices 191. Create awareness for traditional and religious leaders and the community on the implications and impact of negative cultural practices		
	Improve investment for sanitation	192. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for sanitation services	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Mangement
	Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	193. Provision of credit schemes for household latrine construction		
	Increase the provision of household sanitation facilities	194. Design pro poor programmes to support the poor		
	Maximise health benefits by integrating water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services	195. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign		
	Enhance capacity of relevant institutions and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services	196. Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation		
	Improve access and coverage of potable water in rural and urban communities	197. Ensure sustainable funding for water 198. Assess infrastructure needs and mobilize resources to support water infrastructural development 199. Promote and provide mechanized borehole 200. Replant trees along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries, to reduce silting and other negative human activities near banks 201. Develop and market DWSP at MMDAs 202. Promote the construction and	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Infrastructure Developrn

		<p>use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities</p> <p>203. Promote the construction of sewage systems in new housing communities</p> <p>204. Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation</p> <p>205. Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation</p>		
	Improve access to water services for all in urban areas	<p>206. Increase water services in urban communities</p> <p>207. Improve water production and distribution system</p>		
	Promote full participation of persons with disabilities in society and ensure that they enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship.	<p>208. Ensure accessibility to voting by PWDs in the electoral process.</p> <p>209. Facilitate the availability of information and communication materials through alternative and accessible formats and technologies appropriate to different types of disability for all categories of PWDs.</p> <p>210. Promote availability of assistive technologies</p> <p>211. Resource the National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD) with trained personnel on all disability conditions.</p> <p>212. Implement the full decentralization of NCPD to the district level to coordinate the issues of disability</p> <p>213. Strengthen institutional-based care for PWDs and promote the transition from institutional to community-based care.</p> <p>214. Promote PWDs participation in sporting, cultural and recreational activities.</p> <p>215. Promote policies that include PWDs in local and national governance systems.</p> <p>216. Review the guidelines for the disbursement of the PWDs portion of DACF</p> <p>217. Ensure the 3% increase in Common Fund disbursements to persons with disability.</p> <p>218. Provide accessible public transport network and safe environment for PWDs</p> <p>219. Provide translations facilities and services for persons with</p>	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

		specific disabilities such as visual impairment and the deaf.		
	Promote eradication of disability-related discrimination.	<p>220. Mainstream disability issues into national development policies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>221. Address the special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability.</p> <p>222. Develop awareness creation and educational programmes to combat all forms of discrimination against PWDs.</p> <p>223. Promote participation of PWDs in national development.</p> <p>224. Facilitate PWDs access to justice</p> <p>225. Amend Legal Aid Act to better cater for PWDs</p>		
	Promote sustainable employment opportunities for PWDs.	<p>226. Nurture entrepreneurship culture, including economic management amongst PWDs</p> <p>227. Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self-employment</p> <p>228. Facilitate the registration and collection of data on persons with disabilities in Ghana to ensure effective delivery of social protection services and provide a data base for the use of other services</p> <p>229. Fully implement the Labour Regulations of 2007, regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit)</p> <p>230. Develop a support mechanism for employment of PWDs</p>		
	Ensure equal access to health services and related facilities for persons with disabilities.	<p>231. Promote free disability-related healthcare for all persons with disabilities, particularly for the rural poor</p> <p>232. Provide a broad range of modifications and adjustments of health facilities.</p> <p>233. Facilitate continuous education on disability issues for healthcare professionals.</p>		

		<p>234. Empower people with disabilities to maximize their health by providing information, training, and peer support.</p> <p>235. Provide special identity cards to PWDs with severe conditions, as determined by a medical officer, to access free and quality health services.</p> <p>236. Promote the development of an effective community mental health service that responds to the mental health needs of the population.</p> <p>237. Develop awareness creation and educational programs on mental health</p> <p>238. Develop help links for PWDs</p> <p>239. Ensure that information about sexual and reproductive health are accessible for PWDs, particularly for women and girls through comprehensive sexuality education programs</p>		
	Institute effective and interactive human capacity development systems for employment policy and economic management	<p>240. Support entrepreneurial skill development schemes with micro-finance schemes to provide trained young entrepreneurs with start-off capital or seed money to take off in business.</p> <p>241. Transformation of YEA into a sustainable youth employment organization.</p>	Management Administration	Human Resource
	Strengthen environmental governance	242. Intensify public education and awareness creation on topical environmental issues.	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
	Promote Sustainable Land Management	<p>243. Support the creation of land banks</p> <p>244. Accelerate the Implementation of the land use and spatial planning law</p> <p>245. Take measures to prevent and/or address land grabbing</p>	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial Planning

	Prevent Environmental Pollution	246.Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
	Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	247.Enhance knowledge of climate change among basic and second cycle institutions	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
	Mitigate The Impacts of Climate Variability and Change	248.Promote Management of Water Resources As A Means of Climate Resilience to enhance Productivity and Livelihoods	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
	Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	<p>249.Prepare and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk</p> <p>250.Establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities</p> <p>251.Train the workforce and volunteers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies</p> <p>252.Undertake regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises</p> <p>253.Promote the cooperation of institutions and related stakeholders at all levels in disaster response including affected communities and business, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction</p> <p>254.Promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes including psychosocial and mental health support.</p>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management

		255. Develop guidelines for disaster reconstruction.		
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements		256. Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		257. Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide		
Use ICT to promote knowledge-based agriculture and improve the productivity.		81. Develop and promote the use of mobile information system for agriculture	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Infrastructure Development
Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas		96. Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities	Infrastructure Delivery Management	Infrastructure Development
Promote democratic devolution of executive power		1. Deepen awareness of the public on their rights and responsibilities	Management Administration	General Administration
		1. Re-establish People's Assemblies to encourage citizens to participate in government		
Strengthen public institutions as professional, impartial and modern state institutions		1. Implement sanctions and rewards for performance within the public service		Human Resource
		2. Implement comprehensive HR payroll system and database		

Goal 3: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the Natural Environment

S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
	1. Establish Ghana as a Transportation Hub for the West African Sub-Region	1. Improve and develop the physical infrastructure across all modes for transport		
	2. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1. Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 2. Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximise employment opportunities		
	1. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	1. Improve ICT literacy skills among all citizens 2. Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas		
	2. Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient con	1. Encourage the standardization and improvement of construction techniques and materials, 2. Provide, promote, review and coordinate training Programmes organized by the public and private construction training centres for skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors,		
	2. Establish a timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public transport vehicles	1. Institute a robust maintenance scheme for our RRPBs- Rail, Roads, Ports, and Harbors		
	3. Strengthen environmental governance	1. Intensify public education and awareness creation on topical environmental issues.	Environmental and Sanitation Management	
	4. Prevent Environmental Pollution	3. Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places	Environmental and Sanitation Management	
	5. Mitigate The Impacts Of Climate Variability And Change	4. Promote Management Of Water Resources As A Means Of Climate Resilience To Enhance Productivity And Livelihoods	Environmental and Sanitation Management	
	6. Achieve a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	5. Create the knowledge base and build technical, human and financial capacity needed to implement the mitigation policy action and emission reduction actions in GH-INDCs.	Environmental and Sanitation Management	
	7. Promote a sustainable,	1. Adopt new and innovative	Environmental and	

	spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Sanitation Management	
	8. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable social housing and private housing solutions that meet the needs and financial capacity of the ordinary Ghanaian	3. Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing		
	7. Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	34. Extend mobile penetration to remote and unconnected areas		
	10. Provide ICT infrastructure and services to all educational institutions and increase ICT skills of teachers to facilitate teaching and learning at all levels of the educational system.	51. Introduce programming at all Levels in order to expand the capacity of students in ICT and train them for the job opportunities that the sector offers		
	14. Use ICT to promote knowledge-based agriculture and improve the productivity.	82. Develop and promote the use of mobile information system for agriculture		
	15. Ensure that comprehensive data on all sectors and activities are readily accessible online for policy, academic and applied research	88. Establish e-infrastructure to generate, store, analyse and disseminate large datasets.		
	16. Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	97. Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities		

Goal 4: Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions and Disciplined Society				
S/N	ADOPTED OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGY	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
	Enhance Public Safety	1. Sensitize and educate public on their role in crime combat		
		2. Provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment		
		3. Encourage security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch		

		schemes		
		4. Invigorate highway patrols to combat highway robberies and reduce motor accidents on our roads		
	Ensure an efficient, effective and just judicial system	5. Invest in court infrastructure to increase access to justice across the country		
		6. Strengthen Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System		
	Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization	7. Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs		
		8. Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization of investment grants		
		9. Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management		
		10. Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis		
	Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting	11. Strengthen institutions responsible for coordinating planning at all levels and ensure their effective linkage with the budgeting process		
		12. Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels		
		13. Establish data management systems at all levels with baselines data which must be continuously updated		
	Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	14. Provide support to the institution of Chieftaincy in the performance of their duties, their evolution and further modernization		
	Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	15. Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs		
		16. Institutionalise the coordination of development policy		

		formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies		
	Mainstream development communication into national development planning	17. Integrate development communications into sector and district plans		
	Promote Development communication around the long and medium term development policy frameworks	18. Create ownership for the NMTDPF and generate responsibility for its successful implementation		
	Inculcate national values among the public and promote attitudinal change	19. Educate on Civic Rights and Responsibilities.		

3.8 Development Projections for 2018-2021

The development prospects of the district represent the overall scope within which development could take place. Therefore the knowledge of both present and future needs and aspirations of the district is crucial for informed decisions to be made regarding the type and kind of development interventions to be required for the planned period. Projections were therefore made for the critical variables of development in the district. These include population, education, health and agriculture. The development projections were made using the year 2010-population split of 47.5% and 52.5% for male and females respectively.

3.9 Population Projections

Table 58 Projection for the age cohorts (based on figures for Gomoa East 2010 Census)

Age Group	Base year (2010)	%	2018		2019		2020		2021	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	82,966	40.1	51,315	56,717	52,091	57,574	54,816	60,586	56,656	62,619
15-64	116,012	56.0	71,754	79,308	74,162	81,969	76,650	84,719	79,222	87,561
65+	8,093	3.9	5,006	5,532	5,175	5,717	5,347	5,910	5,527	6,108
Sub-Total	207,071	100	128,075	141,557	131,428	145,260	136,813	151,216	111,405	77,483
Grand Total	207,071									

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

3.10 Health Needs

Generally, the health status of Ghanaians according to the statistics has improved over the years. However, there exists marked differences in health indicators among the different geographical regions and socio-economic groupings and Gomoa East District is not exceptional of this. The variations in the health status are in part due to differential access to quality health care. Access to health care includes geographical and financial barriers. Geographically, there are 12 health facilities in Gomoa Central District which are operational.

Considering the population threshold, the district needs one major hospital facility to be located at the district capital, Afransi and a policlinic also to be sited in the eastern portion of the district.

Table 59: Population Threshold for Health Facilities

NO	HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION THRESHOLD
1	CHPS Compound	5,000
2	Health Centre	25,000
3	Poly Clinic	50,000
4	District Hospital	200,000

Table 60: Estimated Health Needs of the GOMOA CENTRAL DISTRICT 2018-2021

Year	Pop.	CHPS Compound				Health Centre				Clinic				Hospital			
		EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN	EX	ND	BL	AN
2018		15	27	12	12	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
2019		17	27	10	10	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
2020		19	27	6	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2021		21	27	6	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Source: DPCU Construct, 2013

NOTE: EXF – Existing Facility, NDF–Needed Facility, BL-Backlog, AN-Accumulated Need

Considering the Gomoa East (including Gomoa Central) district's projected population of **246,670** (in 2017) and the standard/norm for a district hospital, which is 175,000–240,000 people, the district is more than qualify for a hospital.

Besides Afransi, the district capital, which will need a district hospital in accordance with national policy, the other three (4) Area Councils would require improved facilities at the upgraded health centres. The CHPS facilities need to be provided for smaller communities in order to relieve pressure on the existing health facilities whilst sufficiently catering for the health needs of the people.

. Table 61: Projection for Doctors

YEARS	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	68458	88434	91309	94274	97340
Standard	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320	1:1320
No. of Doctors Present	7	13	17	25	27
Additional No. Required	174	174	176	175	179

The table 61 above reveals that the Gomoa Central District has a serious challenge in attracting medical experts to its hospital facilities. It can currently boast itself of only three (3) medical doctors instead of 18 in 2013 as depicted by its population threshold. It is feared that they may unable to attract the 22 doctors by 2017. The assembly in collaboration with the District Health Directorate should make conscious effort to work out practical strategies to motivate potential doctors to avail themselves and work in the district.

3.11 Projections for Social Service

3.12 Education

Planning for educational infrastructure in the district is challenged by the growing demand over supply. Strategies to improve education can be addressed taken into consideration the population, government policies, availability of resources and distribution and the level of accessibility to existing facilities.

Projection for educational needs is done based on assumptions including;

- That the School Participation Rate (SPR) of 93.0% in 2009 will be increasing by the end of the planned period due to government's programme such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, Free School Uniforms, ICT development and text books.
- That the population growth rate will remain at 2.5% reflecting an increase in demand for more infrastructure
- That available socio-economic infrastructure will motivate trained teachers to remain in the district whilst attracting more into the district.

3.13 Needs Assessment on Education Facilities

Taking into account the projections made on the enrolment levels, it is an established fact that the existing education facilities in Gomoa Central District are woefully inadequate. The education needs being assessed, will cover classroom infrastructure for the three schools.

