

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2018-2021)

PREPARED UNDER

**THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAME-
WORK**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OP-
PORTUNITY FOR ALL**

(2018-2021)

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ACRONYMS

AAP	-	Annual Action Plan
AC	-	Area Council
ADRA	-	Adventist Development Relief Agency
AEAs	-	Agricultures Extension Agents
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CBRDP	-	Community-Based Rural Development Project
CSO	-	Civic Society Organization
CWSA	-	Community water & sanitation Agency
CWSP	-	Community water & Sanitation programme
CBO	-	Community Based organization
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DAD	-	District Agriculture Department
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Roads
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DWST	-	District water & Sanitation Team
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GPRS II	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GTZ	-	German Agency for Technical Co-operation
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency
	Syndrome	
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
KSDHD	-	Kintampo South District Health Directorate
KDMHIS	-	Kintampo South District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
LED	-	Local Economic Development
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Environment
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection
MoTI	-	Ministry of Trade Industry
MSHAP	-	Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MIHOSO	-	Mission of Hope Society
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
PWD	-	People with Disability
PS	-	Private Sector
REP	-	Rural Enterprises Project
SHARP	-	Strengthening HIV/AIDS Response Partnerships
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprise
TA	-	Traditional Authority
UC	-	Unit Committee

VRA - Volta River Authority
YEA - Youth Employment Agency
WVI - World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievements of growth, wealth and job creation in the District. The document has been prepared under the guidelines of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2018- 2021 document under the theme “*An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*” and other policy documents such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063 and other relevant documents. The plan has been intended to guide the activities all Organizations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District’s development problems/issues during the 4-Year Plan Period (2018-2021). Thus, the DMTDP will form the anchor on which development investment in the District will revolve.

Process of Preparing the DMTDP 2018-2021

A 20-Member Team was formed at the preparation process and they facilitated the entire Plan Preparation exercise. The members of the Team were from:

1. The District Planning Office
2. The District Budget Office
3. The District Education Department
4. The District Health Department (Health and Environment Units)
5. The District Central Administration Department
6. The District Finance Department
7. The District Agriculture Department
8. The District Works Department
9. The District Physical Planning Department
10. The District Trade and Industry Department/Business Advisory Centre
11. The District Social Welfare and Community Development Department
12. The District Disaster Prevention Department/NADMO
13. The Chairperson of the Development Planning Sub-Committee
14. Seven Other Management Staff of the Office of the District Assembly

The plan preparation commenced with a review of the 2014-2017 DMTDP prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The review involved the evaluation of the extent of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2018-2021 DMTDP.

The review was followed with a situation analysis/profiling of the District. This was done through literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situation analysis and profiling included poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting issues. The social and other characteristics of the District and analysis of their spatial dimensions were all extensively dealt with. The population of the District is estimated at 95,495.

Chapter two begins with summary of key identified District problems/issues, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning preparation process following the situation analysis of the District. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Area Councils where opinion leaders and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the felt needs of the District. The needs and aspirations were harmonized with identified development gaps from performance review and profiling at stakeholders' meetings. This followed the identification of key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 DMTDP and adopted goals and issues. The identified issues were then compared to issues identified in the MTDPF 2014-2017 upon which the summarized key development issues were adopted. These summarized issues were further subjected to POCC, Impact and Sustainability Analyses.

Chapter three starts with an introduction which centres on the adoption of goals chosen in line with NMTDPF 2018-2021. This followed population projections for 2018-2021 and the projected development requirements for district for the plan period 2018-2021. District adopted development issues, development Dimension goals, objectives and strategies for Agenda for Jobs is found in this chapter.

Chapter four of the document deals with Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the District for 2018-2021, Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the District for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and Indicative Financial Strategy

In total, the estimated cost of the plan is Forty-Two Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Thousand, Eighty-Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢42,138,082.00). The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund, DACF, DDF Public Sector Investments and Annual Budget of the Government of Ghana, Support from NGOs and Grants and other receipts from Government of Ghana. It is therefore expected the successfully implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services (education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation).

Chapter five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and their indicative budget for the year 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. These showed all programmes/projects/activities that would be implemented in the plan period. They include the location of projects, timeframe for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies.

Chapter six consists of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. For the purposes of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs and impact/outcomes of the implementation of Annual Action Plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2020 and a final evaluation in February, 2022.

The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organized to discuss the findings of the evaluations. Chapter seven entails the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the programmes/projects/ activities implementation within the planned period. This captures the public forums

organized by the DPCU to create awareness and ownership of the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASE-LINE

1.1 Introduction

The mission of the Kintampo South District Assembly (KSDA) is to improve upon the living conditions of the people through effective and efficient mobilization, co-ordination and management of available human, material and financial resources within its catchment area. This is to be realized through the formulation of realistic policies, programmes and projects as outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, an *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All* 2018-2021. The Local Governance Act (Act 936) mandates all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare Development Plans to guide their development agenda.

The preparation of the 2018 – 2021 Medium-Term Development Plan of KSDA followed the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and is tailored to meet the broad development agenda set out in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework that is Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. This chapter therefore captures the District vision, mission and functions, performance review and analysis of existing situation or compilation of the District profile.

1.3 District's Vision, Mission and Functions

1.3.1 Vision of the District

Our vision is to create a more efficient Decentralized Local Government System that delivers to citizens equitable access and opportunities to quality socio-economic services and promotes local economic development in a more participatory, decentralized and democratic space.

1.3.2 Mission Statement of the District

Kintampo South District Assembly exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people through effective mobilization, co-ordination and management of available human, material and financial resources with its catchment area.

1.3.3 Functions of the District

The Local Governance Act (Act 936) specifies the structures operating at the district level. In addition, it specifies the roles to be performed by each structure. The deliberative and legislative functions of the Assembly are performed by the General Assembly under the leadership of the Presiding Member.

Legislative Functions

The District as legislative body is responsible for making bye-laws to guide their activities in the area of authority. Every bye-laws made by the district Assembly must be submitted to the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development for approval. A bye-law shall come into effect when it is approved and published in the Ghana Gazette. A copy of every bye-law made by the district assembly shall be deposited at the office of the District Assembly and must be open to public inspection without the payment of any fee

Political, Administrative, Planning and Rating Functions

The District Assembly designated as the highest political, administrative, planning and rating authority performs the following functions;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district and to ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) for the approval of the development plan to the NDPC and budget to the minister for the district;
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resource necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiative and development
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- Be responsible for development, improvement and, management of human settlement and the environment in the district
- In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance security and public security safety in the district;
- Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the district for the promotion of justice;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as be necessary for the discharge of any of the function conferred by the act or any other enactment; and
- Perform such other functions as may be provided for under any enactment

1.4 Performance Review of the Implementation of the 2010-2013 DMTDP

The KSDA prepared its District Medium Term Development Plan under the guidelines of The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA – II), 2014-2017 issued by National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and other policy documents including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The strategy was to channel greater resources to improve human development and basic services delivery thereby stimulating growth in all sectors of the District economy. The Programme of Action of the 2014-2017 DMTDP focused on the under listed six main thematic pillars/areas of the GSGDA II:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

It also included the performance under the various cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, green economy, population, social protection programmes among others. The review process involved the collection and review of disaggregated primary and secondary data from all identified stakeholders including the District Assembly, Sub-District Councils, Departments and Organizations, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and communities to assess the level of implementation of the identified programmes/projects/activities outlined in the six prioritized thematic areas of the GSGDA II as well as other interventions implemented during the period. The review process took into account the extent/levels of the implementation of the proposed programmes/projects/activities; whether they were fully implemented, on-going, implemented but not in the DMTDP, started but abandoned or suspended or not implemented at all and

whether set objectives, targets and goals were achieved and reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets. The outcome of the review is summarized in Table 1.1.

From Table 1.1 a total of 166 set of programmes, projects and activities were proposed to be implemented within the planned period of 2014 to 2017, 135 set of activities representing 81.3 percent were fully implemented with 10 set of activities representing 6.0 percent are still on-going, 16 set of activities representing 9.6 percent were not implemented and 5 set of activities representing 3.1 percent were abandoned/suspended. Out of the 166 projects, programmes and activities reported on, six (6) representing 3.6 percent were implemented but not DMTDP for 2014-2017. Table 1.1 below presents the performance review of implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP of the District.

Table 1.1 1 Performance Review of Implementation of 2014-2017 DMTDP

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					
Policy Objective: Improve Efficiency and Competitiveness of MSMES					
YEAR OF IMPLE- MENTATION	PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BASELINE (2013)	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 1No. 20-Unit Ginger Market	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 1No. Gari Processing Factory	3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Complete Apesika market Stores	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of Ampoma market (2No. 50No. Open Markets Stalls)	0 0 100 open market stalls 100 open market stalls	100 open market stalls 100 open market stalls 100 open market stalls 100 open market stalls	0 0 100 open markets stalls 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Completion of 2No .40-Unit Market Stalls and 2 No. open Shed at Jema Weekly and daily market	40 120 120 120	80 80 80 80	80 0 0 0	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Domestic Tourism to Foster National Cohesion as Well as Redistribution of Income					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Develop Chirihin Waterfall through PPP	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Not implemented
THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					

Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity					
2014	Increase maize production in metric tonnes	19,161.60	21077.76	10441.4	Fully implemented.
2015		29,603	23,185.56	20,212.85	
2016		49,815.85	25,504.26	21,803.14	
2017		71,618.99	28,054.5		
2014	Increase cassava production in metric tons	63,293	69,622.3	63,434.3	Fully implemented
2015		126,727.3	76,584.53	71,673.42	
2016		198,400.72	84,242.83	73,894.32	
2017		272,295.04	92,667.3		
2014	Increase yam production in metric tons	239,979.00	263,976.9	222,397.4	Fully implemented
2015		462,376.4	290,374.56	275,382.56	
2016		737,758.96	319,412.49	289,451.45	
2017		1,027,210.41	351,353.3		
2014	Increase plantain production in metric tons	345.6	380.16	273.03	Fully implemented
2015		618.63	418.16	350.62	
2016		969.25	459.36	381.72	
2017		1,350.97	505.10		
2014	Train farmers in grain quality improvement and management, agrochemical usage and disposal	40	60	43	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Refresher trainings for staff on Good Agricultural Practices	5	5	3	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Selection of groups for screening and linkage to Kintampo Rural Bank	15	50	21	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Sensitization and formation of Farmer Based Organizations	20	25	25	On-going
2015			25	25	
2016			25	25	
2017			25		
Policy Objective: Adapt to The Impacts and Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Variability and Change					

2014 2015 2016 2017	Trainings of FBOs on good agricultural practices of cowpea production and distribution of improved cowpea varieties		15	12	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 20 FBOs on safe handling and usage of agrochemicals		20	14	Not fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote Livestock and Poultry Development for Food Security and Income Generation					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Distribution of 300 improved goats breed to farmers	-	300	150	Not fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Vaccination of goats distributed to farmers	-	-	150	Fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Vaccinate/immunize 10,000Cattle against PPR	3,742 6,409 10,802 18,081	10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000	2,667 4,393 7,279	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Vaccinate/immunize Sheep against PPR	297 566 566 566	2000 2000 2000 2000	269 0 0 0	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Vaccinate/immunize Goats against PPR	264 380 496 628	2000 2000 2000 2000	116 116 132	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Vaccinate/immunize Dogs against Rabies	181 494 807 1,614	900 900 900 900	313 313 150	Not fully implemented
2014 2015	Vaccinate/immunize Cats against Rabies	9 21	400 400	12 12	Not fully implemented

2016		33	400	0	
2017		33	400		
2014	Distribute Cockerels 250 to farmers	-	250	200	Not fully implemented.
2015					
2016					
2017					
Policy Objective: Increase Private Sector Investments in Agriculture					
2014	Assessment of 65 FBOs/groups to be linked to Kintampo Rural Bank	-	65	40	Not fully implemented.
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Stakeholder meetings on maize value chain	4	1	0	Not fully implemented
2015		4	1	1	
2016		5	1	0	
2017		5	1	0	
Policy Objective: Promote Irrigation Development					
2014	Construction of 3No Irrigation Dugouts	0	1	1	Not fully implemented
2015		1	1	0	
2016		1	1	0	
2017		1	1	0	
Policy Objective: Increase Access to Extension Services and Re-Orientation of Agriculture Education					
2014	Training of 50 small ruminant livestock farmers	-	50	50	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Distribution of rice improved seed, NPK and urea to farmers	-	50	50	Fully implemented.
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Trainings of 50 farmers on good agricultural practices of cowpea production and	-	50	50	Fully implemented.
2015					
2016					
2017					

	distribution of improved cow-pea varieties				
Policy Objective: Promote the Development of Selected Cash Crops					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Distribution 14,400 of improved grafted cashew seedlings to farmers	-	3600 3600 3600 3600	4,610 4,610 4,610 4,610	Fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 120 farmers on good agricultural practices of cashew	-	120	107	Not fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 20 FBOs on proper application of agro chemicals	-	20	20	Fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training and demonstration for farmers in 15 communities on use of neem seed oil in pre and postharvest treatment of pest		15	10	Not fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 200 farmers in 10 communities on good agricultural practices of vegetables		200		Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of Community Animal Health Extension Volunteers	-	- 35	- 32	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 45 Community Extension Volunteers	0 45 45 45	45 45 45 45	45 45 45 45	Fully implemented