Table: Projected Infrastructure (Classrooms) Need for Primary-Circuit Level, 2018-2021

No	Area (Circuit)	Year	Pupils	Pop 2020/21	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms	Pop Unserved	New Classrooms	Schools Needed
1	Aboso-Benso	2016/17	2054	2344	53	36	1256	21	4
2	Afransi	2016/17	2250	2567	99	60	1438	24	4
3	Ekwamkrom	2016/17	2189	2496	47	48	1009	17	3
4	Obuasi	2016/17	1821	2078	53	42	978	16	3
5	Pomadze	2016/17	2498	2850	45	54	1178	20	4
	TOTAL		21,475	24505		475		98	18

The table 62 above indicates that ninety-eight (98) classrooms, which work into Eighteen (18) primary school blocks, will be required within the plan period to address the classroom deficits in relation to growth in school enrolment by 2016/2017. Again, most of the schools in such circuits are private ones, which have fewer enrolments but create the impression that the circuits do not require additional schools and classrooms.

Table: Projected Infrastructure (classrooms) need for JHS-Circuit Level

No	Area	Year	Pupils	Proj Pop 2020/21	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms	New Classrooms	Schools Needed
1	Aboso-Benso	2016/17	1062	1212	45.3	18	21	7
2	Afransi	2016/17	661	754	35.4	27	10	3
3	Ekwamkrom	2016/17	907	1035	61.5	24	32	10
4	Pomadze	2016/17	795	907	30.9	27	7	2
	TOTAL		9507	10849		240	60	22

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

The table above reveals that a total of sixty (60) classrooms which work into twenty-two (22) Junior High School blocks will be needed to address the projected classroom deficit by 2016/2017.

Regarding the district's projected population for 2017, the national standard and the current situation of school infrastructure, the district has lots of deficit at all levels of basic schools in the provision of classroom blocks. In addition, the district will need to renovate and rehabilitate dilapidated facilities as to put them into good condition for teaching and learning.

Projection for Water, Sanitation and Housing

The existing potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate compared to the existing demand. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of 67% will reduce to 40% over the planned period. This gap will be closed by the provision of boreholes in the smaller communities while the larger communities will be provided with Small Towns Water Systems (STWS), or standpipes depending on the location of the communities. The district will require Five Hundred and Fifty-Five (555) standpipes with Area Council allocation as in Table 63.

In terms of sanitary facilities, majority of the communities are using public latrines. The district will require a total of 36 public toilets (KVIP and Pit latrines). However, due to the policy to limit the provision of public latrine to commercial areas i.e. markets and lorry parks, the DA will encourage the construction of household toilet facilities in an effort to improve sanitation in the communities.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Development Programmes

4.1 Introduction

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium Term Programmes which take inspiration from the harmonized development issues. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) which cover the 4-year plan period as well as an indicative financial plan covering the 2018-2021 plan period to ensure realistic interventions. The PoA consists of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their roles). This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoAs were developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education etc.

Review and formulation of development programmes and sub-programmes

The standard programmes and sub programmes of the programme based composite budgeting processes currently being implemented in the Assembly were adopted after linking them to the programme based programmes and sub programmes of the Assembly as follows;

Thematic area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
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
Increase private sector investments in agriculture	Develop programmes to increase the participation of the youth in agriculture and aquaculture business	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 200 farmers to improve their knowledge on in-breeding among farm animals		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Encourage youth in Agric projects in 10 communities (snail rearing, beekeeping, grasscutter rearing)		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 18 training sessions for 120 farmers on pest and disease recognition, prevention control		x	x	x	x				Agric Department	FBOs
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize (4) Farmers Day		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
Promote seed and planting material development	Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Improved varieties of crops and animals by farmers increased to 63%		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 30 training sessions for 1,350 farmers in the use of farm yard manure in the improvement of soil fertility		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers

Develop an effective domestic Market	Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train farmers in 30 locations on the processing and preservation of perishable crops		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 30 training sessions for 60 farmers on food handling, safety and nutrition		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 90 farmers on the utilization of sweet potato		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP

<p>Increase private sector investments in agriculture</p>	<p>Partner private local and foreign investors to develop large-scale strategic anchor industries in the agriculture sector (e.g. agro-processing, machinery and equipment, etc.)</p>	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Agricultural Development</p>	<p>Facilitate the procurement of (1) tractor to support farmers in the District</p>		<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>				<p>MoF A</p>	<p>Farmers</p>
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Improve Agriculture Financing	Promote private sector investments in the organic fertilizer industry (with credit lines available to small scale farmers), and seasonal financial products for irrigators	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organise FBOs to access credits/loans from financial institutions		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers
Improve science, technology and innovation application	Determine the appropriate blend of fertilizers for soils and match them with appropriate crops for improved yields and efficiency	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 500 farmers and supervisors on proper handling and usage of Agro-chemicals for storage purposes		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 15 training sessions for 90 farmers on timely and appropriate application of fertilizer, improved materials and post harvest facilities		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers
Promote livestock and poultry		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Encouraging fish farming (Aquatic) amongst the people		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers

development for food security and income generation		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of storage facilities (cold store)		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote and create 5 small scale irrigation farming in the district		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 930 small ruminant farmers on construction of simple housing units with simple housing units with slated floors in 30 selected communities		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	organize 15 training sessions on Newcastle disease, Gumboro and Anti-rabies in 15 communities		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	organize 15 training sessions for 90 crop-livestock farmers on how to handle crops and animals		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	vaccinate 1500 sheep and goats against PPR		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers
	Formalise the Informal Sector	Ensure registration of all businesses	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate registration with relevant institutions such as RGD, FDA, GSA, DA, NBSSI et al		x	x	x	x				MoFA

	Build capacity of informal businesses to keep records and follow all labour regulations	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train on Small Business Management in Record Keeping		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Client Mentoring		x	x	x	x				Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	Develop and promote schemes to support self-employment, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train on Small Business Management in Entrepreneurship		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize Study Tour for Clients		x	x	x	x				MPCU	Area Councils
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize workshop on Advance Financial Management		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize Business Counseling sessions		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize workshop on Strategic Management		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
Promote demand-driven skills development programmes		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate MSEs access to REDF & MGF		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Mushroom Cultivation		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Poultry		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Coconut Processing		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Crop Drying		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Salt Iodization		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Leather Works		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Fashion Designing and Production		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Beauty Care		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Cocoa Husk Processing Marketing and Customer Relationship		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Workshop Management Practices		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Production Management		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Workshop Management Practices		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Groundnut Processing		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	*MSE Sub-Committee Meeting		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Technology Improvement in Carpentry & Joinery		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department , Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Livestock in Rearing			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Fruit Processing			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Fish Processing			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Traditional Catering			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Baking & Confectionary			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Beads Production			x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Cosmetics/Bleach Production		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	CBT in Technical skills training in Electronics		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Technical Skills in Automechanic		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Technical Skills in Electricals		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise CBT in Soap Making		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Technological Improvement in Cassava Processing		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

		Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train Traditional Apprentices in Basic theoretical & practical aspect of trade		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
Create opportunities for the development of skills set and entrepreneurship	Develop a database for trained apprentices and artisans	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Create BAC Clients database on fruit processing, fish processing, traditional catering, beads production, cosmetics/bleach production, strengthening of association, community sensitization & animation, technical skills training in electronics, district consultative meeting, workshop practices etc		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
	Promote exports, especially of value-added agricultural produce and light manufactures	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate access to EDAIF funds		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration

Thematic area														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
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 sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	Accelerate the implementation of the revised CHPS strategy especially in underserved areas.	Social Services Delivery	Health Services	Construct 8no. CHPS Compounds		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Works Department, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
		Social Services Delivery	Health Services	Training of 16 Community Health Officers on CHPS		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organised Community durbars to introduce CHOs to the Communities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Works Department, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
		Social Services	Public Health	Form Community Health Committees in each CHPs Area		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Works Department

		Delivery	Services and management										rate	nt, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
		Social Services Delivery	Health Services	Procure non-drug medical Consumables for the CHPS Compounds		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Services	Procure Drug consumables for the CHPS Compounds		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
	45.Improve access to information on health care	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Hold 8 Community durbars quarterly		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Dept.	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Train 200 Community Health Committees on health issues		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise 160 Community Health Committees's meeting's in 40 Communities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	46. Increase access to emergency health services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Operate 24 hour services in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 224 health staff on managing medical emergencies		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services	Health	Procure emergency drugs for facilities		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate

		Delivery	Delivery										stration	e
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure ambulance for emergency services		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services	47.Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct Binnual data audit in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 50 health staff on data(information)management annually		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	49.Strengthen public emergency preparedness and response	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reactivate District Epidemic Management Committee		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Hold annual meeting for District Epidemic Management Committee (DEMC)		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Reactivate and train District Rapid Response Team		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Develop District emergency preparedness plan		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure clinical logistics for the rapid response team		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct training for 40 clinicians on IDSR		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct awareness on non communicable diseases in 30 communities in the District		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Implement the Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct a study on hypertension in the District		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services	Health	Collect 32 suspected AFP specimen to Public Health		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate

	certification of eradication of polio	Delivery	Delivery	Reference Laboratory for confirmation									stration	e
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Biannual meetings with community based surveillance volunteers on AFP case search		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Hold annual meeting with clinicians on AFP case identification at the facilities		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct weekly record review on IDSR		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of Yaws, Buruli ulcer, Leprosy and Filariasis	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct active case search for Yaws, Leprosy, Buruli ulcer and Filiarisis		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise case identification training for fifty(50) staffs on Yaws, Leprosy, buruli ulcer and filariasis		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response(IDSR) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct weekly record review in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct active case search for measles, yellow fever, and meningitis		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct biannual reviews for (30)health staff on IDSR		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	Fully implement the International Health Regulations (IHR)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 40 health staff on the International Health Regulation Protocols		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise training for (20) midwives on maternal and new born services annually		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Oganise biannual review meetings on BEMOC		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate

		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Audit all maternal deaths in the District		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct biannual Family Health meetings with Medical Assistants, Midwives and CHOs		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Biannual monitoring and supervision to service delivery points		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Improve nutrition services for mother and children	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Annual training of volunteers on how to identify malnutrition cases among children under 5 in the communities		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Refresher training for 120 staff on malnutrition case management		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct 28 food demonstration sessions for mothers during CWC		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Refresher training for 120 staff on Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (CIYCF)		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
Ensure universal sustainable and affordable health care financing	63. Mobilize domestic resources to finance health care delivery	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Proposal for financial support for health service delivery		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
	66. Strengthen public financial management and accountability systems in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Prepare monthly bank reconciliation statement		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Submission of monthly health commodity management report to RHD		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services	Health Delivery	Train all health facility in-charges on public financial management		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate

		Delivery											stration	e
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Ensure the development of procurement plans by each facility		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct budgeting and planing meetings biannually		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct annual stocktaking of health commodities in all facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	67. Strengthen the District and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct quarterly SDHMT meetings		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct half year and annual performance reviews meetings		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train staff on procurement planing		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct monitoring and supervision to CHPS compounds		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	conduct monthly home visits (district wide)		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct monthly immunization sessions (district wide)		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	68. Intensify implementation of the national quality and patient safety strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Refresher training on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Form and train quality improvement teams in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services	Health Delivery	Conduct facility peer review meetings annually in the District		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin

		Delivery												
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct monitoring and supervision to health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct client satisfaction survey in all health facilities annually		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	69. Improve response and management of medical emergencies including road traffic accident	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Create accidents and emergency units in five health centres		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Staff training on emergency preparedness and response		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide emergency units with basic equipment/commodities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	70. Strengthen the referral systems	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize quarterly meetings with GPRTU drivers on their roles in referrals and emergencies		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Train GPRTU drivers on basic first aid principles/practices		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Train GPRTU drivers on basic infection prevention and control practices		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
	72. Improve supply chain management system	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Regular updates on inventory control cards in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train 40 staff on stock management and control		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin

		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Biannual stocktaking in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure stock ledgers, SRVs, SRAs, Bin cards, RRIRVs for all health facilities		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health	77. Strengthen in-service training programs	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Identify training needs of staff in the District		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Develop plan for in-service training		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Proposal to support in-service training using the developed plan		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate
	80. Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize 50 health staff on gender considerations in health care provision		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	83. Establish centres at all levels of health care delivery system for prevention, early detection and screening of mental health cases	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitization on mental health related condition in 40 communities		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize 40 health staff on the mental health act.		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin
Social Services Delivery		Health Delivery	Conduct home visits on mental health and its related conditions		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin	
Enhance efficiency in governance	84. Build capacity in Leadership, Governance and Management	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct training on leadership development for 30 health staff		x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent. Admin

and management of the health system	86. Deepen stakeholders engagement and partnership in health care delivery (Public, Private and Community)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise stakeholders meeting biannually		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct sub-district's/Facilities performance review meetings with stakeholders		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	87. Improve health information management system including research in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Training of 40 health staff on data management		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Procure ICT equipments for data management		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide internet connectivity in all health facility for data management		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct monthly data validation meetings in all health facilities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	88. Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Train health staff on how to evaluate programs and activities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	89. Strengthen regulation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Sensitize all health workers on the various policy guidelines in the health sector		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
Enhance efficiency in	94. Expand and intensify HIV	Social Services	Health	Training of 30 health staff on HIV counseling and		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration

governance and management of the health system	counseling and testing programmes	Delivery	Delivery	testing									rate	ation	
		Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct home based HIV counselling and testing		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
	95. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct 28 community durbars on the effect of stigmatization		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
	96. Intensify behavioural strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Form 14 adolescent health clubs in schools for HIV/AIDS and TB		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Awareness creation for pregnant women at ANC sessions		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system	97. Strengthen collaboration among HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct PMTCT for all pregnant women during ANC sessions		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct PMTCT for all pregnant women during ANC sessions		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
	98. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct early infant diagnosis for HIV		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration
Improve reproductive	99. Expand reproductive	Social Services	Public Health	Form 14 adolescent reproductive health clubs		x	x	x	x					Health Directorate	Central Administration

health	health services among young people	Delivery	Services and management	in schools										
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Sensitization of young people on the importance of attending ANC during pregnancy		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct monthly adolescent health club meetings		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	103. Intensify sensitization campaigns across all segment of the population on reproductive health and family planning	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize (7) meetings with organised groups(Hairdresser, fisherfolk, dressmakers)		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
	104. Effectively reduce social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise community durbars to dispel the myths and misconceptions on family planning in relation to culture		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
Eliminate infant malnutrition	110. Intensify advocacy programmes on exclusive breastfeeding	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise biannual Organize stakeholders advocacy meetings		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	111. Intensify advocacy	Social Services	Public Health	Organise mother support groups		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration

	programme on complementary feeding	Delivery	Services and management										rate	ation
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise quarterly meetings with mothers and other caregivers		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organise food demonstration quarterly		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	112. Intensify programmes to monitor the first thousand days of all children	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Monitoring of immunization services at the community level by sub-district and district		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
		Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Train staff on proper plotting and interpretation of the growth chart		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	117. Create awareness on the nutritional values of indigenous foods	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize 30 community durbars on the nutritional values of indigenous foods		x	x	x	x				Central Administration	Health Directorate, MPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority etc
Promote healthy lifestyles	125. Publisize the importance of healthy life styles	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	Organize Health education on healthy life style in 30 communities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration

			managemen t											
	126. Facilitate the creation of healthy life style clubs in schools and work place	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Service and managemen t	Form healthy life clubs in all sub-districts		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
	127. Sensitize employers on importance of allocating times for physical exercises, rest and holidays	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Organize stakeholders meetings for 20 employers		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
	130. Sentize the various age groups on their nutritional needs	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Educate on Nutritional needs for the aged, and adolescent.		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Eliminate child and adult overweight and obesity	132. Promote food and nutrition counsling through primary health care centres and private sector clinics	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Organize Refresher training on CIYCF for service providers		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
	133. Sentitize people to alleviate all forms of malnutrition through healthy foods and drink choices	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Meeting with 30 communities to educate them on malnutrition		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Improve infant and young child feeding	141. Promote the 100 days concept and intensify exclusive breastfeeding for six months	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Organise mother support groups		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation

	sensitization	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Educate mothers on exclusive breastfeeding at CWC's, ANC,PNC and OPD's		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	142. Formation of breastfeeding support groups	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Form mother support groups in 40 communities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
	145. Build capacity to implement global strategy on infant and young child feeding	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Organize Refresher training on CIYCF for service providers		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
Promote nutrition of adolescent girls and women of reproductive age (WRA)	148. Promote optimal foetal nutrition during pregnancy	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Educate on the need for four star diet consumption		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
Promote effective integration of nutrition concerns into community-based programmes and projects.	149. Undertake a food and nutrition security scan of every community base programme	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and management	Conduct one nutritional survey in 7 communities		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
Institute Training Programmes on Food and	152. Undertake food and nutrition training at all level	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and	Train 30 research assistants on food and nutrition survey		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration

Nutrition Security			managemen t											
	153. Promote in-service training on primary health care and other community based workers in nutrition assessment and counselling on diet, food safety and physical activity	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Train 30 community heath staff on nutrition assessment and counselling skills		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Promote nutrition education in health care centres and private clinics	155. Provide food and nutrition counselling in private health centres and private clinics	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Set-up nutrition counselling centres in all private health centres and public clinics		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Promote nutrition in first and second cycle schools.	156. Develop pre-schools and school nutrition programme	Social Services Delivery	Public Health Services and managemen t	Conduct nutrition assessment in schools and pre-schools		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Strengthen data and information systems	167. collaborate with stakeholders on the management of data and information management systems	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Developme nt	Advocate to stakeholders on the need to procure ICT equipment to improve data management systems in the district		x	x	x	x				Health Directo rate	Central Administr ation
Strengthen the food borne diseases surveillance system	181. Establish food-borne disease surveillance network	Environme ntal And Sanitation Managemen t	Environmen tal Health and sanitation Services	Organise Screening of food vendors with environmental department		x	x	x	x				Environ mental Health Dept.	Assembly Members and other Communit y representa

															tives
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all level	Remove all bottlenecks (physical, social, financial, cultural and other factors impeding to access to education at all levels	Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme nt	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Construction of 12 No. 3- Unit KG block for pupils with furniture		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme nt	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Construction/Completion of 12No. 6-Unit block for Primary schools with furniture		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme nt	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Construction/Completion of 8No. 3-Unit block for JHSs with furniture		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme nt	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Construction of 5No. ICT centres with ancillary facilities in schools		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme nt	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Construction/Completion of 18No. toilet facilities in schools		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructu re Developme nt And Manageme	Infrastructur e Developme nt	Complete the construction of 3-Unit Classroom block at Afransi SDA Primary		x	x	x	x					Educati on Dept	Works Dept

		nt												
		Infrastructure Development And Management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of 6-Unit Classroom block at Afransi JHS		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructure Development And Management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of 4No. Classroom blocks including self-help projects		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Extension of Electricity to 10No. Basic schools		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of 4000 dual-desks for primary schools		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of 2000 teachers' tables with chairs		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of 4000 dual-desks for JHS		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
	5. Develop needs-based targeted support to children in challenging circumstances to participate actively in	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize Career guidance for Pupils especially, JHS2		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.

	schools at pre-tertiary level													
	6. Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize/ Support Girl-Child Educational Programmes		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	7. establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support the 3 SHSs in the District		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
Enhance the teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology at all levels	13. Attract students into science and science-biased courses via expanded Mathematics, Science and Technology Scholarships Scheme (MASTESS)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize Science, Technology, Mathematics Innovation and Education Clinic annually		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	15. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provision of Teaching Learning Materials - improved by 60%		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	16. Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes	Management And Administration	: Human Resource	Organize Capacity Building workshops for subject and classroom teachers		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.

	17. Rebrand TVET	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide logistics for the Panfokrom TVET institution		x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
		Management And Administration	Human Resource	Organize Capacity building workshop for the staff in the Panfokrom TVET institution		x	x	x	x					HR	Various Departments/ Area Councils
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Undertake field monitoring and supervision of schools		x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
Enhance quality of teaching and learning	21. Restore the honour and respect of teachers and make teaching a profession of choice for the youth	Infrastructure Development And Management	Infrastructure Development	Construction of 12No. 3-Unit Teachers bungalows		x	x	x	x					Education Dept	Works Dept
		Infrastructure Development And Management	Infrastructure Development	Undertake field monitoring and supervision of teachers' Bungalows		x	x	x	x					Education Dept	Works Dept
	23. Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support SBI/CBIs		x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
Promote the implementation of the language policy	27. enforce the implementation of the language policy	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Undertake field monitoring and supervision of schools		x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	28. Ensure the learning of French	Social Services	Education and Youth	Organize/support Conferences for French		x	x	x	x					GES	Cent.

	language from basic to senior high school for better integration with neighboring countries	Delivery	Development	Teachers										Admin.
	29. Ensure the learning of Ghanaian languages at the pre-tertiary level	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize/support Conferences for Fanti Teachers		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide Fanti Textbooks for pupils and teachers		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
8. Enhance school management system	32. Decentralise Education service delivery	Management And Administration	General Administration	Provide adequate logistical support for education officers		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
		Infrastructure Development And Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct Residential Accommodation for the District Director of Education		x	x	x	x				Education Dept	Works Dept
	Establish Monitoring and Evaluation systems in planning Management Units	Management And Administration	General Administration	Support for Planning and Statistics Unit of GES		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Endorse the Teaching Standards and performance document as the minimum	Management And Administration	Human Resource	Organize Capacity Building workshop for Headteachers and Unit Heads on How to complete the Staff Appraisal Forms		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.

	requirement for teacher performance and sanctions	Management And Administration	General Administration	Provide Staff Appraisal Forms to each Staff in GES		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	40. Provide adequate and timely financing for quality education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support Sensitization programmes such as Speech and Prize giving Days, Open- Days, etc		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
Develop athletes and coaches to compete for international medals and awards	Organise and participate in competitive sporting events at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Support Inter-schools Sports Competitions		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize District Sports Festival		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	104 Build the capacity of sports managers, trainers and trainees	Management And Administration	Human Resource	Organize Capacity Building Workshop for Sports teachers (Sports Clinics)		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide Sports equipments to schools		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
		Social Services Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Management	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition		x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.

Thematic area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHC			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Prevent environmental pollution	Ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks			Organise climate change sensitization in six communities		x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Intensify implementation of national forest plantation development programme			Organise tree planting for four (4) communities		x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
Improve access to sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities	Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation			Organise Community Led Total Sanitation in ten (10) communities		x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
Promote sustainable land management	Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and management			Prepare of land use plans for fast growing communities		x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
Promote a sustainable,	Adopt new and innovative means			Valuation of properties		x	x	x	x				Phy. Planni	Cent. Admin

spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations													ng Dept	
Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive and efficient construction industry.	Accredit and certify skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors			Site inspections and monitoring		x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Strengthen the institutional capacity to manage human settlements and land use and spatial planning nationwide			Street Naming and Property Addressing System		x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
Significantly improve ICT infrastructure in rural areas	Extend the CIC facility to all remaining communities			Construction of Chain Link Fencing and Painting at Nyanyano ICT Centre		x	x	x	x					DWD	Cent. Admin
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation	Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors			Disaster Prevention		x	x	x	x					NAD MO	Cent. Admin
Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places	Ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their			Sanitation and Waste Management		x	x	x	x					EHSU	Cent. Admin
				Fumigation		x	x	x	x					EHSU	Cent. Admin
				Support Sanitation Initiatives		x	x	x	x					EHSU	Cent. Admin

	life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks			Implementation of Community Led-Total Sanitation in Communities		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
				Evacuation of Existing Hilly Public Refuse Dump Sites		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Department	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
Enhance conservation of biodiversity and priority ecosystems	Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level by-laws on wildfire			Construction of Animal Pound for Stray Animals		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept
Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places	Ensure the availability of adequate waste bins at public places			Procurement of Refuse Containers (Skip Containers)		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept
				Procurement of Sanitary Tools		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept
Ensure the enactment of appropriate legislation to harmonise the laws regulating the sanitation sector	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation			Gazetting of D/A Byelaw		x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	Courts
Enhance capacity of relevant institutions and community level structures for sanitation and hygiene services	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal			Intensify Public Education on Environmental Sanitation		x	x	x	x				Health Directorate	Central Administration
				Procurement of Cesspit Eemptier Truck for liquid waste management and revenue generation		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept

Accelerate technology-based industrialisation with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Promote salt production as a strategic industry and link it to oil and gas sector			Promotion of Salt Iodization among Salt Producers and Retailers		x	x	x	x				Business Advisory Centre	SMEs, Finance Department, Central Administration
Develop and use ICT as a platform to increase the flow of information on employment and teleworking opportunities	Deploy an e-recruitment platform for jobs seekers			Recruitment of Scavengers		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Dept.	Assembly Members and other Community representatives
Promote effective solid waste management at all levels	Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste			Acquisition of Final Solid Waste Disposal Sites		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept
Enhance the role of chieftaincy and religious institutions in national development	Foster a collaboration of Government agencies and traditional leaders that will centre on the protection of water bodies and conservation of the environment			Organize an annual community durbars on cholera prevention		x	x	x	x				Environmental Health Dept.	Assembly Members and other Community representatives

Thematic area Adopted MDAs Goal(s):														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 921) with regards to sole sourcing which has proven to pose significant risks to fiscal policy management			Procure office equipment for Department of Agriculture									MoFA	Farmers, REP
				Procurement of motor bikes									Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
				Sensitise community on Assembly projects, policies and services implementation across the district.									Planning Unit	MPCU, Assembly Members, Various Departments/ Area Councils
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 921) with regards to sole sourcing which has proven to pose significant risks to fiscal policy management			Procure office equipment for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development									Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
Establish a central agency for the development and advancement of a competitive	Establish Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)			Rent/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices									Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Provide, promote, review and			Furnishing of Area Council Offices									Cent. Admin	DPCU

and efficient construction industry.	coordinate training Programmes organized by the public and private construction training centres for skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors,			Furnishing of new office complex (Phase 1)									Cent. Admin	DPCU
Promote social behaviour change for enhanced development outcomes	Facilitate the participation of citizenry in national development planning processes			Support for District Planning and Coordinating Unit Programmes									Cent. Admin	DPCU
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 921) with regards to sole sourcing which has proven to pose significant risks to fiscal policy management			Procurement of Stationery									Cent. Admin	DPCU
Improve investment for housing provision	Encourage use of local building materials as an alternative source of building materials			Rent /Accommodate for Decentralised Departments									Cent. Admin	DPCU
Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among			Monitor and Coordinate Assembly programmes and projects									Cent. Admin	DPCU

	sector agencies																	
Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting	Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels			Preparation of 2018 Composite Budget													Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
				Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan														Cent. Admin
				Construct 1 No.2 bedroom Semi-Detached bungalow for staff													Cent. Admin	DWD
				Completion of Office Block													Cent. Admin	DWD
Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination	Provide multimedia access—data, voice and video content for public information			Install Internal Communication Facilities at New Office Complex													Cent. Admin	DWD
				Construct Landscape for Car Park at New office Complex													Cent. Admin	DWD
Improve public expenditure management and budgetary control	Enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 921) with regards to sole sourcing which has proven to pose significant risks to fiscal policy management			Procure and install 50KVA generator set													Cent. Admin	DWD
Enhance security service delivery	Improve the welfare, living conditions and infrastructure			Counterpart fund for Construction of Police station													Cent. Admin	Ghana Police Service

	for the security services																	
	Provide the security services with modern communication and security related equipment			Support for security													Cent. Admin	Security Agencies
Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	Establish a Procurement Audit Unit in the Auditor General's office to conduct value for money audits with the view to detecting and prosecuting corrupt practices			Procure stationery for TCP office administration													Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
				Procure office equipment for TCP main office and two (2) sub-offices													Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
				Procure office equipment by Works Department													Cent. Admin	DWD
Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies			Facilitate and monitor developmental projects in the Gomoa Central constituency													Cent. Admin	DPCU
				Facilitate and Monitor Developmental Projects in the Gomoa East constituency													Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs			Organise District Assembly / Community Interface													Cent. Admin	DPCU