2014 2015 2016 2017	Training of 50 farmers on taking animal rearing as business		50 50 50 50	0 50 0 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training and demonstration on composting with 50 farmers		50	0 50 0 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training literacy groups on good agricultural practices of soya bean production		600	600	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize Anti-Bush/Domestic Fire Education	2500 10500 14000 23000	8000 people in 40 communities 5,000 people in 35 communities 8,000 people in 50 communities 8, 100 people in [50] communities	3000 people sensitized in 20 communities 3,500 people sensitized in 20 communities 8,500 people sensitized in 55 communities, 22 cases recorded 2,500 people sensitized 15 communities (13) disaster was recorded	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize anti-flooding/storm education		7,150 in 45 communities 4000 people in 20 communities 4000 people in 20 communities 3000 people in 20 communities	2000 people in 20 communities sensitize 3000 people in 15 communities 3700 people in 17 communities	Fully implemented

Policy Objectives: Enhance Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Train 3000 people 35 communities in disaster risk management	-	3000 people in 35 communities	2500 people trained in 25 communities	On-going
2014 2015 2016 2017	District 7,610 cashew seedlings to farmers	-	7,160 seedlings 26 communities	4,630 seedlings distributed in 16 communities	On-going
2014 2015 2016 2017	Distribute 1,000 Seedlings 16.5 Acres in Ten (10) communities		1,000 Seedlings 16.5 Acres in Ten (10) communities	926 seedlings, 15.5 Acres in Seven (7) communities	Fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Planting of trees around schools, communities and river banks		30 schools in thirty (30) communities, Ten (10) rivers banks	Three (3) River Banks in three (3) communities	Not fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Train disaster volunteers on disaster control and prevention	-	900 volunteers	308 volunteers	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Train 3,000 in thirty (30) communities on Effects of environmental degradation		3,000 in thirty (30) communities on Effects of environmental degradation	300 people in three (3) communities	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize anti-flooding/storm education in selected communities	7	7,150 people in 45 communities 4000 people in 20 communities 4000 people in 20 communities 3000 people in 20 communities	2000 people in 15 communities 3000 people, 15 communities, 3,700 people in 17 communities	Fully implemented

2014 2015 2016 2017	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	-	-	-	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Provide support for disaster victims	-	-	-	Fully implemented
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Extent electricity to sections of selected communities	36 39 47 53	6 6 6 6	3 8 6 10	Fully implemented. Target exceeded
2014 2015 2016 2017	Purchase and distribute 200 Electric poles	0 0 30 30	50 50 50 50	0 0 30 0	Not fully implemented
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Open up Jema Township Roads (20.5km)	0 0 0 0	5km 5km 5km 5km	0km 0km 0km 19km	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Spot Improvement and Sectional Gravelling of Amoma-Agyina FeederRoad	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 1No. Lorry Park	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Started but suspended 75% complete
2014 2015 2016	Rehabilitation of Hyireso-Bo-adi NO. 1 Feeder Road	-	-	-	Fully implemented

2017					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Grade and gravel Jema Main Lorry Station	-	-	-	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Sectional gravelling of Amoma and Agyina feeder road	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 5No. 12-Seater Aqua Privy Toilets	6 6 8 8	2 1 1 1	0 2 0 0	Not fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 2No. Community Centre	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Not implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 3No. 10-Seater WC Toilet with Urinal	0 1 3 3	1 1 1 1	0 1 2 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction 4No. 10-Seater WC Toilet	0 1 2 3	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 10No. 3-Seater Institutional Latrines	39 43 46 46	2 3 2 3	0 4 3 0	
2014 2015 2016 2017	Conduct hygiene education in 20 selected communities	-	-	-	Fully implemented/ achieved implemented/ target

2014 2015 2016 2017	Dislodge 8No. Septic tanks (Aqua Privy) latrines	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Trigger 25No. Communities on CLTS	0 5 10 20	5 5 10 5	5 5 10 5	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Provide daily supervision and evacuation of solid and liquid waste	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Screen 30 No food vendors in two (2) selected communities	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Monitor the use of institutional sanitation facilities in 20 basic schools	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Sensitize community hygiene volunteers on improved refuse management	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Mechanize 2No. Boreholes	-	-	-	Not implemented
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT					
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Complete 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	41 41 42 42	2 2 2 2	0 0 1 1	Fully implemented

2014	Construct 6No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and Plant 1000 trees	74	2	0	Not fully implemented. Target not achieved
2015		74	2	2	
2016		78	1	2	
2017		78	1	0	
2014	Construction of ICT Park/Center at Ampoma	1	1	1	Fully implemented but not DMTDP
2015		2	1	1	
2016		2	1	1	
2017		2	1	1	
2014	Construction 2No KG blocks	76	1	0	Fully implemented
2015		77	1	1	
2016		77	1	0	
2017		77	1	1	
2014	Supply of 1000 dual desk school furniture	5000	1000	0	Not implemented
2015		5000	1000	0	
2016		5000	1000	0	
2017		5000	1000	0	
2014	Provision of scholarship to 400 second cycle and tertiary students	155	100	55	Not fully implemented
2015		210	100	65	
2016		275	100	65	
2017		340	100	75	
2014	Construct 5No. 6-Unit Classroom blocks with and ancillary facilities and plant 2500 trees	75	1	1	Not fully implemented.
2015		76	2	1	
2016		77	1	1	
2017		78	1	1	
2014	Completion of 2-storey Girls' Dormitory block at Jema Senior High (JESEC)	0	1	1	On-going. 80% complete
2015		1	1	1	
2016		1	1	1	
2017		1	1	1	
2014	Construction of 12-unit 2-storey classroom block	0	1	1	Implemented but not DMTDP
2015		0	1	1	

2016		0	1	1	On-going. 90% complete
2017		0	1	1	
2014	Construction of 2-storey Administration/Science Laboratory Block	0	1	1	Implemented but in DNTDP On-going 80% of works complete. Target not achieved
2015		0	1	1	
2016		0	1	1	
2017		0	1	1	
2014	Construction of 2-Storey Boys Dormitory block	0	1	1	Fully implemented but not DMTDP
2015		1	1	1	
2016		1	1	1	
2017		1	1	1	
2014	Construction of Dinning wall with Kitchen	0	1	1	Implemented but not DMTDP On-going 90% of works has been completed
2015		0	1	1	
2016		0	1	1	
2017		0	1	1	
2014	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store	4	1	1	Fully implemented
2015		5	1	0	
2016		5	1	0	
2017		5	1	0	
2014	Construction of 3No 6-Unit Classroom Pavilions	0	2	0	Not implemented
2015		0	2	0	
2016		0	2	0	
2017		0	2	0	
2014	Construction of 6-bedroom Teachers' Qaurters	-	-	-	Implemented but not DMTDP On-going 45% complete
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Construct 5No. teachers' quarters	39	2	1	Not fully implemented.
2015		40	1	1	
2016		41	1	1	
2017		42	1	1	
2014	Improve the organization of enrolment derives in all communities.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					

2017					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Provision of dust bins to schools	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 3No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilets	1 1 4 4	1 1 1 1	0 0 3 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 3No. 10-seater Water Closet Toilet	0 1 2 3	1 1 1 1	0 1 2 0	Fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 4No. Institutional latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	0 0 4 4	4 4 4 4	0 4 0 0 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Completion of 2No. Small Towns Water Supply System	0	2 2 2 2	0 2 0 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 142No. Bore-holes	149 184 219 254	35 35 35 35	35 35 35 35	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning.					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organise 4No. Annual Best Teacher/Student award	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Not implemented.
2014 2015 2016	Construction of District Library	0 1 1	1 1 1	0 0 1	On-going. 85% complete

2017		1	1	1	
2014 2015 2016 2017	Conduct management training for heads of schools on the use of capitation grants	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Strengthen supervision and monitoring in schools	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Support for Mock Examinations	4 5 6 7	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize community durbars in fifteen (15) selected communities to sensitize them on gender gaps existing in schools and to lobby for support for girl's education.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Sensitization programs in school communities to raise awareness of the importance of girl's education.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Establish Girls clubs in all basic schools in the district	20 30 40 50	10 10 10 10	10 10 10 10	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor.					

2014 2015 2016 2017	Undertake 8 spraying exercises in the district against mosquitoes and oncho flies	8 12 14 16	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Carry out Public health education on Ebola and Cholera prevention	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 1No. District Mortuary Phase I	0 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 1 0	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Supply and Installation of Walk-in-Cold Room for District Hospital Mortuary Phase II	0 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 1No. Maternity Ward	2 2 3 3	1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construct 4No. CHPS Compound	16 17 18 19	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 0	Not fully implemented.
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015	Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using	-	-	-	Fully implemented

2016 2017	behaviour change communication strategy at public and social gatherings				
2014 2015 2016 2017	Train 100 Community Volunteers (CVs) on Surveillance	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Carry out an extensive public awareness creation of the need to register and re-new registration to benefit from the Scheme.	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize community meetings with women and out of school youth groups on responsible parenting and ASRH issues	-	-	-	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Community sensitization on LEAP programme	4 5 6 7	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Training for CRC members	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize 5 community fora to sensitize communities on NHIS	-	-	-	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas					

2014	Organize community durbars to create awareness on the adolescent sexual reproductive health issues in 6 communities	0	6	6	Fully implemented
2015		6	6	6	
2016		6	6	6	
2017		6	6	6	
2014	Organize training for 30 school health teachers on adolescent sexual reproductive health counseling skills.	0	30	30	Fully implemented
2015		30	30	30	
2016		30	30	30	
2017		30	30	30	
2014	Train 60 in – school peer educator on adolescent sexual reproductive health.	0	60	60	Fully implemented
2015		60	60	60	
2016		60	60	60	
2017		60	60	60	
2014	Establish and train child referral committees in 10 communities on child right protection and adolescent reproductive health	0	10	10	Fully implemented
2015		10	10	10	
2016		10	10	10	
2017		10	10	10	
2014	Train 20 health providers to improve knowledge, skills and attitudes in adolescent reproductive health and	0	20	20	Fully implemented
2015		20	20	20	
2016		20	20	20	
2017		20	20	20	
2014	Organize sensitization for 10 social groups in Jema, Amoma, Apesika(urban) for out of school youth and parents on adolescent reproductive health targeting 600 people.	0	10	10	Fully implemented
2015		10	10	10	
2016		10	10	10	
2017		10	10	10	
2014	Organize three (3) days sensitization workshop in the three Area Councils (Amoma-Pamdu ,Anyima and Apesika	0	3	3	Fully implemented
2015		3	3	3	
2016		3	3	3	
2017		3	3	3	
2014	Organize community durbars in 20 rural communities to	0	20	20	Fully implemented
2015		20	20	20	
2016		20	20	20	

2017	sensitize parents and adolescents on ASRH issues	20	20	20	
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STDs/TB transmission					
2014	Organize 8 educational campaigns to promote safe sex	32	2	2	Fully implemented
2015		34	2	2	
2016		36	2	2	
2017		38	2	2	
2014	Conduct quarterly meetings for District Response Management Team (DRMT)	12	1	1	Fully implemented
2015		13	1	1	
2016		14	1	1	
2017		15	1	1	
2014	Organize 8 educational campaigns on causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	32	2	2	Fully implemented
2015		34	2	2	
2016		36	2	2	
2017		38	2	2	
2014	Distribute 10,000 condoms	-	2,500	2,500	Fully implemented
2015		-	2,500	2,500	
2016		-	2,500	2,500	
2017		-	2,500	2,500	
Policy Objective: Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups					
2014	Provide financial support for the 20 PWDs to further their education	20	5	5	Fully implemented
2015		25	5	5	
2016		30	5	5	
2017		35	5	5	
2014	Provide financial support for 60 PWDs as seed capital	41	15	15	Fully implemented
2015		56	15	15	
2016		71	15	15	
2017		86	15	15	
2014	Support expansion of LEAP to include more vulnerable and excluded				Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Conduct outreach sensitization program in communities and	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					

2017	schools on ASRH and development				
2014 2015 2016 2017	Update data on PWDs	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize quarterly Child Panel meetings	-	-	-	Fully implemented
TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize 4No. capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and Accounting class	5 6 7 7	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Establish District Revenue Mobilization Task Force	0 0 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 0 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Organize 4No. Annual Social Accountability for a	4 5 6 7	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Establish 5No. Revenue barriers	5 7 8 8	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Prepare and implement 4No. revenue Improvement plan	16 17 18 19	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented

2014 2015 2016 2017	Supervision/Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects/Programmes	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Completion of 1No. 8-Unit Staff Quarters	7 7 7 7	1 1 1 11	0 0 0 0	Suspended. 50% complete
Policy Objective: Improve accessibility and use of existing database for policy formulation, analysis and decision making					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Complete installation of Data Processing and Intercom of Admin Block	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Suspended. 90% complete
2014 2015 2016 2017	Establish District Data Base System	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	On-going
Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Promote greater participation of women in governance	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all					
2014 2015 2016 2017	Establish District Magistrate Court	0 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	0 1 1 1	Fully Implemented
2014 2015 2016 2017	Construction of 1N0. District Magistrate Court	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.					

2014	Construct District Fire Station	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015		0	1	0	
2016		0	1	0	
2017		0	1	0	
2014	Construction of 2No. Police Posts	2	1	0	Not implemented
2015		2	1	0	
2016		2	1	0	
2017		2	1	0	
2014	Support to Area councils	3	1	1	Fully implemented
2015		3	1	1	
2016		3	1	1	
2017		3	1	1	
2014	Support for Civic/Public Education	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	
2016		-	-	-	
2017		-	-	-	
2014	Establish District Client Service Unit	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2015		1	1	1	
2016		1	1	1	
2017		1	1	1	
2014	Training and other Capacity Building Programmes for Assembly Staff	12	6	6	Fully implemented
2015		18	6	6	
2016		24	6	6	
2017		24	6	0	
2014	Rehabilitation of staff bungalows/quarters	-	-	-	On-going
2015		-	-	-	
2016		-	-	-	
2017		-	-	-	
2014	Operation and maintenance of Assembly properties	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	
2016		-	-	-	
2017		-	-	-	
2014	Furnishing of Physical Planning Office	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015		-	-	-	
2016		-	-	-	

2017					
2014	Completion of District Agric Department Office Accommodation	0	1	0	Abandoned 45% complete
2015		0	1	0	
2016		0	1	0	
2017		0	1	0	
2014	Construction of District Health Insurance Office	0	1	0	Abandoned 15% complete
2015		0	1	0	
2016		0	1	0	
2017		0	1	0	
2014	Construction of District Health Administration Office Block	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015		0	1	0	
2016		0	1	0	
2017		0	1	0	
2014	Conduct community base training workshops for community leaders, U/C on social mobilization	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015		0	1	0	
2016		0	1	0	
2017		0	1	0	
2014	Hold community durbars to sensitize community members to buy into the social mobilization	-	-	-	Not implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					
2014	Conduct follow ups and monitoring of government and community-initiated projects	-	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					
2016					
2017					

1.4.2 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017

1.4.2.1 Revenue Performance of the District from 2014 to 2017

The funding for the programmes, projects and activities in the District has basically been from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DFF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund), Ghana school Feeding Programme (GSFP), GoG, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Donor Support. From 2014 to 2017, the District estimated to receive GH¢21,295,509.99 out of which GH¢11,531,433.3 representing 54.1 percent was realized representing a percentage shortfall of 45.9 percent as shown in Table 1.3. The percentage shortfall coupled with untimely release of the DACF limited the Assembly's capacity to fully implement all projects, programmes and activities outlined in DMTDP.

The District was able to collect 94.8 percent of the estimated IGF (GH¢893,254.86) for the period 2014-2017. Total IGF receipts for the years 2016 and 2017 saw slight increase in actuals 2.1 percent and 16.7 percent respectively as against planned. increase from GH¢165,922.63 in 2014 to GH¢257,968.00 in 2017 representing 55.5 percent rise. In spite of the inability for the Assembly to meet all its yearly revenue targets, overall IGF performance for the planned period was remarkable. Nonetheless, the contribution of IGF to total revenues of the Assembly for the period has not been encouraging. IGF contributed GH¢846,456.04 to total revenues representing 7.3 percent.

The improved IGF performance was chalked as a result of the adoption of a number of measures including;

Establishment of additional revenue barriers

Strengthening of Budget Committee

Rotation of revenue collectors

Setting of revenue targets for revenue staff

Strengthening monitoring and supervision of revenue collection

Blocking of avenues for revenue leakages through daily payment of revenue collected and return of used/completed copies of previous GCR's issued for inspection and acquittal before new ones were issued.

Table 1.2 1Revenue Performance of the District 2014-2017

Source	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Re- leased	Variance	Planned	Actual Re- leased	Variance	Planned	Actual Re- leased	Variance	Planned	Actual Re- leased	Variance
GOG	52,618.93		-52,618.93	53,357.00	14,844.47	38,512.53	32,510.32	12,367.00	20,1433.32	189,303.71	96,284.80	93,018.91
IGF	199,973.77	165,922.63	34,0512.14	252,327.59	197,925.09	54,402.5	219,971.20	224,640.32	-4,669.12	220,982.30	257,968.00	-36,985.7
DACF	2,007,884.00	575,239.40	14,32,644.6	2,855,950.20	1,467,702.83	1,388,247.19	3,909,835.00	2,503,940.33	1,405,894.67	3,250,319.00		3,250,219.00
MP DACF	30,000.00	77,326.80	-47,326.8	30,000.00	316,139.26	286,139.26	316,139.26	206,968.37	-1,753,529.11	119,400.00	1,231,388.43	-1,111,988.43
DDF	577,513.00	930,070.59	-3,52,557.59	907,424.43	136,132.17	771,292.26	1,555,786.00	772,202.38	783,583.62	957,691.00	120,807.13	836,883.87
ARSH				105,031.00	125,208.38	-20,177.38	132,911.00	76,616.00	56,295.00	00		
MSHAP	3,000.00	1,002.00	1,998.00	3,000.00	7,457.05	-4,457.05	3,000.00	3,613.75	-613.75	30,000.00	20.00	29,980.00
REP				50,000.00	55,563.78	-5,563.78	89,000.00	60,223.01	28,776.99	104,700.00	960.00	103,740.00
CWSA-RST-WSSP				27,999.00	47,062.59	-19,063.59	440,205.13	10,936.00	429,269.13	-	39,562.75	-39,562.75
CWSA-SRWSP	260,826.69	479,489.60	-218,662.91	55,795.70	193,525.90	-137,730.2	72,975.00	90,420.12	-17,445.12	-	58.75	-58.75
PWDs	70,169.00	7,500.00	62,669.00	70,169.00	49,639.25	20,529.75	70,169.00	94,644.92	-24,475.92	85,504.00	58.75	85,445.25
SCHOOL FEEDING	472,290.00	433,034.54	39,255.46	472,290.00	308,827.70	163,462.3	472,290.00	-	472,290.00	-	5,000.00	-5,000.00
FUMIGATION	212,000.00	39,258.64	172,741.36	212,000.00	724.50	211,275.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIPC	-	-	-	50,000.00	34,878.50	15,121.5	42,165.41	18,277.00	23,888.41	21,083.00	40,000.00	-18,917.00
TOTAL	3,886,275.39	2,708,844.2	1,378,654.33	5,145,344.27	2,955,631.47	2,189,712.27	7,356,957.32	4,074,849.02	1,600,698.12	4,906,983.01	1,792,108.61	3,186,775.01

Source: F

Expenditure Performance of the District from 2014-2017

The total planned and requested expenditure of the District for the period 2014-2017 was estimated at GHc33,785,151.67. Out of this planned expenditure amount, GHc26,004,255.91 was approved representing 76.9 percent of expenditure for the period. However, a total amount of GHc16, 600,124.11 representing 49.1 percent of the approved budget was released. At the end of the plan period 2014-2017, actual expenditure of the Assembly stood at GHc16, 600,124.11.

Personnel Emoluments (Wages and Salaries)

The Assembly planned a total expenditure estimate of GHc4, 913,133.84 as payments for personnel emoluments (wages and salaries) for the period 2014-2017. Out of this amount requested, a total of GHc4, 913,133.84 representing 100 percent was approved for expenditure for the period. However, at the end of the plan period a total amount of GHc3, 984,185.95 was released to Assembly. At the end of the period the Assembly spent GHc3, 984,185.95 as actual expenditure.

Capital Expenditures/Assets

Capital expenditures/assets as planned and requested for the plan period was GHc23,239,227.88 out of which Ghc15,771,152.58 representing 67.9 percent requested expenditure was approved. However, a total of GHc9, 533,796.43 representing 60.5 percent was released to the Assembly to implement its capital projects. The actual expenditure on capital projects and assets at the end of the plan period was GHcGHc9, 533,796.43

Goods and Services

A total amount of GHc5, 632,798.95 was planned and requested as expenditure for goods and services for the period out of this amount, GHc5, 319,969.49 representing 94.4 percent of the requested amount was approved for implementation. Out of this approved amount, GHc3, 082,141.73 representing 57.9 percent was released. At the end of the plan period i.e. 2014-2017 actual expenditure on goods and services stood at GHc3, 082,141.73.

Table 1.3 1Expenditure performance of the District 2014-2017

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expendi- ture D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,152,608.73	1,152,608.73	411,274.82	-	(741,333.82)	411,274.82	-
2015	1,152,608.73	1,152,608.73	1,152,608.73	-	-	1,152,608.73	-
2016	1,194,403.75	1,194,403.75	1,006,789.77	-	(187,613.98)	1,006,789.77	-
2017	1,413,512.63	1,413,512.63	1,413,512.63	-	-	1,413,512.63	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,109,654.00	2,572,677.00	1,598,008.17	(1,536,977.00)	(974,668.83)	1,598,008.17	-
2015	5,102,312.80	3,820,823.43	2,952,008.00	(1,281,489.37)	(868,815.43)	2,952,008.00	-
2016	7,347,875.18	5,029,159.15	3,591,584.70	(2,318,716.03)	(2,318,716.03)	3,591,584.70	-

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expendi- ture D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2017	7,679,385.90	4,348,493.00	1,392,195.56	(3,330,892.9)	(3,330,892.9)	1,392,195.56	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	1,87,843.67	1,550,113.96	1,522,110.85	(1,437,729.71)	(28,003.11)	1,522,110.85	-
2015	2,101,131.75	1,324,520.87	901,493.65	(423,027.22)		901,493.65	-
2016	2,789,120.75	2,107,826.95	258,624.18	(1,849,202.77)	1,849,202.77	258,624.18	-
2017	554,702.78	337,507.71	399,913.05	217,195.07	(62,405.34)	399,913.05	-

1.4.1 Summary of Findings

During the period under review, one hundred and sixty (160) projects and programmes were earmarked for implementation as part of strategies in achieving the planned objectives of the DMTDP (2014-2017). One hundred and fifteen (115) projects and programmes were fully implemented representing 72% planned projects and programmes; Thirty-one (31) projects and programmes are still on-going, and fourteen (14) projects and programmes were not implemented.

Some planned interventions could not be implemented mostly due to inadequate funding and sometimes due to lack of commitment on the part of the plan implementers.

1.4.2 Key Problems/Challenges Encountered during Implementation

- Releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the DACF and GETFUND have been untimely and unreliable over the period under review. Apart from the short falls in the amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be in half yearly arrears. Funding was therefore generally inadequate and its release delayed.
- Another related problem was the inability of the District Assembly to raise substantial amount from its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to finance some of its development projects thus leading to over-reliance of the Assembly on the DACF for financing its development projects and programmes
- Inadequate knowledge of policy direction of DMTDP/GSGDA I by sectors and some stakeholders leading to poor linkage of sector Annual Plans to DMTDP.
- Poor compliance with the approved budgets of the Assembly
- Different conditions attached to donor supported project implementation in the District affected project implementation e.g. IDA projects required 5% contribution from the Assembly and 5% from the beneficiary community. Inadequate resourcing of the DPCU to effectively monitor and evaluate the plan implementation and performance.
- Overriding political considerations in implementation of projects outside of prioritized projects in the DMTDP and annual action plans.

1.4.2.1 Lessons Learnt which have Implication for 2018-2021

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

- The inability of the Assembly to complete some of its development projects and programmes were due to its over reliance on central government funding especially that of the DACF and few traditional sources. Therefore, there is the need for the Assembly to adopt innovative strategies to increase revenue from IGF and also mobilize resources through other non-traditional approaches, including Public Private Partnerships and Joint-Ventures, to fund some of its development projects.
- The DMTDP/GSGDA II tended to be seriously overloaded as it seeks to address most of the needs of the communities within the short span of four years. The poor prioritization of communities' needs and aspirations contributed to the poor performance in the implementation of the plan. It is therefore not financially prudent to take on board too many programmes and projects at the same time hence the need for effective prioritization
- Non-involvement of the communities and CSOs in the implementation of the plan tends to affect the commitment of the communities in ensuring sustainability of the projects as they may continually regard and treat them as Assembly projects. Efforts should therefore be made to involve beneficiary communities and other key stakeholders in all aspects of the project cycle, especially during implementation. This will also ensure social accountability.
- Regular joint review sessions; quarterly, midyear, end of year and mid-term enhances re-shaping and refocusing of the plan for effective implementation. Adequately resourcing and

strengthening the DPCU for its monitoring and evaluation functions enhances plan implementation.

- Effective political commitment and support a necessary condition for the implementation of approved projects/programmes in the DMTDP, annual action plans and budgets of the Assembly.

1.5 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.5.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

In terms of institutional capacity to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), the Kintampo South District has all the eleven departments listed under the Legislative Instrument 1961 and other agencies, units, authorities and other stakeholder listed to be represented on the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) in accordance with the Legislative instrument 2232 of the national development planning system.

The organizational structure of the District Assembly is not different from the one created by the Local Government Service on Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies.

The departments of the Assembly are clustered into six groups. Each department have section, units and sub-units all of which work in collaboration with each other to achieve development in the district.

At the apex is the District Assembly headed by the Presiding Member with the District Co-ordinating Director as the secretary. The Assembly comprises of elected members who represent the various electoral areas in the District and government appointed members who advise the District Assembly on technical issues. Next to the District Assembly is the Executive Committee which is chaired by the Hon. District Chief Executive and the District Co-ordinating Director is the secretary. It comprises of chairpersons (Assembly members) of the various sub-committees and their secretaries (heads of the departments of the relevant sub-committees).

Next to the Executive committee are the five statutory Sub-committees of the executive committee and two additional committees namely; Small and Medium Scale Sub-committee and Agriculture development sub-committee. These committees are made up of Assembly members and heads of department. The committee meet and forward their recommendations to the executive committee for deliberation and further discussion at the Assembly level.