Develop and implement a national digital system for property identification	Develop online tracking services for registered properties			Carry out Valuation of Properties										Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue			Ceding of revenue areas/ items for revenue mobilisation to A/C										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDAs			Mounting of road toll (Revenue Check Point)										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
				Organize two (2) training programmes for the revenue collectors annually										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
Boost revenue mobilisation, eliminate tax abuses and improve efficiency	Strengthen revenue administration			Formation of Revenue Task Force										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
				Building Database for Revenue Items										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
	Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue			Provision of logistics for the revenue collectors										Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen

				Recruitment of additional commission collectors									Finance Department	Budget Unit, Internal Audit, Area Council Chairmen
Institute effective and interactive human capacity development systems for employment policy and economic management	Establishment of a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency with up-to-date database on apprentices and artisans for the market			Organise capacity building programmes for staff/ assembly members/substructures actors									HR Unit	Various Departments/ Area Councils
Institute effective and interactive human capacity development systems for employment policy and economic management	Establishment of a National Apprentice Recruitment Agency with up-to-date database on apprentices and artisans for the market			Establishment of a reliable and updated HR Database for the staff									HR Unit	Various Departments/ Area Councils
Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	Establish a Procurement Audit Unit in the Auditor General's office to conduct value for money audits with the view to detecting and prosecuting corrupt practices			Publication of the Audit Report									HR Unit	Various Departments/ Area Councils
				Organizing stakeholder consultation forum on Fee Fixing Resolution									HR Unit	Various Departments/ Area Councils
Promote youth participation in electoral	Strengthen the inclusion of civic			Involvement of the media house in publicizing District Assembly										

democracy and governance	education and capacity building on governance and democracy in school curricula and other media.			proceedings										
Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels	Institutionalise the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among sector agencies			Development of M&E Plan									Plannin g Unit	DPCU, Assembly Members, Various Departme nts/ Area Councils
				Implementation of the M&E Plan									Cent. Admin	DPCU
End poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs			Establishment and updating of reliable Socio-Economic Database									Cent. Admin	DPCU
Improve local government service and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting	Integrate and institutionalise district level planning and budgeting through the participatory process at all levels			Preparation of Annual Composite Budgets									Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	Ensure the strict enforcement of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended			Preparation of Annual and Quarterly Action, Procurement Plans									Cent. Admin	Procurement Unit
				Timely preparation and submission of trial									Cent. Admin	Budget Unit

				balances											
Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation	Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff on regular basis			Holding of General Assembly Meetings										Cent. Admin	DPCU
				Holding of Sub-Committees Meetings										Cent. Admin	DPCU
Promote effective and efficient anti-corruption systems	Ensure the strict enforcement of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) as amended			Procurement of 1No. Pick-up Vehicle for Environmental Unit										Cent. Admin	DWD
Strengthen mechanisms to coordinate food safety management	Establish standards for licensing food vendors			Printing of Medical Health Certificates for Food/Drinks Vendors										Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept
				Organize in-service training workshop for environmental health staff on court procedures and how to take evidence										Environmental Health	Central Admin. Dept

4.2 Indicative Financial Plan

The indicative financial plan for the 2018-2021 MTDP is shown as follows:

a. Strategies to enhance Internally Generated Funds.

The following strategies are highlighted as follows:

- Review meetings with commissioned collectors to set realistic targets
- Training of revenue collectors
- Enhance logistical requirements of revenue collectors
- Identification and analysis of the causes of low collection of property rate and business operation permit
- Meeting with rate payers to build consensus on rates
- Introduce fee based system in solid waste management to generate enough revenue to manage solid waste
- Proactive approaches in collecting building permit fees
- Develop the potential to generate revenue from billboards and directional signs
- Update or review valued data on properties
- Registration of businesses
- Public education on revenue collection
- Enhanced clients services
- Establish more revenue offices
- Expand municipal nursery for revenue generation
- Establishing synergy with corporate entities, both in the Municipalities and beyond for their social responsibility in funding development projects.
- Enhancement of administrative arrangement for GOG Funding\
- Fostering better relationships with United Nations Agencies, World Bank, GIZ, etc
- Establishing effective Sister City Relationships with other countries.
- Automation of the revenue management and billing system of revenue to check revenue leakages
- Frequent auditing of vehicle maintenance and fuel allocations

- Training of audit and financial staff
- Prudent expenditure management practices to check financial wastage

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL 2018-2021	EXPECTED REVENUE					SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	ALTERNATIVE OF ACTION
		GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE		
Management and Administration	2018	1,013,791.0	617,827.60	66,268.28	663,361.12	2,361,248.00		
	2019	1,115,170.1	679,610.36	72,895.11	729,697.23	2,597,372.80		
	2020	1,226,687.1	747,571.39	80,184.62	802,666.95	2,857,110.07		
	2021	1,349,355.8	822,328.54	88,203.08	882,933.65	3,142,821.09		
Sub-Total		4,705,004.0	2,867,337.9	307,551.09	3,078,658.95	10,958,551.9		
Social Services Delivery	2018	477,241.86	52,000.00	2,776,722.51	2,446,188.54	5,752,152.91		
	2019	524,966.05	57,2000.00	3,054,394.76	2,690,807.39	6,842,168.20		
	2020	577,462.65	62,920.00	3,359,834.24	2,959,888.13	6,960,105.02		
	2021	635,208.91	69,212.00	3,695,817.66	3,255,876.95	7,656,115.52		
Sub-Total		2,214,879.4	756,132.00	12,886,769.1	11,352,761.01	27,210,541.6		
Infrastructure Delivery	2018	459,668.09	218,644.40	3,000,000.00	455,505.60	4,133,818.09		
	2019	505,634.89	240,508.84	3,300,000.00	501,056.16	4,547,199.89		
	2020	556,198.39	264,559.72	3,630,000.00	551,617.78	5,002,375.89		
	2021	611,818.23	291,015.69	3,993,000.00	606,277.95	5,502,111.87		
Sub-Total		2,133,319.6	1,014,728.6	13,923,000.0	2,114,457.49	19,185,505.7		
Economic Development	2018	594,718.00	25,000.00	1,965,000.00	159,979.14	2,744,697.14		
	2019	654,189.80	27,500.00	2,161,500.00	175,977.05	3,019,166.85		
	2020	719,608.78	30,250.00	2,377,650.00	193,574.76	3,321,083.54		
	2021	719,569.66	33,275.00	2,615,415.00	212,932.24	3,581,191.90		
Sub-Total		2,688,086.2	116,025.00	9,119,565.00	742,463.19	12,666,139.4		
Environmental Management	2018	-	30,000.00	-	60,000.00	90,000.00		
	2019	-	33,000.00	-	66,000.00	99,000.00		
	2020	-	36,300.00	-	72,600.00	108,900.00		
	2021	-	39,930.00	-	79,860.00	119,790.00		
Sub-Total		-	139,230.00	-	278,460.00	417,690.00		
Grand Total		11,741,289.	4,893,453.5	36,236,885.2	17,566,800.64	70,438,428.7		

PROGRAMMES	TOTAL 2018- 2021	EXPECTED EXPENDITURE				GAP	SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	ALTERNATIVE OF ACTION
		COMPENSATION	GOODS AND SERVICES	ASSETS	EXPENDITURE TOTAL			
Management and Administration	2018	1,256,076.00	737,449.00	367,723.00	2,361,248.00			
	2019	1,381,683.60	811,193.90	404,495.30	2,597,372.80			
	2020	1,519,851.96	892,313.29	444,944.83	2,857,110.08			
	2021	1,671,837.16	981,544.62	489,439.31	3,142,821.09			
Sub-Total		5,829,448.72	3,422,500.81	1,706,602.44	10,958,551.97			
Social Services Delivery	2018	410,390.00	782,518.91	4,559,244.00	5,752,152.91			
	2019	451,429.00	860,770.80	5,015,168.84	1,312,199.80			
	2020	496,571.90	946,847.88	5,516,685.24	6,960,105.02			
	2021	546,229.09	1,041,532.67	6,068,353.76	7,656,115.52			
Sub-Total		1,904,619.99	3,631,670.26	16,144,283.00	21,680,573.25			
Infrastructure Delivery	2018	268,279.00	291,389.09	5,574,150.00	6,133,818.09			
	2019	295,106.90	320,279.99	6,131,565.00	6,746,951.89			
	2020	324,617.59	352,580.79	6,744,721.50	7,421,919.88			
	2021	357,079.35	387,838.88	7,419,193.65	8,164,111.88			
Sub-Total		1,245,082.84	1,352,088.75	25,869,630.15	28,466,801.74			
Economic Development	2018	364,718.00	320,000.00	1,900,000.00	2,584,718.00			
	2019	401,189.80	352,000.00	2,090,000.00	2,843,189.80			
	2020	441,308.78	387,200.00	2,299,000.00	3,127,508.78			
	2021	485,439.66	425,920.00	2,528,900.00	3,440,259.66			
Sub-Total		1,692,656.24	1,485,120.00	8,817,900.00	11,995,676.24			
Environmental Management	2018	-	90,000.00	-	90,000.00			
	2019	-	99,000.00	-	99,000.00			
	2020	-	108,900.00	-	108,900.00			
	2021	-	119,790.00	-	119,790.00			
Sub-Total		-	417,690.00	-	417,690.00			
Grand Total		10,671,807.79	10,726,759.82	52,538,415.59	147,038,586.40			

4.5 Financing the financial gap

Financing the gap therefore means, more efforts would have to be made to improve the revenue situation of the district. Alternatively, external assistance could be sought to finance this gap. It is therefore expected, that in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan there is the need to raise more revenue and mobilize assistance. The following are some of the ways in financing the gap:

1. Austere measures and frantic efforts would have to be put in place to ensure a geometric progression of the volume of IGF in each fiscal year. One of such measures is to ensure that a Property Revaluation Exercise is carried out within the district as a matter of urgency.
2. More emphasis would have to be put on key areas of the district resources that have the potential of generating more revenue. Analysis shows that the district has over the years performed creditably well in areas such as sand winning and building permit/fees. This means the assembly has to put in more resources in these areas in order to generate enough funds as capital to finance some of the projects and programmes. In this direction, regular meetings would be held with estate developers to sensitize them on the need to submit plans of their clients for permits.
3. Stringent measures would be put in place to block all revenue leakages by ensuring that the revenue staff becomes more effective in their revenue collection. In this regard, well-trained and youthful staff must be recruited and motivated to carry this exercise.
4. The Assembly must initiate plans of linking up with our Development Partners to assist in carrying out some of the projects and programmes as outlined in the plan, e.g. UNICEF-WASH, IDA/SRWSP among others. In view of this, the assembly must fully resolve to the use of lobbying and tact to ensure that more programmes come into the district.
5. As we embark on linking up to our development partners, various communities should be sensitized to honour their part of the agreement under the direct labour component of most of the donor projects. This is to prevent the knack of the assembly intervening in taking full cost of the direct labour.
6. There is the need of ensuring that the assembly qualifies each year for the Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT assessment) to access the District Development Facility (DDF). This initiative is not negotiable.
7. There is also the need to invest in income generating projects each year as a means of using part of the proceeds to finance other projects and programmes.

Application of Sustainability Tools

The formulated programmes and projects for the planned period were examined using the sustainability tools to establish their internal consistency (supporting each other to achieve the objective of the District) and sustainability (thus supporting conservation of the natural environment, addressing socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues). The purpose of this analysis is to examine the District activities to ensure that they are compatible with each other in terms of their effects on livelihood, health, vulnerability to risks and institutional factors.

The tools used include;

- Risk and opportunities matrix
- Compound matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension)
- Internal Consistency Matrix

The four (4) year development programme entails the construction of such projects as office and residential accommodation, school blocks, health facilities, markets, roads, toilets, drains, boreholes among others. Large tract of land and vegetation cover would therefore be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment, measures would be instituted to mitigate the adverse effects of these development and these include;

- In the construction of school blocks, offices and residential accommodation and roads, tree would be planted to replace those destroyed. Grass such as the vertiver grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would also be provided as walkways to these structures. These would form part of the contract.
- Landfill sites would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimised or completely avoided. Measures to be adopted include avoiding river or stream courses. Sites for disposal would also be engineered to ensure that all risks are sufficiently catered for. Again, burrow pits and abandoned and degraded sand winning sites would be used as disposal sites to reclaim these sites for future agricultural use. As frequent as possible the sites would be sprayed with chemical to disinfect the area.
- Site plan would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development-planning schemes. In communities with planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared according to the schemes to ensure that structures are spatially well distributed to avoid haphazard spatial development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and gardens and residential areas, lorry parks and markets.
- Boreholes drilled would be provided with suckaways for adequate drainage and pumps to avoid contamination and assure quality of the water. Pavements would be provided around the boreholes to ensure clean environment.
- Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that bodies downstream are not adversely affected. When full, they would be dislodged and the material deposited in trenches purposefully made and treated with chemical to avoid environmental pollution.
- In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drain are connected to the main drains through the side drains. Provisions would also be made to ensure that run offs and other sewerage do not empty into water bodies.
- With regard to the construction of markets, pavements would be provided to check flooding and erosion.