These sub-committees serve as sources of developmental issues in the district. The departments of the Assembly implement the decisions of the District Assembly, Executive Committee, sub-committee and the sub-structures which are located at the area and town council levels.

The DPCU co-ordinates the activities of all the departments, sub-committees and the sub-structures of the Assembly as well as other development interventions in the district.

In terms of human resource capacity, the Assembly has forty Assembly members including the Hon Member of Parliament and the Hon. District Chief Executive comprising thirty-eight males and two females. There are twenty-seven elected and twelve appointed members. There also exist the full complement of management staff and technical skills required for the plan preparation.

Human resource capacity, (disaggregated into sex, age, staff strength and qualifications), infrastructure and facilities (current stock and conditions) and their spatial distribution. The description should identify what is required, what is available, and the gap to be filled (issues) in

relation to implementing the DMTDP and undertaking its monitoring and evaluation. (Refer to annex 4 for an example of DPCU capacity and management index)

In terms of staff, the district has even though not adequate, a mixed of staff whot can help achieve the goals and objectives of the 2018-2021 MTDP prepared under the Agenda for Jobs creation as detailed below;

Table 1.4 1District Assembly by Class and Sex

CLASS	NUM- BER	MALE	FE- MALE	NUMBER REQUIRED	GAP
ADMNISTRATION	4	3	1		
HUMAN RESOURCE	1	1	0		
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	2	2	0		
AUDIT	2	2	0		
BUDGET	1	1	0		
EXERCUTIVE	4	0	4		
CATERING	2	0	2		
RADIO OPERATORS	2	1	1		
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLAN- NING	1	1	0		
AUXILLARY	1	1	0		
PROCUMENT	2	1	1		
TRANSPORT	7	7	0		
SECRETARIAL	4	0	4		
SECURITY	5	5	0		
POSTAL	1	1	0		
AGRICULTURAL	13	12	1		
TRANSPORT (AGRIC)	1	1	0		
ANIMAL HEALTH	1	1	0		
WORKS (ENGINEERING)	5	5	0		
WORKS (TECHNICAL)	7	7	0		
ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH	18	9	9		
ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH (AUXILLARY)	9	7	2		
REVENUE	11	10	1		
SOCIAL WELFARE	2	2	0		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	6	3	3		

Source: DPCU Survey, 2018

1.5.2 Physical and Natural Environment

1.5.3 Mandate

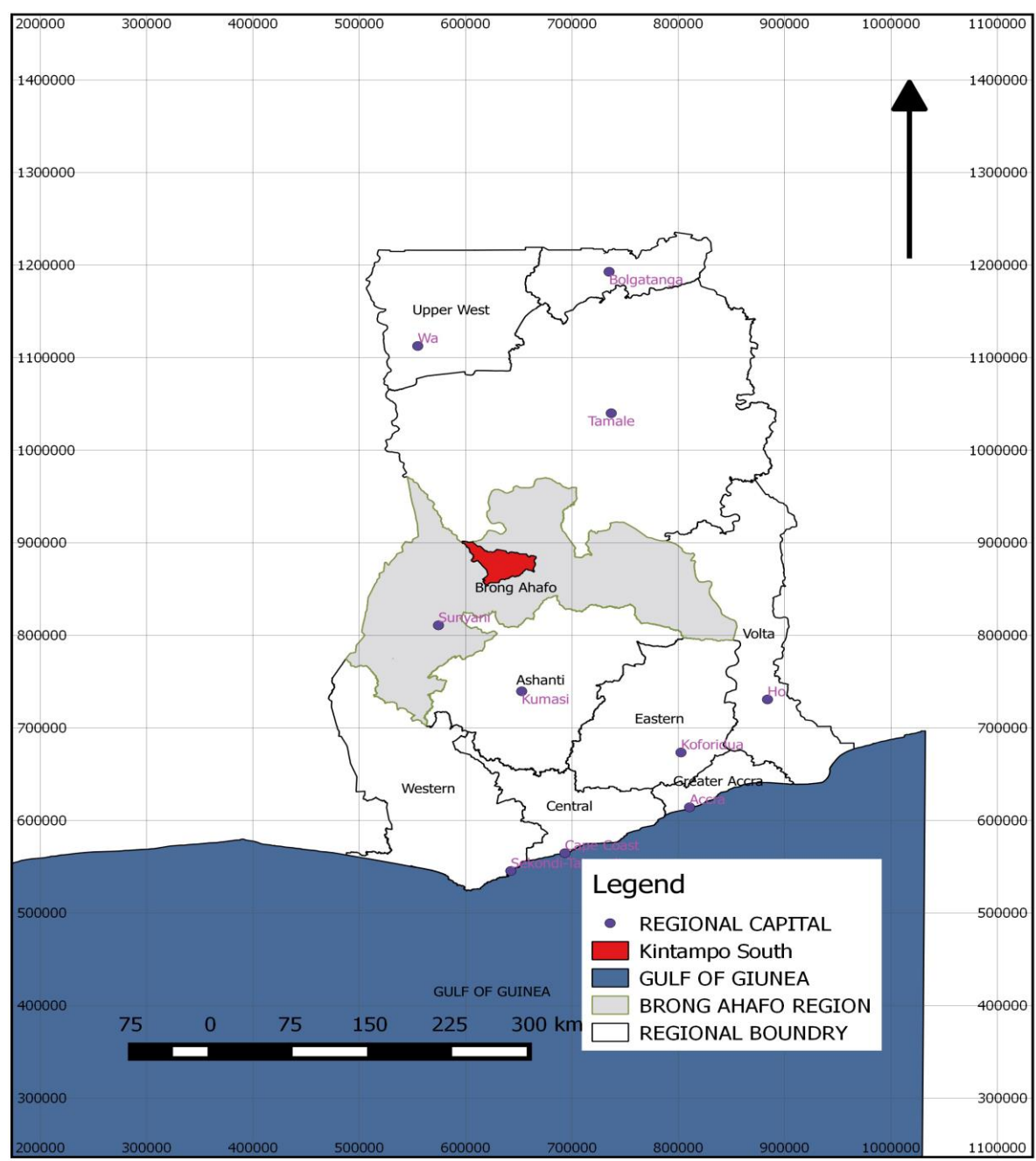
The Kintampo South District is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It was created by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated on 24th August, 2004.

1.5.4 Location and Size

The District lies within longitudes 1⁰ 20' West and 2⁰ 10' West and latitude 8⁰ 15' North and 7⁰ 45' North. It shares boundaries with Kintampo North District to the North, to the South by Nkoranza, Techiman North and South Districts, to the East by Atebubu and Pru Districts and to the West by Wenchi District. The district covers an area of about 1,513.34 km² representing approximately 3.8% and 0.6 % of the surface area of Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana respectively and comprises about 122 settlements. The implication is that the district has a very vast space for both farming and other activities. The district is about 115 kilometres from Sunyani the regional capital in the southern part of the district.

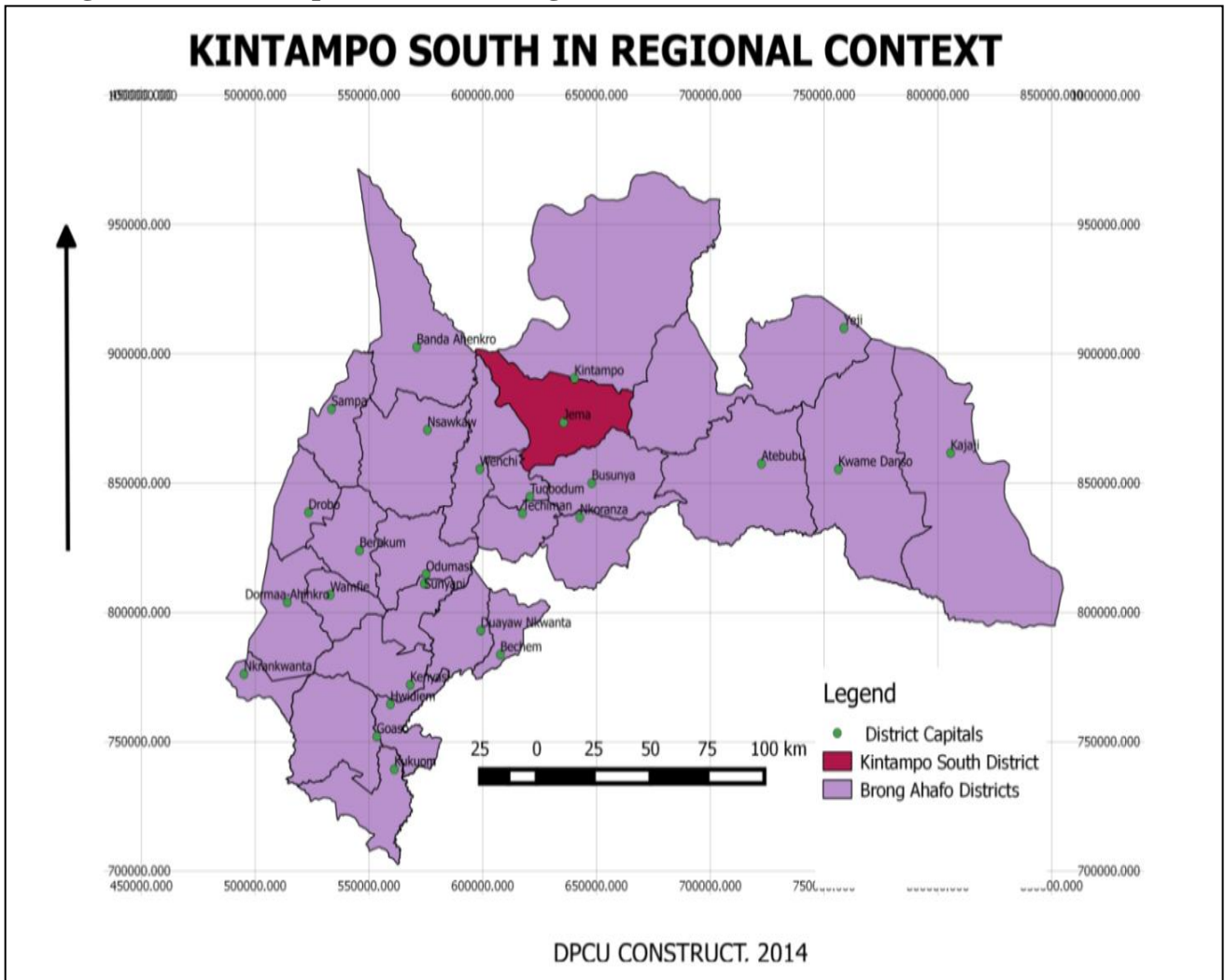
Figure 1.1 1 Kintampo South Map in the National Context

KINTAMPO SOUTH IN NATIONAL CONTEXT



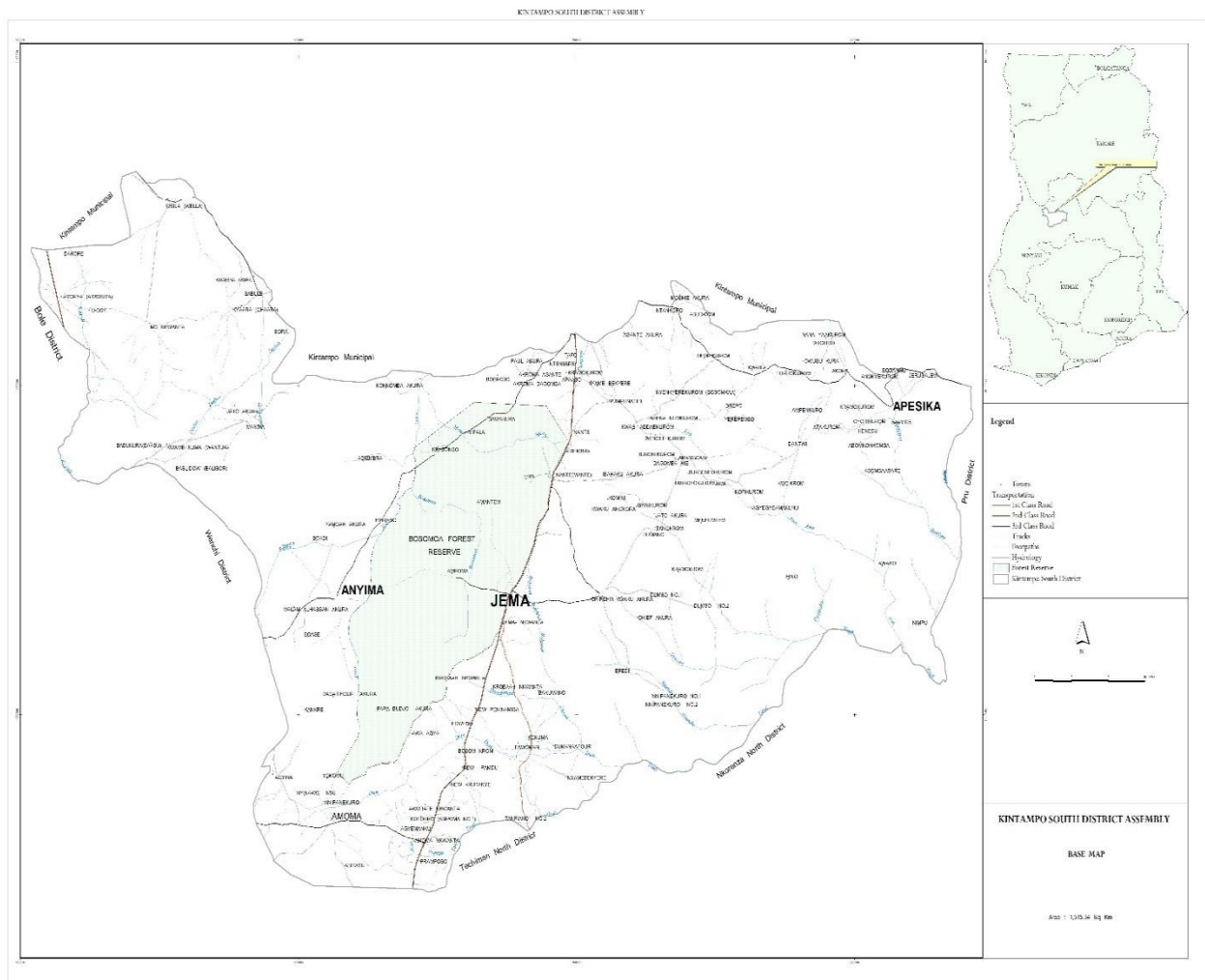
Source: KSDA, DPCU Construct, 2017

Figure 1.2 1 Kintampo South in the Regional Context



Source: KSDA DPCU Construct, 2017

Figure 1.3 1 Kintampo South District Map



Source: KSDA, DPCU, 2017

1.5.5 Relief and Drainage

The district is located within the Voltaian Basin and the Southern Voltaian Plateau physiographic regions. The Voltaian Basin is made up of flat-bedded rocks and is extremely plain with rolling and undulating land surface with an elevation of between 60-150metres above sea level. The Southern Voltaian Plateau occupying the Southern and South-eastern part of the district is characterized by series of escarpments.

The district is drained by rivers and streams, major ones are River Pumpum, River Oyoko, River NanteKwaku and River Tanti. These rivers flow to join the Black Volta at Most of the rivers are intermittent in nature and thus fluctuate in volume base on the seasons. Implications of the features of the rivers make them unreliable for irrigation purposes with the exception of River Nante, which offer opportunities for irrigation. Other features of the rivers are swallow holes on River Oyoko on the road between Krabonso and Anyima and the waterfalls on River Odum near Kokuma, which flows to join River Tanti.

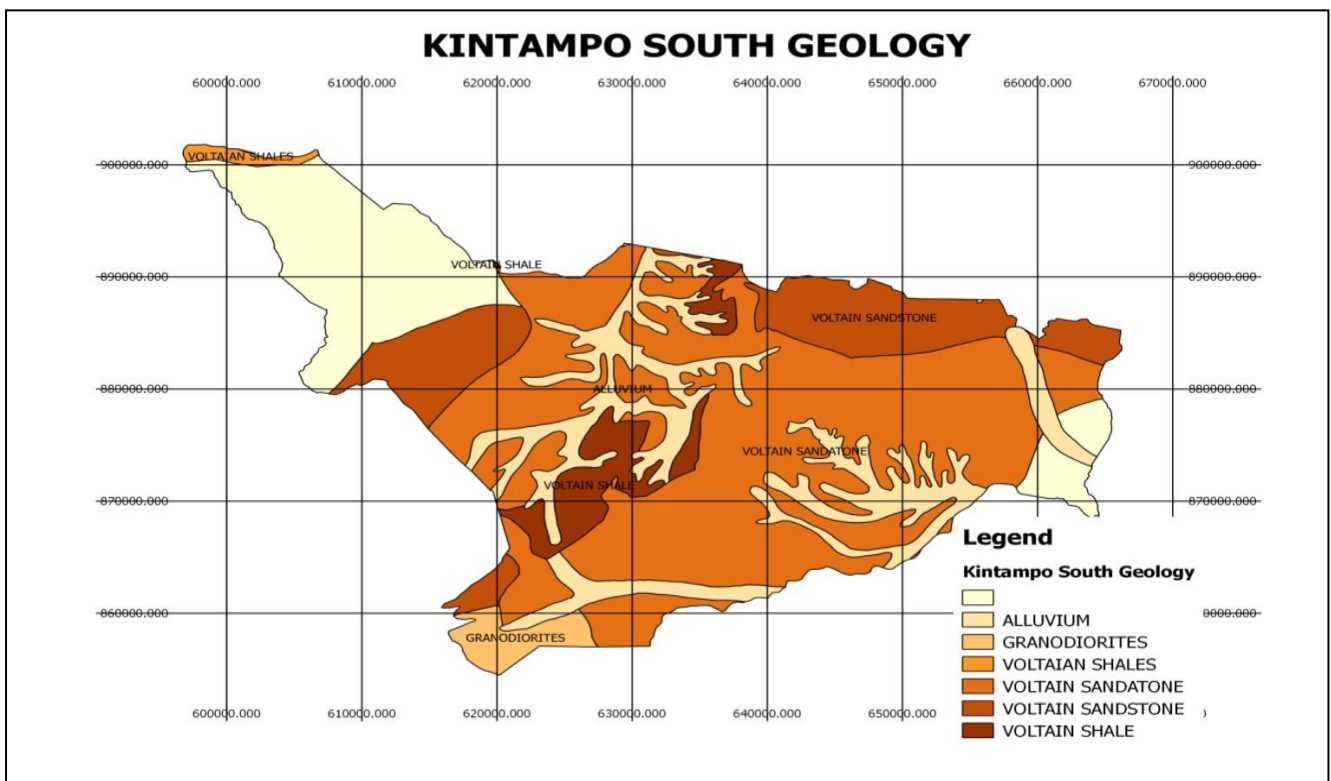
The extensive plains also augur well for road construction, settlement design and offers opportunities for mechanized farming.

1.5.6 Geology and Minerals

Sandstone of Upper Voltain underlies Kintampo South area. The rocks are largely weathered into a mixture of sand and clay due to the moderately high rainfall in the area. The yield of a standard borehole within this geological terrain ranges from 0.2m³ h⁻¹ to about 29m³ h⁻¹. The geology of the Kintampo South District and its surrounding areas has a favourable chemical constitution within the WHO limit for drinking water, except the low PH level in the area that may result in slight taste problems and hardness of the water (Kortasi and Quansah, 2004).

There are reported mineral deposits of Diamond at Mansie and gold at Anyima. The economic viability of such minerals for exploitation in order to create more jobs and to generate income for development is unknown. Attempts to develop the clay deposit at Nante into bricks and tile factory by the former Kintampo District Assembly were thwarted by lack of funds. As a result, these clay deposits are untapped. However, measures will be put in place to harness these resources to benefit the population in general and to raise the living standard of the people.

Figure 1.4 1 Kintampo South Geology Map



Source: Kintampo South District DPCU Construct, 2017

1.6 Climate and Vegetation

The Kintampo South District experiences a modified Tropical Continental climate or modified Wet Semi-equatorial climate. This is because the district lies in the transitional zone between the Wet Semi-equatorial and Tropical Continental climates. Like other parts of the country, the district experiences two seasons namely wet and dry.

The Wet season shows double maxima (peaks) rainfall pattern (i.e. major and minor). The major raining season starts in early March and reaches its peak in June, and tapers off gradually through July. The minor season starts in late August and reaches its peak in

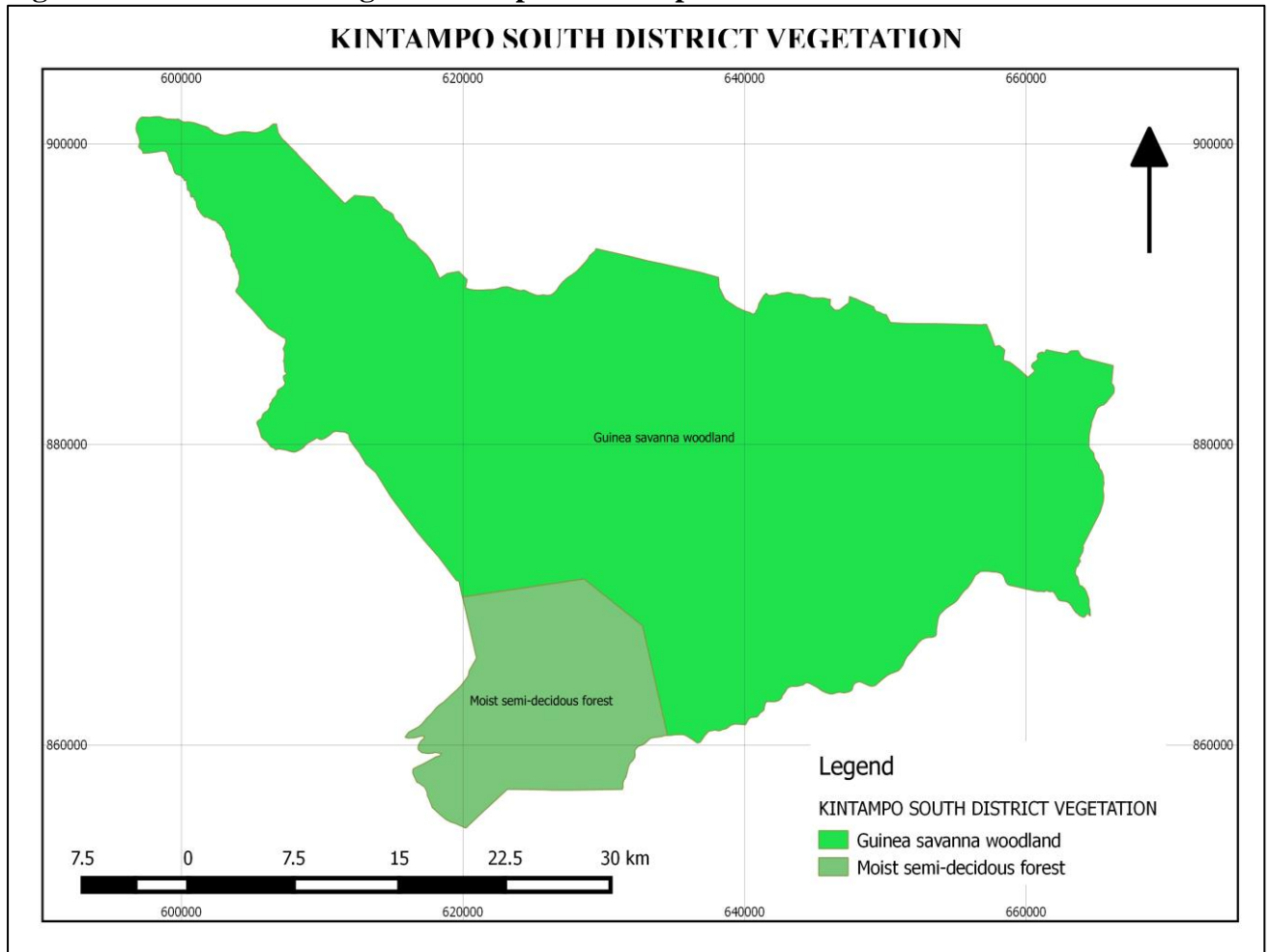
September/November. However, because of the transitional nature of the district, the distinction between the peaks is often not so much; the first peak is often obscured. The mean annual rainfall figures range from 115cm to 125cm.

The mean monthly temperature in the district is between 24oC in August and 30oC in March. These conditions create sunny conditions for most part of the year. The relative humidity is also high varying from 90%-95% in the rainy season. The climate of the district has the tendency to change and be inclined more to the Dry Tropical continental conditions or to the Wet Semi-Equatorial conditions. Refer to meteorological findings

The vegetation of the District falls under the Woodland Savannah Zone. However, due to its transitional nature, the area does not exhibit typical savannah conditions. The savannah is heavily wooded with relatively taller trees in contrast to trees in the typical savannah grassland areas of the north but not as tall as trees in the deciduous forest areas of the south. Typical in the district exist the formation of a “fringe forest” found along the banks of major rivers and streams. The type of tree species prevalent in the district include; the Mahogany, Odum, Senya, Apupuo, Shea, Wawa, Dawadawa, Teak etc. These trees have adapted to the environment but are dispersed.

There is a marked change in the plant life of this vegetation during the different seasons and from one place to another depending upon human activities which are mainly traditional agriculture and lumbering. The vegetation is also prone to bush fires. In areas of intense lumbering, overgrazing and crop farming, the vegetation has become very thin. A good example is the Bosomoa Forest Reserve where extensive lumbering has greatly reduced the quality of vegetation. This has necessitated the vigorous reforestation in the reserve by the Forestry Department to reclaim about 51.4 hectares of forest.

Figure 1.5 1 - shows the Vegetation map of Kintampo South District



Source: KSDA DPCU, 2017

1.6.1 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The extensive soil in the District is the ground water lateritic soil covering about 60% of the District. The rest of the 40% of the district is covered by the savanna ochrosols occurring in the North and North-western parts of the district at Ayorya, Jema, and Amoma. The district is also hugely deposited with sand, rocks, clay and pebbles suitable for construction industry.

The ground water lateritic soils are generally poor in organic matter and in nutrients. However, the savanna ochrosols are more supplied with organic matter and nutrients. Generally, these soils are good for the cultivation of tubers, cereals, tobacco, vegetables and legumes. Cashew, mangoes, ginger and cotton do well on these soils.

The abundance of rainfall offers the District a comparative advantage in agricultural production and forestry. Kintampo South District has its major vegetation types as grassland, broken forest and woodland Savannah.

1.6.2 Environmental Situation

The environmental situation of the district consists of the natural environment, conditions of the built environment as well as sites of historic and aesthetic importance.