CHAPTER FIVE

District Annual Action Plan

Introduction

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan of each year over the 4-year period.

The Annual Action Plan would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the plan would be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule

Implementation Plan

Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the district, the central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Coordinating Unit. However, the plan for implementation involves the active participation of stakeholders like decentralized departments, civil societies, community members, development partners and the central government.

Annual Action Plan (AAP)

The Medium Term Plan of the District has been phased out into Annual Action Plans. The annual plans show indicative cost of projects, locations, output indicators, lead implementing agencies, sources of finance etc. the following tables indicate the annual action plans for the DMTDP.

District Composite Plan of Action

The district's prioritised set of activities for the achievement of its goal and objectives over the planned period have been put together in a broad composite PoA. The composite PoA consists of the location of the projects/activities, set indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles) which are very necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Action Plan (2018):

Adopted MDAs Goal 1: Build an industrialised and resilient economy													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize 100 youth via workshops and fora on the need to go into agribusiness	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x			604.56	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Engage 10 private-sector organizations to promote agro-processing by 2018	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X			1,033.56	MoFA	Farmers REP
	Link 300 cassava producers to local agro-processing units	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x			1,044.56	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Link 100 agro-processors to sources of agro-processing machinery	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X			996.16	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise educational tour for 100 Gari processors (groups and individual) to good practices	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X			1,031.80	MoFA	Farmers, REP

	centres to enhance adoption of recommended technologies												
	Build capacity of 100 cassava processors to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X			1,141.80	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Establish 10 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,031.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Train 14 technical DoFA staff in integrated Pest Management (IPM) annually in maize	Afransi			X	X	X	X			962.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Train 500 farmers on improved method of cassava production	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			822.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Supply planting materials to 1000 cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			692.20	MoFA	Farmers
	Organise ten (10) demonstrations on existing technologies in cassava production	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			591.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Identify and collect data on 500 actors within the	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			409.20	MoFA	Farmers, REP

	cassava and maize value chains												
	Train eighty (80) actors in the cassava and maize value chains on post-harvest handling and storage of cassava and maize	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			657.80	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Strengthen 20 cassava and maize FBOs in selected communities along the value chain in thriving agribusiness	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			620.80	MoFA	Farmers
	To organise ten (10) farmer business schools for maize and cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,183.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Train and resource fourteen (14) Extension Agents and DAOs on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			629.20	MoFA	
	Organise ten (10) fora in all the operation areas on timely harvesting and handling of maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,031.80	MoFA	Farmers

	Train 500 farmers, processors and marketers on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			701.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Organise trainings for fourteen (14) of technical DoA staff and 500 farmers on construction of cribs for storage of maize	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			811.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Conduct twenty (20) demonstrations for 500 farmers annually on the use of hermetic bags in storage of maize grains	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			646.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Educate 500 farmers annually on correct use and safe handling of agro-chemicals	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			898.7	MoFA	Farmers
	Build capacity of 100 local level agro-processors on good packaging and value addition of products	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			652.80	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Create awareness about utilization of hygienically	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,000.00	MoFA	Farmers, REP

	processed and packaged gari												
	Organise one food and agriculture fair in twenty (20) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			871.20	MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Measure field and establish yield plots	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,031.80	MoFA	Farmers
	Produce twelve (12) market reports from 2 markets	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			1,042.80	MoFA	
	Farm and home visits by AEAs and monitoring and supervision by DDA and DAOs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			4,149.00	MoFA	Farmers
	Annual mid-year review and report writing	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			551.80	MoFA	
	Sensitize 2000 farmers on the need to grade, label and standardise farm produce to attract better prices by December, 2018	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			629.20	MoFA	Farmers
	Train 500 farmers/exporters on Global GAP and modern packaging	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			635.80	MoFA	Farmers

	techniques													
	To train 10 FBOs on group dynamics, sustainability and agribusiness by December, 2018	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				1000.00	MoFA	Farmers
	Form and train ten (10) new maize, cassava and livestock FBOs in group development by 2018	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				1000.00	MoFA	Farmers
	Planting for food and jobs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				8,000.00	MoFA	Farmers
	Procure equipment for data collection by 2018 and office supplies and consumables	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				5,961.26	MoFA	
	Provide technical backstopping, monitor and collate report on multi-round annual crop and livestock survey from seven (7) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				1,031.80	MoFA	Farmers
	To organise ten (10) in-service training for eleven (11) technical DoA staff on	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				1,069.7	MoFA	

	conducting agricultural production survey												
	Collect, compile and disseminate weekly market information via local radio programmes, use of information vans and e-extension	Districtwide			X	X	X	X			518.80	MoFA	
	Organise training workshop for sixty (60) stakeholders on hand washing with soap	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	200.00			Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Organise sensitization on income generation activities in six (6) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	200.00			Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Organise training for fifty (50) women a thirty (30) men on soap making and bee keeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	400.00			Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Construction of Satellite Market	Afransi			X	X			35,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Compensate for Market Site	Nyanyano Kakraba			X	X	X	X	10,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct Lockable market	Aboso				X	X	X	100,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD

	Construct of lorry station	Akotsi Technology village			X	X			40,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Establishment of Artisan/Technology Village	Akotsi				X	X	X	25,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Acquire 200 acre land for Industrial Village	Pomadze					X	X	50,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct Satellite Market	Gomoa Akwamu				X	X		100,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
GOAL TWO:		CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY											
	Ensure effective juvenile justice administration	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	800.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	Courts
	Monitor 915 households LEAP programme across the district	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	800.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Monitor and supervise three (3) residential homes for children	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	800.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize data collection on people with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children across the district	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	800.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize outreach programme on teenage	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	200.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com.	

	pregnancy in ten (10) communities											Dev't	
	Construct 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities	Kojo-Oku					x	x	160,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Complete 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Budumburam					x		23,316.05			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Complete 1No.3 unit classroom block, office, store and staff common room	Afransi					x		17,110.91			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Complete 1No.3 unit classroom block	Potsin					x		86,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Complete 1No.6 unit classroom block at Gomoa Obuasi						x		140,450.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Completion 1No.6 unit classroom block	Fetteh Kakraba					x		79,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1No.3 unit classroom block	Oguaakrom /Nyakuadze						x	x	160,000.00		GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Gomoa Nyanyano Basic/Methodist	Nyanyano						x	x	160,000.00		GES	Cent. Admin.

	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Gomoa Lome/Islamic D/A Prim.Sch	Lome					x	x	240,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Gomoa Afransi AME Zion Basic Sch	Afransi					x	x	240,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No. 2 unit Teachers Quarters	Ofaso					x	x	200,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Use of IGF for Rehabilitation of Schools	Districtwide				x	x	x		154,000.00		GES	Cent. Admin.
	Facilitation of implementation of one district, one factory programme	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	20,000.00		Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Support for job creation/LED issues/Agribusiness	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	5,055.16		Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Monitoring of GSFP	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	4,929.76		Cent. Admin	GES
	Completion of CHPS compound	Dahom				x				19,732.07		GHS	Cent.Admin
	Completion of CHPS compound	Kweikrom				x				127,717.00		GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS compound	Dabanyin					x	x		159,956.00		GHS	Cent.Admin

	Const. of CHPS compound	Dampase				x	x		184,948.70			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS Compound	Kwameadwer					x	x	210,000.00			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS Compound	Fetteh Kakraba					x	x	210,000.00			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS Compound	Mangoase				x	x		210,000.00			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of 1No.2 Bedroom self-contained Nurses Quarters	Aboso				x	x		200,000.00			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Operationalization of CHPS compounds	Fetteh, Asebu, Lome, Dahom & Aboso			x	x			50,000.00			GHS	Cent. Admin
	Support National Immunization Prog.	Districtwide				x		x	5,000.00			GHS	Cent. Admin
	Const. of 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Gomoa Mampong			x	x			120,000.00			Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Procurement of 5 refuse skips	Districtwide			x	x			80,000.00			Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Acquisition of 10 acres of land for final disposal site	Dahom				x			20,000.00			Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Repair 15 No. Boreholes District wide	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	15,740.00			Cent. Admin	
	Construction of 1No. Borehole	Okukwa				x			20,000.00			Cent. Admin	

	Construction of 1No.8 Seater Institutional Latrine for Aboso-Benso D/A Primary & JHS	Aboso				x				140,000.00			Cent. Admin	GES,EHSU
	Support for SELF-HELP PROJECTS	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	166,679.25			Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for STMIE	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	5,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support 'My First Day at School'	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	6,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Procurement of logistics for Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	5,671.70			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Annual Best Teacher Awards	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	5,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support for Brilliant but Needy Students	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	35,000.00			Cent. Admin.	
	Human Capacity Development	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	126,615.13			Cent. Admin	
	Support for GES circuit Supervisors	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support Malaria Prevention	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	16,667.92			GHS	Cent.Admin
	Procure street-light	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	250,000.00			Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Supply 200 (250W) complete luminaries street	Districtwide				x	x	x	x	12,400.00			Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier

	bulbs												
	Extension of electricity to Lome CHPS compound	Lome			x	x	x	x	18,958.60			Cent. Admin	ECG
	Support for Rural Electrification	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Cent. Admin	ECG
	Paving of Gomoa Obuasi Community Centre	Obuasi			x	x			90,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Provision of sites and services (transformers, culverts, water)	Akotsi			x	x			200,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Support for Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	120,204.83			Cent. Admin	Feeder Roads Dept.
	Community Sensitization and Education	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	15,000.00			Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for Sports and Culture	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	10,000.00			GES	Culture Desk Officer
	Support MSHAP/AIDS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	15,000.00			Cent. Admin	GHS
	To sensitise 1500 farmers on HIV and AIDS, Malaria, TB, Family Planning, Personal Hygiene and Climate Change	Districtwide			x	x	x	x			646.80	MOFA	GHS

GOAL THREE:		BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT											
	Organise climate change sensitization in six communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	500.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise tree planting for four (4) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	1,050.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise Community Led Total Sanitation in ten (10) communities	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	200.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Prepare of land use plans for fast growing communities	Afransi, Budumburam & Fetteh			X	X	X	X	42,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Valuation of properties	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	House-Numbering/Street Naming	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	10,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Site inspections and monitoring	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	5,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	100,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Construction of Chain Link Fencing and Painting at	Nyanyano			x				16,246.00			DWD	Cent. Admin

	Nyanyano ICT Centre												
	Disaster Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	10,000.00			NADMO	Cent. Admin
	Sanitation and Waste Management	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	159,765.09			EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Fumigation	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	40,250.00			EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Support Sanitation Initiatives	Districtwide			x	x	x	x		20,000.00		EHSU	Cent. Admin
GOAL 4	BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS												
	Use of GoG for recurrent expenditure (Department of Agriculture)	Afransi			x	x	x	x	19,153.24			MOFA	
	Procure office equipment for Department of Agriculture	Afransi				x	x	x	58,000.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Procurement of motor bikes	Afransi				x	x		42,000.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Sensitise community on Assembly projects, policies and services implementation across the district.	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	250.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	

	Procure office equipment for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Afransi			x	x	x	x	60,000.00			Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Rent/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Dominase, Aboso and Budumburam			x	x			40,000.00			Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Nyanyano, Dominase, Aboso & Budumburam			x	x			26,671.70			Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of new office complex (Phase 1)	Afransi			X	X			50,000.00			Cent. Admin	
	Support for District Planning and Coordinating Unit Programmes	Afransi			x	x	x	x	20,000.00			Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Procurement of Stationery	Afransi			x	x	x	x	53,156.36			Cent. Admin	
	Rent /Accommodate for Decentralised Departments	Afransi			x	x	x	x	15,000.00			Cent. Admin	
	Monitor and Coordinate Assembly programmes and projects	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	40,000.00			Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Preparation of 2018 Composite Budget	Afransi					x		20,000.00			Cent. Admin	Budget Unit

	Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets	Districtwide			x	x	x	x	40,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Preparation of Medium Term Development Plan	Afransi			x	x			20,000.00			Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Construct 1No.2 bedroom Semi-Detached bungalow for staff	Afransi			x	x			170,000.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Completion of Office Block	Afransi			x	x			98,710.00			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Install Internal Communication Facilities at New Office Complex	Afransi			x				25,486.87			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct Landscape for Car Park at New office Complex	Afransi				x			39,161.40			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Procure and install 50KVA generator set	Afransi				x			87,420.22			Cent. Admin	DWD
	Counterpart fund for Construction of Police station	Pomadze			X	X			10,000.00			Cent. Admin	Ghana Police Service
	Support for security	Districtwide			X	X	X	X	10,000.00			Cent. Admin	Security Agencies
	Procure stationery for TCP office administration	Afransi			X	X	X	X	2,953.17			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin

	Procure office equipment for TCP main office and two (2) sub-offices	Afransi			X	X	X	X	28,000.00			Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment by Works Department	Afransi			X	X	X	X	50,000.00			DWD	Cent. Admin
	Facilitate and monitor developmental projects in the Gomoa Central constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x	150,000.00			Cent. Admin	Office of the MP
	Facilitate and Monitor Developmental Projects in the Gomoa East constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x	150,000.00			Cent. Admin	Office of the MP

Action Plan (2019):

Adopted MDAs Goal 1: Build an industrialised and resilient economy													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize 80 youth via workshops and fora on the need to go into agribusiness	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Engage 10 private-sector organizations to promote agro-processing	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers REP
	Link 150 cassava producers to local agro-processing units	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Link 80 agro-processors to sources of agro-processing machinery	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise educational tour for 60 Gari processors to good practices centres to enhance adoption of recommended technologies	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP

	Build capacity of 100 cassava processors to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 10 technical DoFA staff in integrated Pest Management (IPM) in maize	Afransi			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Supply planting materials to 500 cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Organise ten (10) demonstrations on existing technologies in cassava production	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Identify and collect data on 200 actors within the cassava and maize value chains	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Train eighty (80) actors in the cassava and maize value chains on post-harvest handling and storage of cassava and maize	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP

	Strengthen 15 cassava and maize FBOs in selected communities along the value chain in thriving agribusiness	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	To organise ten (10) farmer business schools for maize and cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train and resource fourteen (14) Extension Agents and DAOs on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	
	Organise ten (10) fora in all the operation areas on timely harvesting and handling of maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 200 farmers, processors and marketers on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Organise trainings for fourteen (14) of technical DoA staff and 200 farmers on construction of	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	cribs for storage of maize												
	Conduct twenty (10) demonstrations for 200 farmers annually on the use of hermitic bags in storage of maize grains	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Educate 200 farmers annually on correct use and safe handling of agro-chemicals	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Build capacity of 60 local level agro-processors on good packaging and value addition of products	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Create awareness about utilization of hygienically processed and packaged gari	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise one food and agriculture fair in twenty (20) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Measure field and establish yield plots	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	Produce twelve (12) market reports from 2 markets	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	
	Farm and home visits by AEAs and monitoring and supervision by DDA and DAOs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Sensitize 1000 farmers on the need to grade, label and standardise farm produce to attract better prices	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 200 farmers/exporters on Global GAP and modern packaging techniques	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	To train 10 FBOs on group dynamics, sustainability and agribusiness	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Form and train ten (10) new maize, cassava and livestock FBOs in group development	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Support for Planting for food	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	and jobs													
	Provide technical backstopping, monitor and collate report on multi-round annual crop and livestock survey from seven (7) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers
	Collect, compile and disseminate weekly market information via local radio programmes, use of information vans and e-extension	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	
	Organise training workshop for sixty (60) stakeholders on hand washing with soap	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Organise sensitization on income generation activities in six (6) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Organise training for fifty (50) women a thirty (30) men on soap making and bee keeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Construction of Satellite Market	Potsin			X	X							Cent. Admin	DWD

	Complete Lockable market	Aboso				X	X	X					Cent. Admin	DWD	
	Construct of lorry station	Potsin				X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD	
	Construct Satellite Market	Jukwa				X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD	
GOAL TWO:		CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
	Ensure effective juvenile justice administration	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	Courts
	Monitor 915 households LEAP programme across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Monitor and supervise three (3) residential homes for children	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize data collection on people with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize outreach programme on teenage pregnancy in ten (12) communities	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Construct 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block and	Dominase						x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.

	Ancillary Facilities												
	Construct 1 No.3 unit classroom block	Nsuaem					x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block	Amoanda					x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block at Gomoa Lome/ Islamic D/A Prim.Sch	Lome						x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No. 2 unit Teachers Quarters	Potsin					x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Use of IGF for Rehabilitation of Schools	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support implementation of one district, one factory programme	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Support for job creation/LED issues/Agribusiness	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Monitoring of GSFP	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	GES
	Const. of CHPS compound	Biseadze					x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS compound	Aprah					x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin

	Upgrade of Obuasi Health Centre to District Hospital	Obuasi				x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of 1 No semi- detached.2 Bedroom self-contained Nurses Quarters	Obuasi				x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Support National Immunization Prog.	Districtwide				x		x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	Const. of 5No. 6Seater Aqua Institutional Latrines	Districtwide				x	x					Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Procurement of 5 refuse skips	Districtwide				x	x					Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Acquisition of 10 acres of land for final disposal site					x						Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Repair 8 No. Boreholes District wide	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	
	Construction of 3No. Borehole for Educational Institutions	Districtwide				x						Cent. Admin	
	Support for SELF-HELP PROJECTS	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for STMIE	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support 'My First Day at School'	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.

	Procurement of logistics for Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Annual Best Teacher Awards	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support for Brilliant but Needy Students	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin.	
	Human Capacity Development	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	
	Support for GES circuit Supervisors	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support Malaria Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin
	Procure street-light	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Supply 200 (250W) complete luminaries street bulbs	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Support for Rural Electrification	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG
	Support for Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Feeder Roads Dept.
	Community Sensitization and Education	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for Sports and Culture	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Culture Desk Officer

	Support MSHAP/ AIDS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	GHS
	To sensitise 1000 farmers on HIV and AIDS, Malaria, TB, Family Planning, Personal Hygiene and Climate Change	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				MOFA	GHS
GOAL THREE:		BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT											
	Organise climate change sensitization in six communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise tree planting for four (4) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise Community Led Total Sanitation in ten (20) communities	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Prepare of land use plans for fast growing communities	Aboso & Obuasi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Valuation of properties	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	House-Numbering/Street Naming	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin

	Site inspections and monitoring	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Disaster Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				NADMO	Cent. Admin
	Sanitation and Waste Management	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Fumigation	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Support Sanitation Initiatives	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
GOAL 4		BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS											
	Use of GoG for recurrent expenditure (Department of Agriculture)	Afransi			x	x	x	x				MOFA	
	Procure office equipment for Department of Agriculture	Afransi				x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Procurement of motor bikes	Afransi				x	x					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Sensitise community on Assembly projects, policies	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	

	and services implementation across the district.													
	Procure office equipment for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Rent/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Dominase, Aboso and Budumburam			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Afransi & Aboso			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of new office complex	Afransi			X	X							Cent. Admin	
	Support for District Planning and Coordinating Unit Programmes	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Procurement of Stationery	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	
	Rent /Accommodate for Decentralised Departments	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	
	Monitor and Coordinate Assembly programmes and projects	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Preparation of 2020 Composite	Afransi					x						Cent. Admin	Budget Unit

	Budget												
	Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct 2No.2 bedroom Semi-Detached bungalow for staff	Afransi			x	x						Cent. Admin	DWD
	Operation and maintenance Internal Communication Facilities at New Office Complex	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct Landscape for Car Park at New office Complex	Afransi				x						Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construction of Police station	Obuasi			X	X						Cent. Admin	Ghana Police Service
	Support for security	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Cent. Admin	Security Agencies
	Procure stationery for TCP office administration	Afransi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment for TCP main office and two (2) sub-offices	Afransi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment by Works	Afransi			X	X	X	X				DWD	Cent. Admin

	Department												
	Facilitate and monitor developmental projects in the Gomoa Central constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Office of the MP
	Facilitate and Monitor Developmental Projects in the Gomoa East constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Office of the MP

Action Plan (2020):

Adopted MDAs Goal 1: Build an industrialised and resilient economy													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize 80 youth via workshops and fora on the need to go into agribusiness	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Engage 10 private-sector organizations to promote agro-processing	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers REP
	Link 150 cassava producers to local agro-processing units	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Link 80 agro-processors to sources of agro-processing machinery	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Build capacity of 50 rice farmers to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise educational tour for 60 Gari processors to good practices	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP

	centres to enhance adoption of recommended technologies													
	Build capacity of 100 cassava processors to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers
	Train 10 technical DoFA staff in integrated Pest Management (IPM) in maize	Afransi			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers
	Supply planting materials to 500 cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers
	Organise ten (10) demonstrations on existing technologies in cassava production	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers
	Identify and collect data on 200 actors within the cassava and maize value chains	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Train eighty (80) actors in the cassava and maize value	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	Farmers, REP

	chains on post-harvest handling and storage of cassava and maize												
	Train 40 youth in 10 communities on snail rearing and beekeeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	To organise ten (10) farmer business schools for maize and cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Train and resource fourteen (14) Extension Agents and DAOs on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA
	Organise ten (10) fora in all the operation areas on timely harvesting and handling of maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Train 200 farmers, processors and marketers on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Organise trainings for fourteen (14) of technical DoA staff and 200 farmers on	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers

	construction of cribs for storage of maize												
	Train 200 farmers on the utilization of sweet potatoes	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Educate 200 farmers annually on correct use and safe handling of agro-chemicals	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Educate 150 farmers to improve their knowledge on inbreeding among farm animals	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Build capacity of 60 local level agro-processors on good packaging and value addition of products	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Create awareness about utilization of hygienically processed and packaged gari	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise one food and agriculture fair in twenty (20) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Measure field and establish yield	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	plots												
	Produce twelve (12) market reports from 2 markets	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA
	Farm and home visits by AEAs and monitoring and supervision by DDA and DAOs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Sensitize 500 farmers on livestock and poultry diseases	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Train 200 farmers/exporters on Global GAP and modern packaging techniques	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Assist 25 farmers with credit in kind piggery project	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Form and train ten (10) new maize, cassava and livestock FBOs in group development	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers
	Support for Planting for food and jobs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA Farmers

	Provide technical backstopping, monitor and collate report on multi-round annual crop and livestock survey from seven (7) operational areas	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Collect, compile and disseminate weekly market information via local radio programmes, use of information vans and e-extension	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	
	Organise training workshop for sixty (60) stakeholders on hand washing with soap	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Organise sensitization on income generation activities in six (6) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Organise training for fifty (50) women a thirty (30) men on soap making and bee keeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Construction of Satellite Market	Dasum			X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD

	Complete Lockable market	Aboso				X	X	X					Cent. Admin	DWD	
	Construct of lorry station	Afransi				X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD	
	Construct Satellite Market	Buduatta				X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD	
GOAL TWO:		CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
	Ensure effective juvenile justice administration	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	Courts
	Monitor 915 households LEAP programme across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Monitor and supervise three (3) residential homes for children	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize data collection on people with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize outreach programme on teenage pregnancy in ten (12) communities	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Construct 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block and	Dominase						x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.

	Ancillary Facilities												
	Construct 1No.3 unit classroom block						x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block					x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block						x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block					x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No. Semi- Detached 2 bedroom Teachers Quarters	Ekroful				x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Use of IGF for Rehabilitation of Schools	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support implementation of one district, one factory programme	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Support for job creation/LED issues/Agribusiness	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Monitoring of GSFP	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	GES
	Const. of CHPS compound						x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin

	Const. of CHPS compound					x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Upgrade of Obuasi Health Centre to District Hospital	Obuasi				x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of 1 No semi- detached.2 Bedroom self-contained for Doctors	Afransi				x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Support National Immunization Prog.	Districtwide				x		x				GHS	Cent. Admin
	Const. of 5No. 6Seater Aqua Institutional Latrines	Districtwide			x	x						Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Procurement of 5 refuse skips	Districtwide			x	x						Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Repair 8 No. Boreholes District wide	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	
	Construction of 3No. Borehole for Educational Institutions	Districtwide				x						Cent. Admin	
	Support for SELF-HELP PROJECTS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for STMIE	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support 'My First Day at School'	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.

	Procurement of logistics for Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Annual Best Teacher Awards	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support for Brilliant but Needy Students	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin.	
	Human Capacity Development	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	
	Support for GES circuit Supervisors	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support Malaria Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin
	Procure street-light	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Supply 200 (250W) complete luminaries street bulbs	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Support for Rural Electrification	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG
	Support for Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Feeder Roads Dept.
	Community Sensitization and Education	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for Sports and Culture	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Culture Desk Officer

	Support MSHAP/ AIDS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	GHS
	To sensitise 1000 farmers on HIV and AIDS, Malaria, TB, Family Planning, Personal Hygiene and Climate Change	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				MOFA	GHS
GOAL THREE:		BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT											
	Organise climate change sensitization in six communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise tree planting for four (4) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise Community Led Total Sanitation in ten (20) communities	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Prepare of land use plans for fast growing communities	Ojobi & Pomadzi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Valuation of properties	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	House-Numbering/Street Naming	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin

	Site inspections and monitoring	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Disaster Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				NADMO	Cent. Admin
	Sanitation and Waste Management	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Fumigation	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Support Sanitation Initiatives	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
GOAL 4		BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS											
	Use of GoG for recurrent expenditure (Department of Agriculture)	Afransi			x	x	x	x				MOFA	
	Procure office equipment for Department of Agriculture	Afransi				x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Procurement of Pick up Truck for monitoring	Afransi				x	x					Central Admin.	
	Sensitise community on Assembly projects, policies and services	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	

	implementation across the district.													
	Procure office equipment for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Rent/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Aboso and Afransi			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Afransi & Aboso			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Support for District Planning and Coordinating Unit Programmes	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Procurement of Stationery	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	
	Monitor and Coordinate Assembly programmes and projects	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Preparation of 2021 Composite Budget	Afransi					x						Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
	Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct 2No.2 bedroom Semi-Detached	Afransi			x	x							Cent. Admin	DWD

	bungalow for staff													
	Operation and maintenance Internal Communication Facilities at New Office Complex	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construction of Police station	Obuasi			X	X							Cent. Admin	Ghana Police Service
	Support for security	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Cent. Admin	Security Agencies
	Erection of Community Signages at district borders	Districtwide												
	Procure stationery for TCP office administration	Afransi			X	X	X	X					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment for TCP main office and two (2) sub-offices	Afransi			X	X	X	X					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment by Works Department	Afransi			X	X	X	X					DWD	Cent. Admin
	Facilitate and monitor developmental projects in the Gomoa Central constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	Office of the MP