1.6.3 Natural Environment

The Bosomoa Forest Reserve is about 150.50km², tree species found in the reserves include, Teak, Odum, Wawa, Senya, Manana and Mahogany, which have given rise to timber extraction. These reserves can be found in the areas around: Krutakyi, Jema, Ampoma, Anyima, Nante and Krabonso. Activities of timber contractors, illegal chain saw operators, bush fires and the use of outmoded traditional farming methods, such as slash and burn, have contributed negatively to the changing face of the natural environment.

The implications and consequences of the activities are as follows: Depletion of the economic trees and the forest reserves as a result of neglect of afforestation and re-afforestation programmes and the destruction of young trees, are all leading to microclimate change and ecological imbalances as well as changing of the forest vegetation to that of grassland and savanna.

Fuel wood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking in the households, constituting 65% and 25% respectively of domestic energy consumption. A survey conducted revealed that about 61% of the energy used in the district is supplied or exploited from the forest. This situation contributes to the depletion of the tree species, and thus calls for re-afforestation projects to reverse the trend, as currently being pursued intensively in the district by the Department of Forestry and the Savannah Accelerated Development Programme (SADA)

The well-drained soil can support cash crops such as cashew, mangoes and others. Food crops like maize, cassava, and vegetables also do well in the district.

1.6.4 Built Environment

The predominant housing units found in the district include the traditional single-family units usually one (1) to three (3) rooms, compound and detached houses. Except Jema, Appaso, Anyima, Amoma, Krabonso and some few other places that have modern buildings the rest are mostly traditional buildings. The commonest housing type among the three enumerated above is the traditional single-family unit. These are constructed with sandcrete/landcrete, mud, mud bricks/earth and cement blocks/concrete. These houses are normally roofed with corrugated roofing sheet and some with grasses - thatched. These either have one window or no window at all.

Erosion over the years has constituted a major problem in the built environment. This is due to the absence of drains along road networks and in the towns and villages. Most of the houses or buildings have exposed foundations while others are literally hanging. Layouts of the buildings and communication routes in the settlement within the district are poorly organized or laid especially in Jema, the District capital.

1.6.5 Water Security

The yield of a standard borehole within this geological terrain ranges from 0.2m³ h⁻¹ to about 29m³ h⁻¹. The geology of the Kintampo South District and its surrounding areas has a favorable chemical constitution within the WHO limit for drinking water, except the low PH level in the area that may result in slight taste problems and hardness of the water. The district has a very suitable water table.

Threat to water security in the district mainly emanate from activities of bush burning, charcoal burning, use of chemicals in farming, chain saw operations among others. The impact of these environmental unfriendly practices could affect the water table among.

1.7 Culture

1.7.1 Traditional Authorities

The district is composed of 9 divisional areas (Jema, Ampoma, Krutakyi, Anyima and Korkuma) which are all under Nkoranza Traditional Council. Mansie, Weila, Sabule and Chaara divisional areas however fall under Mo paramouncy with their capital at New Longoro. The paramouncy however for the past nineteen years is without a substantive occupant; the Sabule chief is the acting president pending court ruling on the matter. The chiefs are not independent but subject to the Traditional Council. The divisional areas co-exist peacefully to bring about peace and unity for the development of the District.

The chiefs are the custodians of land and property of the traditional area. They mobilize their subjects for socio-economic development and resolve disputes.

Ampoma divisional area is the spiritual leader (Sumankwahene) of the Nkoranza Traditional Council while Anyima divisional area being the council war leader.

The most widely celebrated festival is the Yam festival which comes on in October every year. Diago is another festival celebrated by the people in the area and is celebrated in December, fires and yam festivals are also celebrated by the people of Mo. The fire festival is a way to appease their gods to set in the hunting marking a new year. The diverse nature of the district has other festivals of northern descent amongst them is the Damba festival celebrated by the Dagombas and other Muslim communities. MO paramouncy also celebrate yam and fire festival

Apart from festivals commonly celebrated by inhabitants of the District, there are some “fetish” practices that are organized in the District to mark and signify important events and commemorate certain traditional heritages.

1.7.2 Festivals

There are a number of festivals that are celebrated by the people in the District. The most widely celebrated festival is the Yam festival. The table below depicts festivals their locations and the time they are celebrated.

Table 1.5 1 Festivals Celebrated in Kintampo South District

No.	Name of festival	Location/ Community	Month cele- brated	Significance
1.	Munukofie	Ampoma	July	
2.	Nkyefie Yam Festival	Ampoma	August	
3.	Dago	Jema		
4.	Yam Festival	Jema	July	
5.	Ampoma Gyambibi Festival	Ampoma	December	

Source: DPCU Survey, 2017

1.8 District Economy

The people in the district are predominantly farmers. About 80.2 % of the people are farmers and the remaining 19.8% are in the other sectors. These sectors include industry, commerce/service, etc. Some of the activities under the 19.8% other sectors include: Beer bar operation 0.9%, Trading 9.2%, Driving 1.4%, Chop bar operation 0.5% and others 7.8% the other include carpentry, Store operators, Teachers, masons, Plumbing, Weaving, Tailoring, Craftsman's, Blacksmith, Vocation, Akpeteshie distillers, etc.

Apart from primary occupation, almost everybody among the working group in the district is engage in other activities in addition. These includes: Farming 47.4%, Beer bar operation 1.5%, Herbalist 1.5% and others 23.3% these are the major economic activities in the district.

The average annual household income is GH¢1,136.00 with expenditure of GH¢1,305. Also, there is an average remittance of approximately GH¢170.00. Considering the District annual average household expenditure as against the income, one can say that the people in the district have to rely on relatives and friends for remittances and other sources of income like loans in order to manage the poverty situation in the district.

1.8.1 Periodic Markets

The district has four (4) major weekly markets located at Jema (Tuesday), Apesika (Thursday), Bredi and Anyima (Monday). These markets are patronised mainly by farmers and middlemen from Kintampo, Techiman, Tamale, Wenchi and other areas. Products sold at these markets are mainly food crops and household items.

1.8.2 Banking and Finance

The Kintampo South District has three (3) financial institutions which are all located in Jema. They comprise of a Rural Bank, BACSSOD and Abosomakwatere Credit Union (temporally ceased operations). Apesika and Amoma-Pamdu area councils have low access to financial institutions.

The major problem with banking is that, most Communities in the in the District have low physical access, because they rely on feeder roads before getting to the city. Unfortunately, some of these feeder roads become inaccessible, especially during the rainy seasons, and hence they spend more time to access these financial facilities.

1.8.3 Tourism

The District has tourism potentials which are yet to be taped and developed. These potential tourist sites are in the form of waterfalls, caves, and stone carvings. There are also numerous valleys and hills in the district which are potentially viable attractions if they can be harnessed. Below are some viable tourist sites in the district.

Table 1.6 1District Tourist Potentials

No.	Type of attraction	Location	Estimated distance from District Capital (Jema)
1.	Waterfall	Nante, Bredi, Krabonso, Amoma, Kokuma etc	
2.	Alligator Pond	Ampoma	4km
3.	Caves	Kokuma	15km
4.	Sacred river	Ampoma	
5.	Caves	Jema	-
6.	Obour Police	Jema	-

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.8.4 Employment

The proportion of self-employed without employees is high (85%). This adversely affects the relative capacity of the local economy to create future employment. Majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises like agro-processing (eg. gari), artisan work, auto-repairs, tailoring/dressmaking, services such as hairdressing and food processing. A number of people are also engaged in subsistence agriculture.

A survey conducted indicated that many of the self-employed are in the private informal sector (82.1%). Most of these businesses are not registered and have very low capital base.

This situation poses a challenge to the effective disbursement and retrieval of loans and other financial assistance to these categories of businesses for investment and expansion of their businesses. Lack of access to capital is therefore a major problem for most of these operators, especially artisans and farmers.

1.8.5 Unemployment

The Survey indicated an unemployment rate of (2.2 %) among the economically active population. The unemployment rate of women (2.7%) was higher than that of men (1.6%). The unemployment rate in the district is however higher (20.8%). This may be attributable to the seasonality of the main economic activity of agriculture.

1.8.6 Commerce

The district has three (3) major weekly markets located at Jema (Tuesday), Apesika (Thursday) and Anyima (Monday). These markets are patronized mainly by farmers and middlemen from Kintampo, Techiman, Tamale, Wenchi and other areas. Products sold at these markets are mainly agricultural produce and household items. There is inadequate parking space. Inadequate market sheds and shops. Sanitary facilities and security are also inadequate. Management of the market and revenue mobilization needs to be improved.

1.8.7 Financial Institutions

The Kintampo South District has two Banks operating in the District, Kintampo Rural Bank and GN Bank. There is also BACSSOD and Abotare (Temporally down) Ye Co-operative Union. They provide various financial instruments to the private and public sectors. In the wake

of declining interest rates people are better placed to access credits from banks for purposes of education, rent, trade, construction, manufacturing etc. It is however important for stakeholders to find ways of designing locally relevant financial packages for the various actors in the district.

1.9 Small Scale Industry

There are multitudes of people engaged in hairdressing, baking, carpentry, bicycles and motorcycle repairs, chop bar operators, soap making, gari processing and even herbal medicine. The difficulty is that there is still no adequate data on these people a majority of whom are in the informal sector. This is therefore a challenge to the District Assembly which must gather all the resources required to conduct a survey to compile data on the informal sector. They are very important players in the district economy hence the need to have adequate information about them and their activities. They contribute immensely to district revenues, employment generation and skills building.

1.9.1 Cooperatives

The major cooperatives in the district include Dinpa Cashew Farming and Marketing, Nkanbon Ye cooperative, Dadea So Aba cooperative, Nyame Akwan, Nyame Adom, Apesika Mango Farmers' cooperative etc. According to farmers who were part of various cooperatives, some of the benefits they enjoy are easy access to loans as well as social support in times of marriages and funerals. Farmers who were not members of any cooperative complain of its non-existence in their respective communities while others complain of lack of unity and trustworthiness among farmers. It can be inferred that most farmers (89.6%) do not have easy access to credit facilities and this affects their level outputs.

1.9.2 District Assembly Finance

This section analyses revenue and expenditure of the Assembly from 2014 – 2017

1.9.3 Revenue sources

There are two main sources of revenue namely internal and external sources. Internal revenues are those collected by the Assembly using its own existing collection machinery. These consist of rates, lands, (excluding stool lands), fees and fines, licenses, rents, investments and miscellaneous. External sources are mostly grants from central government, including DACF, Royalties, DDF and external agencies like NGOs; Table 1.11 below indicates the revenue trend over the four-year period.

Over the period 2014-2017, out of total estimated internal revenue of GHc893,254.86an amount of GHc708,932.09was actually collected constituting 79% of the total projected internal revenue. This amount was realised from licenses, Fees and fines, rates, lands and miscellaneous.

Out of the estimated total DACF revenue of GHc12,360,665.57an actual amount of GHc5,598,448.58 representing 45% was realized. The DACF increased fromGHc563,083.69in 2014 to GHc2,547,641.00 representing 452.4% of the 2014 figure, this was due to none release of 2014 fourth quarter of DACF. The figure dropped slightly toGHc2,207,132.58 (86.6% of 2015) in 2015.It must be noted however that receipts from external sources are sometimes irregular and unreliable. The common Fund which is an important source of funding was irregular over the period since the last quarter of 2014 has since not been paid. Receipts from donor sources may also depend on the interest shown by funding agencies

and specific projects in the District. However, grants receipts for salaries was regular and showed increases over the period.

Considering the erratic flow of the DACF and its associated restrictions regarding disbursement, both endogenous and exogenous revenue sources need to be vigorously mobilized. Advantage must be taken of the Public-Private Partnership policy of the government to explore the possibility of active private participation in revenue collection e.g.; property rate, as well as the development and management of facilities like market stores, public toilets, guest houses and water systems. Favorable conditions need to be created e.g. setting up of an Public-Private Partnership / NGO Desk to attract and facilitate NGO and private sector support to the Assembly. Existing links must also be strengthened with the Assembly's development partners to expand their operations.

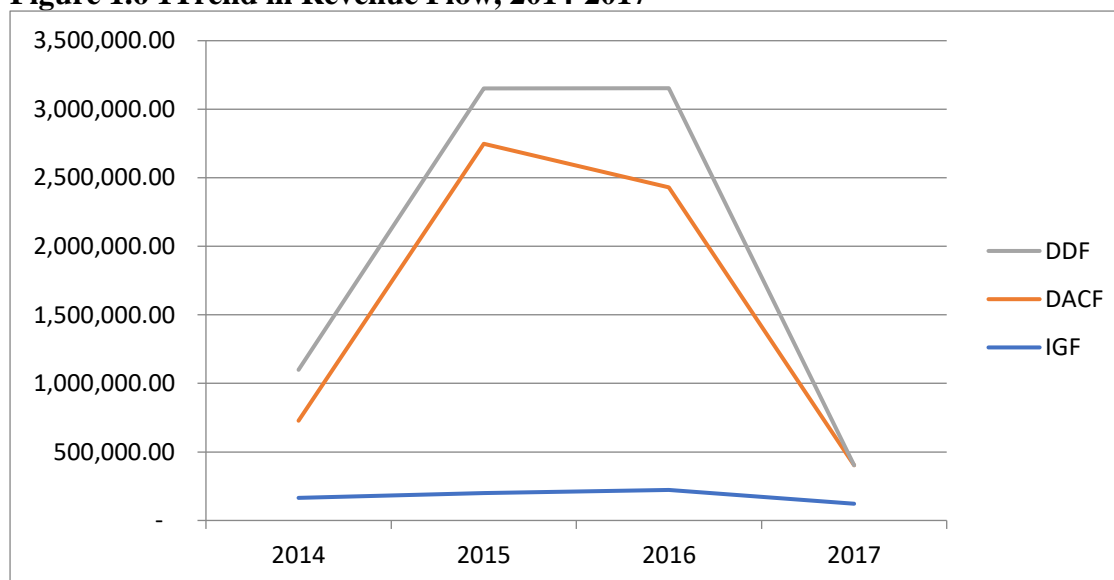
Table 1.7 1Revenue Performance 2014-2017

2014		%	2015		%	2016		%	2017		%
BUDGET	ACTUAL		BUDGET	ACTUAL		BUDGET	ACTUAL		BUDGET	ACTUAL-JULY	
GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢	
199,973.77	163,775.78	82%	252,327.59	200,255.71	79%	219,971.20	222,759.60	101%	220,982.30	122,141.00	55%
1,152,608.73	411,274.82	36%	1,152,608.73	1,152,608.76	100%	1,194,403.73	1,006,789.77	84%	1,413,512.63	824,549.04	58%
50,237.00	42,470.74	85%	53,357.00	17,195.02	32%	32,510.32	10,387.00	32%			
									95,763.00	50,449.45	53%
2,244,392.57	563,083.69	25%	2,956,119.00	2,547,641.00	86%	3,909,835.00	2,207,132.58	56%	3,250,319.00	280,591.31	9%
						316,139.26	146,991.89	46%	119,400.00	61,716.03	52%
534,793.00	372,686.00	70%	864,704.43	404,367.00	47%	1,555,786.00	723,526.00	47%	957,691.00	-	0%
554,877.01	1,204,136.20	217%	546,546.28	420,269.97	77%						
						132,911.00	61,072.50	46%	-	20.00	
						3,000.00	11,378.43	379%	30,000.00	-	0%

						89,000.00	56,865.00	64 %	104,700.00	31,445.75	30 %
						440,205.13	-	0%	-	58.75	
						72,975.00	89,793.60	123 %	-	58.75	
						70,169.00	92,216.81	131 %	85,504.00		0%
472,290.00	478,970.50	101 %	472,290.00	263,772.95	56 %	472,290.00	-	0%	-	-	
						42,165.41	25,000.00	59 %	21,083.00		0%
5,209,172.08	3,236,397.73	62 %	5,825,663.03	4,742,337.46	81 %	8,551,361.05	4,653,913.18	54 %	6,298,954.93	1,371,030.08	22 %

Source: District Finance, 2017

Figure 1.6 1Trend in Revenue Flow, 2014-2017



Source: Trial Balance-KSDA, 2017

1.9.4 Expenditure

The expenditure of the Assembly is divided into recurrent and capital expenditure. The main expenditure items under the recurrent are personal emoluments, Travelling and Transport, general expenditure, Maintenance, repairs and renewals and Miscellaneous.

Capital expenditure consists of all expenditure made on development projects and programmes. This is presented in Table 3.2 below for the years 2014 – 2017.

From the table, personal emolument increased from GHc411,274.82 in 2014 to GHc1,006,789.77 in 2016 representing an increase of 244.79% over the 2014 figure. For the period under review personal expenditure constituted 24. % of total expenditure for the three and half year period. Though receipt from 2016 was lower than that of 2015 but the expenditure

for 2016 was higher. Capital expenditure continued to rise, demonstrating the continued injection of funds by government and other donor partners into the District to support developments programmes.

In anticipation of the increased development expenditures, adequate internal revenues need to be generated as counterpart funding. Part of the internally generated revenue needs to be applied to development projects, to justify its continued payment by the people. This calls for prudent financial management.

Table 1.8 1Financial Performance-All Sources, 2014-2017

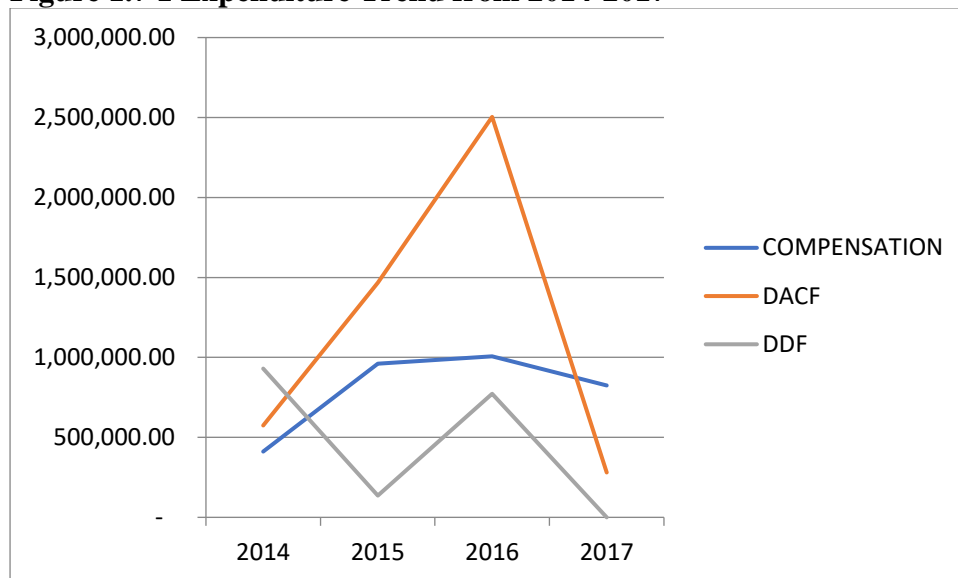
FINANCIAL PERFORMNCE -ALL REVENUE SOURCES												
EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE- ALL REVENUE SOURCES												
EX-PENDI-TURE SOURCE S	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	BUDGET	ACTUAL	%	BUDGET	ACTUAL		BUDGET	ACTUAL - JULY	
	GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢		GH¢	GH¢	%
IGF	199,973.77	165,922.63	83%	252,327.59	197,925.09	78%	219,971.20	224,640.32	102%	220,982.30	122,141.00	55%
COM-PENSA-TION	1,152,608.73	411,274.82	36%	1,152,608.73	960,507.30	83%	1,194,403.73	1,006,789.77	84%	1,413,512.63	824,549.04	58%
DE-PART-MENTS												
Goods & Service:				53,357.00	14,844.47	28%	32,510.32	12,367.00	38%			
Feeder Roads	4,505.87		0%							8,042.06	454.35	6%

DACF	2,007,884.00	575,239.40	29%	2,855,950.20	1,467,702.83	51%	3,909,835.00	2,503,940.33	64%	3,250,319.00	280,591.31	9%
RDACF	30,000.00	77,326.80	258%	30,000.00	316,139.26	1054%	316,139.26	206,968.37	65%	119,400.00	61,716.03	52%
DDF	577,513.00	930,070.59	161%	907,424.43	136,132.17	15%	1,555,786.00	772,202.38	50%	957,691.00	-	0%
ARSH				105,031.00	125,208.38	119%	132,911.00	76,616.00	58%	-	20.00	
MSHAP	3,000.00	1,002.00	33%	3,000.00	7,457.05	249%	3,000.00	3,613.75	120%	30,000.00	-	0%
REP				50,000.00	55,563.78	111%	89,000.00	60,223.01	68%	104,700.00	31,445.75	30%
CWSA-RST-WSSP				27,999.00	47,062.59	168%	440,205.13	10,936.00	2%	-	58.75	
CWSA-SRWSP	260,826.69	479,489.60	184%	55,795.70	193,525.90	347%	72,975.00	90,420.12	124%	-	58.75	
PWDs	70,169.00	7,500.00	11%	70,169.00	49,639.25	71%	70,169.00	94,644.92	135%	85,504.00		0%
SCHOOL FEED-ING	472,290.00	433,034.54	92%	472,290.00	308,827.70	65%	472,290.00	-	0%	-	-	

FUMI-GATION	212,000.00	39,258.64	19%	212,000.00	724.50	0%						
HIPC				50,000.00	34,878.50	70%	42,165.41	18,277.00	43%	21,083.00		0%
TOTAL	4,990,771.06	3,120,119.02	63%	6,297,953	3,916,138.77	62%	8,551,361.05	5,081,638.97	59%	6,211,233.99	1,321,034.98	21%

Source: Trial Balance-KSDA, 2017

Figure 1.7 1 Expenditure Trend from 2014-2017



Source: Trial Balance-KSDA 2017

1.9.5 Governance

The development process in the Kintampo South District is impinged upon by various institutional structures that include state institutions, traditional governance structures, the private sector and non-governmental organizations including community-based organizations.

The Kintampo South District Assembly is the overall governance authority and also responsible for development of the whole District. Under the local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions. The Kintampo South District Assembly was carved out of the then Kintampo District Assembly and was established in 2004 by a Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781. The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the district (see Figure 1.10).

The Executive Committee, under the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. Its functions include:

- Co-coordinating plans and programmes of the Sub-Committees and submitting these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.
- Implementing resolutions of the District Assembly;
- Overseeing the administration of the District in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive;
- Recommending to the District Assembly, the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district;
- Initiating and co-ordinating the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation; and
- Monitoring and evaluating all policies, programmes and projects in the district.

The Executive Committee of the Kintampo South District Assembly, in compliance with the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) has established the following statutory sub-committees:

- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Social Service Sub-Committee
- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Justice & Security Sub-Committee

Under the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), every Sub-Committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and shall submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Assembly.

Table 1.9 1Departments of the Assembly

Departments Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Departments Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Finance Department	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Department of cooperatives
Department of Agriculture	Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Education, Youth and Sport	Ghana Library Board
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths
Disaster Prevention Department	

Source: Kintampo South District Baseline Survey, 2017

The District Co-ordinating Director co-ordinates all activities of the departments to ensure harmony and avoid duplication of efforts. In the performance of its functions however; the Assembly is limited by the following problems;

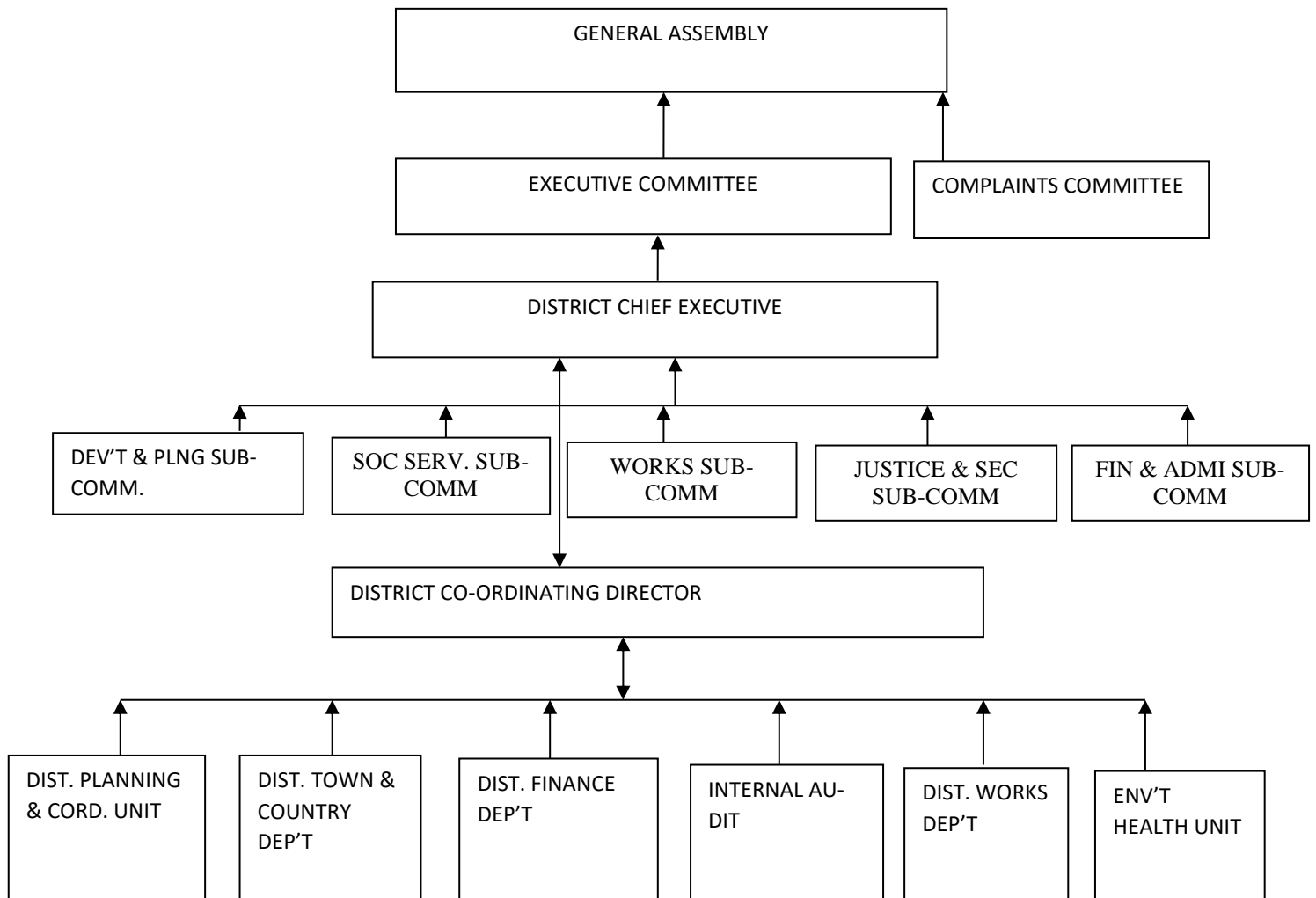
- Delays in executing Assembly decisions
- Low involvement in project supervision by Assembly persons and other stakeholders
- Low levels of participation in project identification, design and implementation
- Ineffective functioning of Area Councils and Unit Committees
- Inadequate logistics, remuneration and motivation for Area Council staff
- The existing organizational structure of the Kintampo South District Assembly is shown in Figure 1.8.