	Facilitate and Monitor Developmental Projects in the Gomoa East constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Office of the MP
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Action Plan (2021):

Adopted MDAs Goal 1: Build an industrialised and resilient economy													
MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1	2	3	4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Sensitize 80 youth via workshops and fora on the need to go into	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP

	agribusiness												
	Engage 10 private-sector organizations to promote agro-processing	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers REP
	Link 150 cassava producers to local agro-processing units	Districtwide	-		x	x	x	x				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Link 80 agro-processors to sources of agro-processing machinery	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Build capacity of 50 rice farmers to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Organise educational tour for 60 Gari processors to good practices centres to enhance adoption of recommended technologies	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Build capacity of 100 cassava processors to meet international standards	Districtwide	-		X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP

	Establish 5 demonstrations on maize production technologies	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 10 technical DoFA staff in integrated Pest Management (IPM) in maize	Afransi			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Supply planting materials to 500 cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Organise ten (10) demonstrations on existing technologies in cassava production	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Identify and collect data on 200 actors within the cassava and maize value chains	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Train eighty (80) actors in the cassava and maize value chains on post-harvest handling and storage of cassava and maize	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
	Train 40 youth in 10 communities on snail rearing and beekeeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	To organise ten (10) farmer business schools for maize and cassava farmers	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train and resource fourteen (14) Extension Agents and DAOs on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	
	Organise ten (10) fora in all the operation areas on timely harvesting and handling of maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 200 farmers, processors and marketers on post-harvest management in maize and cassava	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Organise trainings for fourteen (14) of technical DoA staff and 200 farmers on construction of cribs for storage of maize	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 200 farmers on the utilization of sweet potatoes	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

Educate 200 farmers annually on correct use and safe handling of agro-chemicals	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
Educate 150 farmers to improve their knowledge on inbreeding among farm animals	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
Build capacity of 60 local level agro-processors on good packaging and value addition of products	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
Create awareness about utilization of hygienically processed and packaged gari	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
Organise one food and agriculture fair in twenty (20) operational areas	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers, REP
Measure field and establish yield plots	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
Produce twelve (12) market reports from 2 markets	Districtwide				X	X	X	X				MoFA	

	Farm and home visits by AEAs and monitoring and supervision by DDA and DAOs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Sensitize 500 farmers on livestock and poultry diseases	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Train 200 farmers/exporters on Global GAP and modern packaging techniques	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Assist 25 farmers with credit in kind piggery project	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Form and train ten (10) new maize, cassava and livestock FBOs in group development	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Support for Planting for food and jobs	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers
	Provide technical backstopping, monitor and collate report on multi-round annual crop and livestock survey from seven (7)	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				MoFA	Farmers

	operational areas													
	Collect, compile and disseminate weekly market information via local radio programmes, use of information vans and e-extension	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					MoFA	
	Organise training workshop for sixty (60) stakeholders on hand washing with soap	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Organise sensitization on income generation activities in six (6) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Organise training for fifty (50) women and thirty (30) men on soap making and bee keeping	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	REP
	Construction of Satellite Market	Dasum			X	X							Cent. Admin	DWD
	Complete Lockable market	Aboso				X	X	X					Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct of lorry station	Afransi			X	X							Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct Satellite Market	Buduatta				X	X						Cent. Admin	DWD

GOAL TWO:		CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINE SOCIETY													
	Ensure effective juvenile justice administration	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	Courts
	Monitor 915 households LEAP programme across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Monitor and supervise three (3) residential homes for children	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize data collection on people with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children across the district	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Organize outreach programme on teenage pregnancy in ten (12) communities	Districtwide				x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc.Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Construct 1No.3 Unit Classroom Block and Ancillary Facilities	Dominase						x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1No.3 unit classroom block							x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.

	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block					x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block						x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No.6 unit classroom block					x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Construct 1 No. Semi- Detached 2 bedroom Teachers Quarters	Ekroful				x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Use of IGF for Rehabilitation of Schools	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support implementation of one district, one factory programme	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Support for job creation/LED issues/Agribusiness	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	MOFA,REP
	Monitoring of GSFP	Districtwide				x	x	x	x			Cent. Admin	GES
	Const. of CHPS compound					x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of CHPS compound					x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin
	Const. of 1 No semi- detached.2 Bedroom self-contained nurses	Asebu				x	x					GHS	Cent.Admin

	quarters													
	Support National Immunization Prog.	Districtwide				x		x					GHS	Cent. Admin
	Const. of 5No. 6Seater Aqua Institutional Latrines	Districtwide			x	x							Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Procurement of 5 refuse skips	Districtwide			x	x							Cent. Admin	EHSU
	Repair 8 No. Boreholes District wide	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	
	Construction of 3No. Borehole for Educational Institutions	Districtwide				x							Cent. Admin	
	Support for SELF-HELP PROJECTS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for STMIE	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support 'My First Day at School'	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Procurement of logistics for Teaching and Learning Materials	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Annual Best Teacher Awards	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support for Brilliant but	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin.	

	Needy Students												
	Human Capacity Development	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	
	Support for GES circuit Supervisors	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Cent. Admin.
	Support Malaria Prevention	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GHS	Cent.Admin
	Procure street-light	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Supply 200 (250W) complete luminaries street bulbs	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG,Supplier
	Support for Rural Electrification	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	ECG
	Support for Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Feeder Roads Dept.
	Community Sensitization and Education	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Communities
	Support for Sports and Culture	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				GES	Culture Desk Officer
	Support MSHAP/AIDS	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	GHS
	To sensitise 1000 farmers on HIV and AIDS, Malaria, TB, Family Planning, Personal Hygiene	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				MOFA	GHS

	and Climate Change													
GOAL THREE:		BUILD SAFE AND WELL-PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT												
	Organise climate change sensitization in six communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise tree planting for four (8) communities	Districtwide			X	X	X	X					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	NADMO
	Organise Community Led Total Sanitation in ten (30) communities	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	EHSU
	Prepare of land use plans for fast growing communities	Ojobi & Pomadzi			X	X	X	X					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Valuation of properties	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	House-Numbering/Street Naming	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Site inspections and monitoring	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Disaster	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					NADMO	Cent. Admin

	Prevention												
	Sanitation and Waste Management	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Fumigation	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
	Support Sanitation Initiatives	Districtwide			x	x	x	x				EHSU	Cent. Admin
GOAL 4		BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS											
	Use of GoG for recurrent expenditure (Department of Agriculture)	Afransi			x	x	x	x				MOFA	
	Procure office equipment for Department of Agriculture	Afransi				x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Procurement of Pick up Truck for revenue mobilization	Afransi				x	x					Central Admin.	
	Sensitise community on Assembly projects, policies and services implementation across the district.	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	
	Procure office equipment for the Department of Social Welfare and Community	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Dept. of Soc. Welfare & Com. Dev't	

	Development													
	Rent/Rehabilitation of Area Council Offices	Aboso and Afransi			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Furnishing of Area Council Offices	Afransi & Aboso			x	x							Cent. Admin	
	Support for District Planning and Coordinating Unit Programmes	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Procurement of Stationery	Afransi			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	
	Monitor and Coordinate Assembly programmes and projects	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Preparation of 2022 Composite Budget	Afransi					x						Cent. Admin	Budget Unit
	Preparation of 2022-2025 DMTDP	Afransi					x						Cent. Admin	DPCU
	Operation and Maintenance of official properties/assets	Districtwide			x	x	x	x					Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construct 1No.2 bedroom Semi-Detached bungalow for staff	Afransi			x	x							Cent. Admin	DWD

	Operation and maintenance Internal Communication Facilities at New Office Complex	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	DWD
	Construction of Police station	Oguakrom			X	X						Cent. Admin	Ghana Police Service
	Support for security	Districtwide			X	X	X	X				Cent. Admin	Security Agencies
	Procure stationery for TCP office administration	Afransi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment for TCP main office and two (2) sub-offices	Afransi			X	X	X	X				Phy. Planning Dept	Cent. Admin
	Procure office equipment by Works Department	Afransi			X	X	X	X				DWD	Cent. Admin
	Facilitate and monitor developmental projects in the Gomoa Central constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Office of the MP
	Facilitate and Monitor Developmental Projects in the Gomoa East constituency	Afransi			x	x	x	x				Cent. Admin	Office of the MP

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2018-2021

The Government of Ghana receives funds from various agencies including the District Development Facility [DDF] and the District Assembly Common Fund to implement Developmental project in the communities with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment as implementing Agency.

The funds received are meant for investment support and provision of Rural Infrastructure, Technical Assistance for capacity building and other services. One of the modalities for accessing the funds is the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Budget, Procurement Plan, and Cash Flow Projections.

Annually, Government commits significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the general standard of living in the country. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), implemented from 2014 to 2017, was a broad based development strategy for accelerated growth and poverty reduction. It focused heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects.

The DMTDP under the MTNDPF is driven by the LTNDP aims to, among others:

- Build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy *with high levels of employment and decent work*;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined *society with opportunities for all*;
- Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities *while protecting the natural environment*; and
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development.

This plan has been prepared by the Gomoa East District Assembly to provide the roadmap for how M&E will be conducted. It will assist the Assembly to measure progress towards the achievement of the DMTDP Goals and objectives in a structured way. It will also provide a clear direction on how specific activities and results of the DMTDP will be utilized.

The processes through which this plan has been prepared have been very participatory and collaborative. All stakeholders were involved and feedback from public hearings was integrated.

This document contains programmes and projects to be undertaken within 2018-2021, which consist of physical projects (works), goods and services.

1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:-

Introduction:

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year District Medium Term Development Plan under the MTNDPF.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators.

6.4 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of MTNDPF and will further help to:

- ✚ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level

- ✚ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✚ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ✚ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
 - ✚ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
 - ✚ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ✚ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ✚ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:-

- ✚ The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- ✚ The Sub Committees and
- ✚ District Sectoral Departments.

Stakeholders Analyses

All the identified stake holders associated with the preparation of the MTDP have been identified and classified based on their interests, needs, their roles in the planning process of the MTDP.

The involvement of these stakeholders at all levels of plan preparation, implementation, Monitoring and evaluation is expected to facilitate consensus building among the stakeholders during review meetings. Stakeholders in this regard can be categorized into two categories: the Practitioners at the district and regional level such as department heads, quasi-government institutions etc as well as intended beneficiaries such as community members at the Area Council and Community Levels and Traditional Rulers. Other stakeholders include Donor Agencies, Private Sector Groups, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs etc.

Table 46: Stakeholder Analysis

M&E STAKEHOLDERS	CLASSIFIC- ATION	INTEREST/NEEDS	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN M&E ACTIVITIES
District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU)	Primary	1. Needs Assessment 2. Data Collection, Collation and Analysis 3. Preparation & Co-ordinating of DMTDP & M&E Plan 4. M&E Plan Implementation 5. Information Dissemination	1. Assess the needs of the people in the District 2. Collect, Collate and Analyze Data for M&E 3. Prepare & Co-ordinate DMTP & M&E Plan 4. Disseminate Information on M&E
Area Councils, Departments, Units, Committees and Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Primary	1. Information Dissemination 2. Data Collection 3. Monitoring	1. Disseminate Information 2. Assist in Collection of Data 3. Monitor on going Project/Programmes in their Localities

District Assembly	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision making 2. By-laws 3. Deliberation and adoption of plans 	M&e Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Members of Parliament (MPs)	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision making 2. Provision of Common Fund for projects. 3. Monitoring 	M&e Seminars, meetings, inspections, dissemination and reporting.
Development Partners (NGO's etc)	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency and Accountability 2. Capacity Building 3. Logistics and Financial Support 4. Monitoring 5. Human Resource Development/Research Inputs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support in Building Capacity of DA Staff on Monitoring Issues 2. Provide Logistics and Financial Support on Monitoring Issues 3. Monitor the Funded Projects and Programmes 4. Develop Human Resource 5. Support in Providing Research Inputs
Development Partners, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Civil Society Organization (e.g. Youth Clubs), Small Business Associations (e.g. GPRTU, Dressmakers Association etc.)	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Data 2. Information Dissemination 3. Advocacy 4. Financial and material resources 5. Transparency and accountability 	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, land, transparency and accountability	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Local Government Service Secretariat,	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services etc	M&E Seminars and meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations M&E results reporting and dissemination.
NDPC	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, capacity building	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
MLGRD	Primary	Policy Direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc

DACF and DDF Secretariats,	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance targets etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, M&E results dissemination etc
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability, etc.	Project inspection, dissemination and communication of M&E results.
Other MMDAs	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services etc.	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination.
Consultants	Secondary	Technical Assistance	M&E Plan preparation, evaluation, PM&E etc

6.5 Monitoring Report

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

6.6 Programme and Project Monitoring Report

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table below:

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:-

6.5 Introduction:

Monitoring and Evaluation is a means to measure the success of the four-year District Medium Term Development Plan.

The effectiveness of policies, programmes and projects is achieved by monitoring objectively verifiable indicators.

No.	Project /Program me Name	District Mediu m Term Goal	District Sector	Proje ct Descr iption	Project Location	Name of Contractor	Budget	Budget Source/Type	Contract Sum GHC		Date		Pay ment To Date	% of Work Done	Remarks
									Original	Revised	Start	Expecte d Completion			
1															
2															
3															
4															

6.5A PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- A1. Project /Programme Title
- A2. Project /Programme Code No.....
- A3 Project /Programme Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Monitoring Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Monitoring.....
- A. Programme/ Project Implementation Monitoring.
 - B1. Topic for monitoring
 - B2. Starting Date: Original Estimates.....
 - Actual Date.....

Table 74: B3 Physical Implementation

Activity	Planned To Date (%)	Actual To Date (%)
Construction Works		
Objective A*		
Objective B		
Objective C		
Etc		

- Objectives in relation to benefits and beneficiaries.

Table 75: indicates B4 Financial Mobilization

Source	Total Required (GH¢ M)	Expected To Date (GH¢ M)	Received To Date (GH¢ M)
Domestic Resources:			
• Local Revenue (fees, levies, dues)			
• District Assembly Common Fund			
• Other Govt. Subventions			
• NGOs			
• Communities			
• Commercial Loans			
Total Financial Resources			

Table 76: Shows B5 Programme/ Project Expenditure

Item	Planned Total (GH¢ M)	Planned to Date (GH¢ M)	Actual to Date (GH¢ M)
• Construction materials			
• Vehicles			
• Equipment			
• Labour			
• Contracts			
• Services			
• Others			
Total Expenditure			

B6. Comments on variation between Planned and Actual Programme/Project Expenditure

6.6 The Evaluation Report

Unlike Monitoring, Evaluation is conducted in greater detail at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the desired

results in terms of outputs and benefits and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population..

The first ex-post facto Evaluation should be conducted by district one year after project completion when its impact should be evident.

The Evaluation Report should be prepared in accordance with the following form.

6.7 Programme and Evaluation Report

A. Programme/Project Identification

- A1. Project Title
- A2. Project Code No.....
- A3 Project Location.....
- A4 Implementing Agency.....
- A5. Evaluation Agency (s).....
- A6 Date of Evaluation.....

6.9 Evaluation Reports

6.10 Objectives

- ✚ Have the programme/ project objectives been achieved?
- ✚ Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?
- ✚ Has the programme/ project supported the policy as planned
- ✚ Where project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons
 - ✚ State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which shown to be no longer relevant as result of the evaluation.

6.11 Time and Finance:

- ✚ Was the project completed in time planned? If not state length of over-run
- ✚ Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over expenditure.
- ✚ Did funds come on-stream as planned and anticipated? If not what short falls occurred.
- ✚ Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not, state over expenditures.

6.12 Beneficiaries and Benefits:

- ✚ Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached.
- ✚ Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.
- ✚ Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not, state shortfall.
- ✚ Are revenues at the planned level? If not, state fall.
- ✚ Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

6.13 Operations

- ✚ Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- ✚ Are project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure

6.14 Summary

Summarize B1-B4 giving an overall picture of successes and failures and the lessons, which have been learned in carrying out programme/project.

6.15 A summary of how the DMTDP would be Monitored and Evaluated

Monitoring:

The Gomoa East District Assembly will adopt the following processes to ensure effective monitoring of its programmes and projects for the four-year term of the implementation of the DMTDP

- a. An M&E Plan for the four-year term will be developed by DPCU together with the sector agencies
- b. The DPCU will constitute the District M&E Team
The team will be made up of representatives of the District Planning Coordinating Unit led by the District Planning Officer.
- c. The monitoring exercise will be done quarterly.
- d. Identify Resources and Logistics:
The resources/logistics will be required for effective monitoring include Vehicle and Fuel and Lubricants, Computer and Accessories, Digital Camera, Stationery, Projector, Photocopier, Scanners, Internet Connectivity and Per Diem
- e. Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources
- f. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection
- g. Hold quarterly review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring activities

The DPCU at the District level is responsible for undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities together with the sector agencies. The DPCU is specifically responsible for the Development and design of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and procedures.

Again, it is required to provide an oversight overall district level monitoring and evaluation of district development programmes. The actual monitoring of projects shall be done by relevant sector agencies and sub-district structures.

At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work.

Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

Evaluation:

Participatory measures have also been identified to assess the achievement of objectives and ascertain the relevance of such objectives in meeting the identified goals. The evaluation process is therefore expected to provide a better insight into the design of new or subsequent plans as shown in the table below.

Table : Features for Participatory Evaluation of Plans

Type of Evaluation	Period	Actors	Participatory Evaluation Techniques
Mid Term	First Month of 2020	Internal Evaluators (Extended DPCU, Traditional Groupings, Political Heads, Opinion Leaders, SMEs, CBOs Security Agencies etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussions, • Impact Assessment Surveys,
Terminal	First Month of 2022	External Evaluators (Development Partners, MDAs as well as all actors listed in the Mid Term)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections, • Participatory surveys, • Discussions, • Workshops.

✚ The assembly will adopt various types of evaluation to assess extent of implementation of the programmes and projects being executed during the four-year term. The evaluation will also highlight on the impact of the programmes and projects

- ✚ The types will include Mid-term Evaluation, Terminal Evaluation and Specific Evaluation and Studies
- ✚ A participatory approach will be adopted for each of these evaluation methods.
- ✚ Tools such as community scorecards, interviews and other PRA Methods will be used
- ✚ District and Area Council levels of evaluation will be focused

6.16 Summary of M&E BUDGET

This is the budget that will be needed to carry out effective M&E activities in the district. It is also the budget stated for M&E activities for the 4-year plan. Every year, a percentage of such an amount will be required for the year's M&E exercise.

✚ The table below gives the summary of budget for activities to be carried out.

Table 77: M&E BUDGET

NO.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET GHc
1	Logistics	141,140.00
2	Training	61,550.00
3	DMTDP Monitoring	45,000.00
4	DMTDP Evaluation	47,000.00
5	Data Collection And Review Meetings	35,000.00
6	APR Preparation & Reporting	11,600.00
Total		341,290.00

Details of the cost components are given in M&E Work Plan and Budget for Human and Logistical Support tables above

Table 78: A Summary Of How The DMTDP Would Be Monitored And Evaluated & Budget					ACTORS	BUDGET GHC
ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME					
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
DMTDP MONITORING						
1. Constitute M&E Team/Review Team	Start 5/10/18			5/1/21	DPCU	1,900.00
2. Identify Resources and Logistics	Start 11/10/18	15/1/19	7/1/20	18/1/21	DPCU	2,600.00
3. Identify Stakeholders	Start 11/10/18	15/1/19	7/1/20	18/1/21	DPCU	4,000.00
4. Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources	Start 18/10/18	22/1/19	14/1/20	25/1/21	DPCU	4,000.00
5. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection	By 15 th of last month of every quarter	By 15 th of last month of every quarter	By 15 th of last month of every quarter	By 15 th of last month of every quarter	District Monitoring Team	32,500.00
DMTDP EVALUATIONS						
1. Mid-term Evaluation	9/7/18	8/7/19	14/7/20	11/7/21	DPCU	12,000.00
2. Terminal Evaluation	14/1/18	6/1/19	13/1/20	11/1/21	DPCU	12,000.00
3. Specific Evaluation and Studies (Artisan/Technology village at Akotsi & Nyanyano market)			Dec, 2020	Dec, 2021	DPCU	8,000.00
4. Participatory M&E (Community score card and other PRA Methods at Area Council Centres)		9-11/9/19	5-7/9/20	3-7/9/21	DPCU/Comm. Members	15,000.00
Data Collection and Review Meetings						
1. Quarterly Review Meetings	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	19,500.00
2. Mid-Term Review	13 th July ,2018	15 th July, 2019	13 th July, 2020	12 th July, 2021	DPCU	4,500.00
3. Annual Review	Jan, 2018	Jan, 2019	Jan, 2020	Jan, 2021	DPCU	6,000.00
4. Preparation of Quarterly Reports	By 10 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 10 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 10 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 10 th of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	DPO/DCD	4,500.00
5. Preparation and Submission of Monthly Fin. Report	Before 15 th of ensuing month (every month)				Finance Dep't	1,200.00
APR PREPARATION & REPORTING						
Data collation	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	By 30 th of last month of every quarter	DPCU	0
Draft District APR prepared	By 1 st week of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 1 st week of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 1 st week of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	By 1 st week of the 1 st month of the next qtr.	DPCU	0
Draft APR Review Workshop	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	0
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 TH of the 1 st month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	3,600.00
Dissemination of District APR	13/2/2018	12/2/19	12/2/20	15/2/21	DPCU	8,000.00
Total Cost						139,300.00

6.17 General Conclusion

The study examined the dynamics and characteristics of the economy of the Gomoa East District. In order to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the development planning process, the people of Gomoa East District were put in the forefront in the preparation of the document.

In socio economic survey with a population sample size of **2,500** the local people assisted in the identification of problems, potentials, opportunities, and constraints to development in the district as contained in the document.

From the foregoing, it can be said that, the principle of community involvement in the planning process had been the hallmark in the preparation of this document.

The state of infrastructure in the district showed that, though some improvement has been achieved especially in the provision of potable water, and education, there is more to be done, particularly regarding sanitation facilities, roads, telecommunication, human capacity development etc.

Other non-infrastructure issues of concern were further improvement in revenue generation of the Assembly, capacity building of the sub-structures, employment generation, improvement in the productive capacity and environmental issues in the district.

These and others were the issues of concern addressed in programmes outlined in the report with the view to generating wealth and improving the quality of life of the people in the district.

The overall success of the implementation of the programme in this report calls for a persistent unyielding desire and commitment on the part of the Gomoa East District Administration, Decentralized Departments, NGOs and the Public. The role of these key players in the district development process cannot be under-estimated.

Table 81: Specific Responsibilities in Monitoring and Evaluation

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation Criteria
1. Governmental/Non-governmental organizations/Donor or Partner Organizations	Training Reports, Review reports, level/extent of work done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Training Delivery ✚ Quality Assurance
2. District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Stage of work ✚ Materials received and locally mobilized ✚ Timely released and the judicious use of same
3. Traditional leaders/ Opinion leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Whether monies received are appropriately used
4. Area council including Unit committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Funds flow and usage ✚ Progress of work ✚ Quality of work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Whether there is value for money
5. Relevant technical agencies in the Region and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Technical details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Technical specifications

Any other aspect of work or activity that helps to achieve the objective of a project/programme will be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure maximum satisfaction and value for money.

Communication Strategy

Introduction

Development is not a cluster of benefits given to the people in need; rather it is a process by which people acquire greater ownership, control and self-responsibility over their own destiny. The preparation of the MTDP started with series of meetings between the Assembly and members of all the seven Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district. The Area Council afterwards met with the communities to prepare for submission to the DA draft action plans on the needs and aspirations of the people in the communities.

The dissemination of the plan needs to enhance effective resource mobilization and for mobilizing the needed social support for sustainability of the programmes and projects. In view of the above, the following activities have been identified as strategies for creating awareness on the roles and expectations of the various stakeholders of the programmes and projects:

7.2 Dissemination strategies

The MTDP would therefore be disseminated to its stakeholders through;

7.3 The Direct Representatives of the People

7.4 Public Hearings

After the analysis of the district's profile and the draft proposal on the harmonized action plans, the first public hearing at the Area Council level was organized. The fora afforded the stakeholders at the sub-district levels the opportunity to make inputs into the draft plans proposals.

7.5 A second public hearing was also organized on the final draft plan.

This also will afford the stakeholders another opportunity to approve and own the plan. Similar public hearings would be organized at the Area Councils within the planned period to brief the people on their rights, responsibilities and roles as well as receive contributions from the people.

7.6 People's Assemblies/Town Hall Meetings:

Within the planned period, periodic town hall would be organized at the Area Councils to brief the people on issues pertaining to development in the district. The people would also be educated on the need to attend communal labour and to contribute to the development of their communities to reduce poverty. Projects slated for implementation in the communities as well as the year(s) those projects would be implemented would be outlined to them.

7.7 Local Information Centres

These are communication centres in the communities where public announcements are made. The district will produce an abridged version of the plan to be made available to all communities with this facility. Information on the relevant portions such as the profile and annual action plans will be released to these communities on regular basis. Again, the facilities will be used by officials of the DA to interact with these communities on the plan.

7.8 Formation of local project implementation committees:

At the local level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form a local project implementation, which would be responsible for the organization of the people, monitoring and inspection of projects together with the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would ensure that contractors execute projects without unnecessary delays and inform the DPCU and the Works Department on actions to take.

7.9 All heads of department and other implementation agencies would be given copies of the plan to facilitate implementation to minimize disparities.

7.10 Copies of the 2018–2021 MTDP would also be submitted to the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district to enhance coordination in the implementation of development.

DAs were requested to form Development Communication Committees. The Committee shall be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Public Relations Officers/Information Officers as Secretary.

Table 82: Communication Strategy Label Table

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Public hearing of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the DMTDP 2018-2021 and the various stakeholders under their roles in the implementation of the Plan	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	June-December 2017	DCD, DPO, PM, Area Council Chairmen
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	15th to 30th January 2018	DPCU
3	Community Sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other opinion leaders, Reps of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	3 rd week of July yearly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Handouts and round table discussions	September 17 th to 24 th September, 2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2018-2021 DMTDP	To validate and approve of the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Handouts and round table discussions and audio visual	October , 2017	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
6	Meeting with Departments	To update them on the status of implementation	DPCU, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Information Service Department, Assembly Members	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, HODs
8	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2018-2021 in the print media and electronic media (website) Funds for planned activities increased	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional leaders	Internet & Website	February, 2018	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist
9	Reporting on progress of activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Department and the District Administration itself Plan implementation assessed and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly	DCD, DPO
10	Distribution of Completed Document	To be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC	Soft and Hard Copies	September,2017	DCD/DPO

7.11 Conclusion

The Gomoa East District is one of the twenty (20) districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, fishing, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The employment characteristics of the population indicate employment in low skill among the employed population that are mostly self-employed without employees. Such employment hardly generates employment for others. Levels of unemployment are high in the district. The higher rate of unemployment among younger persons gives support to the anecdotal information on higher and increasing unemployment among the youth.

This plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, improving educational, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

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