1.9.6 Sub-Structures of the Assembly

The District is made up of a single constituency with one (1) Member of Parliament (MP). There are also three (3) Area Councils namely; Amoma-Pamdu, Anyima, and Apesika Area Councils as well as a number of Unit Committees. Efforts have been made to create a separate and additional for Mo area to bring the number to four (4).

The effective operations of the Area Councils have been hampered by lack of offices and other logistical support. There are 28 Unit Committees comprising 5 members each and total number of 140 members. However not all the committees have full complement of members nor are functional. These gaps in the democratic structures imply that the District Assembly Members becomes pivotal in ensuring that there is effective information flow between the Assembly and the grassroots. The evidence on participation and consultation from the field indicate that there exist large information and communication gaps.

Figure 1.8 1 Organization Structure of KSDA



KEY

→ Reporting To

↔ To Way Information Flow

1.10 Traditional Authority

Studies revealed that traditional authority wield great influence in the traditional society. Traditional authority, it was observed, plays a very important role in the local government system of the District and can therefore be regarded as an integral part of the decentralization process. In the rural areas particularly, they command the respect of large numbers of their people. Allegiance of the people to traditional authority appears stronger, than to formal political authorities. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing their people for development. Another key role of traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reform. With a large migrant farmer

population in the District, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable and excluded becomes very crucial.

1.10.1 World Vision Ghana

World Vision Ghana was established in the Kintampo South District in 2008. The NGO is a Christian child-centred organization that is focused on the development of children in its operational areas. The main objectives of the NGO are to:

- Improve health and nutrition of boys, girls and their families
- Enhance the quality of formal education for all children
- Improve household livelihood enhancement of families
- Nature a transformational relationship between sponsors, children, families and communities

The NGO, through its Area Development Programmes (ADP), Anyima-Mansie ADP and the Kintampo South ADP have provided school blocks, institutional latrines, health facilities and boreholes for communities and have funded the education of children in the District. Also, through its SATISFY Project which aims at ensuring food security in the District farmers' capacities have been built in the areas of soil conservation methods and application of fertilizers and pesticides. In 2013, the project sponsored the deworming of livestock throughout the District. In all, 2,207 goats and 3,206 sheep were dewormed.

1.10.2 Mission of Hope Society (MIHOSO)

Mission of Hope is Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) operating in the District. Its area of operation includes health, education, sanitation and capacity building. The NGO as part of its activities in the District provided institutional latrine to selected schools in the District.

1.10.3 United Purpose

United purpose is an International NGO and a major player in the development of the Kintampo South District. It is into enhancing the capacity and empowering the rural folk in the area of accountability, networking and economic empowerment. United Purpose augmented the Assembly in enhancing the economy of the district through a project that encouraged Village Savings and loans. Currently the organization is implementing a project dubbed "Accelerated Partnership for Local Economic Development in Brong Ahafo Region" which aimed at empowering farmers in increasing yield for cassava, Maize and Cashew in the district. Also, under implementation is "Social Accountability in Health Service Delivery" in Brong Ahafo Region where service users are empowered to hold service providers responsible.

1.10.4 Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA)

Kintampo South District is under the northern savannah ecological zone by the SADA classification. It is responsible for catalyzing the transformation of the NSEZ through citizens' mobilization; strategic Planning; successful coordination, collaboration and facilitation (CCF), for effective public-sector delivery and private sector investment. The authority is responsible for harnessing potentials in the district and linking them to both private and international bodies interested in such areas. There is a regional representative stationed at Kintampo to coordinate activities of the authority.

1.11 Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the main occupation in the District with about 78% of the economically active population engaged in the sector. In view of this, the District Assembly has prioritized the agric sector to enhance the standard of living of the people. Again, efforts are being made to create a strong linkage between roads and agriculture modernization.

1.11.1 Food Security

This measures the availability and sustainability of food resources to satisfy a given population at any point in time. Various steps undertaken by farmers to ensure food security are outline below.

1.11.2 Food production

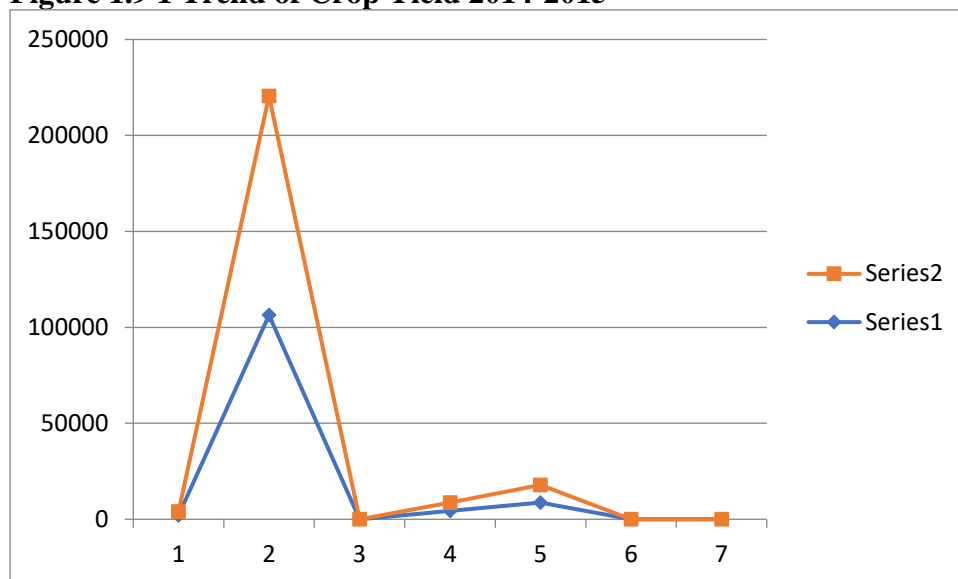
In 2015, rains ended in November but following a drought during the tasseling and cobing stages- which affected yields especially the cereals in the minor season. Apart from some few reported cases of stem-borers. The farming seasons were devoid of any major pest attacks

Table 1.10 1District Production Figures

Commodity	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015
Maize	1.9	1.91	106380.97	114151.91	202,123.85	218030.14
Rice (milled)						
Cassava	16.7	16.8	4291.82	4398.47	71673.42	73894.32
Yam	31.4	31.5	8770.15	9188.93	275382.56	289451.45
Cocoyam						
Plantain	7.2	7.0	48.69	54.53	350.62	381.72
Millet						
Sorghum						
Soybean						
Groundnut						
Cowpea						

Source: DAD, Kintampo South District, 2017

Figure 1.9 1 Trend of Crop Yield 2014-2015



Source: Dept. of Agriculture-KSDA, 2017

It is realized from the crop graph that there is increase in all the yields due to the good nature of rainfall during the year. If this persists for long, food security will be assured.

1.11.3 Livestock and Poultry production

The contribution of livestock to sustainability of food security in any place is enormous and indispensable. The district undertook livestock census in the course of the year to ascertain the performance of the sector to agric industry. Table 1.11 gives clear picture of the statistics.

Table 1.11 1Records on Livestock and Poultry Production

Animal Species	Total Number in the District.
Goat	3,034
Sheep	13,178
Cattle	9,885
Poultry	74,721

Source: Dept. of Agriculture-KSDA, 2017

Growing of livestock and poultry continues to grow in the district. This has remarkable effect on food security and sustainability. However, farmers involved in this sector faces challenges like improper housing facilities for animals and the need to timely vaccine the animals against diseases. Hence efforts need to be taken to address these issues in order to boost production.

1.11. 4 Extension Services Delivery

There is no any other medium of information delivery besides that of the AEA during home and farm visits. Radio discussion programmes on key agricultural issues on air has been cancelled due to the lack of sponsorship. The district has a total of eleven (11) extension service officers. This number is below the required extension officer (20) in the District.

Table 1.12 1Agricultural Extension Workers in the District

Year	Number of Extension workers available	Total number required
2014	10	20
2015	10	20
2016	10	20
2017	11	20

1.11.5 Social Services**1.11.6 Formal Education****1.11.7 Number and Ownership of Schools**

From the survey, there are a total number of 231 educational institutions in the District, out of this number, 90 are pre-schools, 90 primary schools, 48 Junior High Schools and 3 Senior High Schools. Of 231 schools in the District, 206 are public schools and 25 are privately owned.

Table 1.13 1Numbers of Schools/Educational Facilities and Ownership

Level	Public	%	Private	%	Total	%
Pre-School	79	38.3	11	45.8	90	39.1
Primary	79	38.3	11	45.8	90	39.1
JHS	47	23.0	1	4.1	48	20.9
SHS	1	0.4	2	4.1	3	0.9
TVET	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	206	100	25	100	231	100

Source: GES, Jema, 2017

From the table above, it could be seen that the total number of public schools in the District stood at 206 representing 89.17% of all schools in the District and 25 schools are owned by private individuals representing 10.82%. The analysis shows that the public sector contributes much more in the provision of schools in the District than the private sector. This situation can be attributed to huge investment that comes with the provision of educational infrastructure.

1.11.8 Enrolment Levels

This section gives the present situation with regards to the total number of pupils/students in the various level of education in the District. The enrolment rate –generated from enrolment level- measures the number of persons who are supposed to be in school and are in school.

Table 1.14 1Total Number of Schools and Enrolment for Public Schools

Level			M	F	TOTAL	%

		No.of Schools	Enrol- ment	%	Enrol- ment	%		
K.G.		79	3335	49	3378	51	6713	28.4
PRI- MARY		79	6157	51	5938	49	12095	51.1
JHS		47	2220	54	1907	46	4127	17.5
SHS		1	377	53.2	332	46.8	709	3.0
TOTAL			12,089	51.0	11,555	49	23,644	100

Source: GES, Jema, 2017

Table 1.15 1 Total Number of Schools and Enrolment for Private Schools

Level	No. of Schools	Male		Female		TOTAL	%
		Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%		
K.G.	11	243	48.6	241	51.4	469	25.6
PRIMARY	11	554	49.3	570	50.7	1,124	61.6
JHS	1	27	52.9	24	47.1	51	2.8
SHS	1	84	46.4	97	53.6	181	10.0

Source: GES-KSDA, 2017

1.11.9 Number and Staffing Level in Schools

The quality of teaching and learning depends largely on the proportion of the trained teachers among the teaching staff. Increases in enrolment as a result of provision of the capitation grant to all basic schools, and the introduction of the school feeding programme in selected schools have undoubtedly intensified the demand for trained teachers.

Table 1.16 1 Staffing Level for Public Schools

Levels	Trained			Untrained			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre-school	28	88	116	8	113	121	36	201	237
Primary	231	69	300	129	58	187	360	127	487
Junior High	225	23	248	25	3	28	250	26	276

Senior High	49	5	54	0	0	0	49	5	54
Total							695	459	1054

Source: GES Report (2017)

1.12.1 Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index

The Pupil Teacher Ratio is a key input indicator used as proxy for assessing the quality of education. The associated policy objective is to achieve a national Pupil Teacher Ratio of 28:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the Junior High School level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

Table 1.17 1Pupil/Teacher Ration and Gender Parity Index

Levels of Education	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Gender Parity Index
Pre-school	28:1	1.01
Primary	25:1	0.97
Junior High	26:1	0.86
Senior High	13:1	0.88

Source: GES-KSDA, 2017

The pupil-teacher ratio in the district is 1:28, 1:25, 1:26 and 1:13 for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively. The statistics indicate that there would not be so much pressure on primary teachers since the number of pupil to handle is below the national standards. It shows less pressure on schools as the figures are less as compared to the national figures.

The results reveal that the teacher – pupil ratio at all levels of education in the district is quite favourable. The ratio of 1:25 is relatively better than the national average of about 1:35.

This means that more children can, and should be enrolled without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. It must however, be pointed out that since the ratio is an average, specific geographic areas which are characterized by poor road conditions and poor school infrastructure may need some more teachers. There is the need for a serious drive towards increased enrolment of children of all ages.

1.12.2 Furniture Situation

Any policy recommendation which is geared towards increasing enrolment levels should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the intended total enrolment.

Table 1.18 1Availability of Furniture in Schools

Level of Education	Number of Furniture
Pre-School	2,145
PRIMARY	6,150
JUNIOR HIGH	1,752

TOTAL	10,047
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Source: DPCU Report (2017)

Table 1.19 Infrastructure Situation in Basic Schools

Infrastructure Situation	Level	Number of Schools
SCHOOLS UNDER TREES	K. G	22
	PRIMARY	4
	JHS	4
SCHOOLS WITH DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES	K. G	17
	PRIMARY	18
	JHS	3
	SHS	Nil

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.12.3 Status of Capitation Grant and Ghana School Feeding Programme

1.12.4 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Scheme, which was piloted in 40 most deprived regions in 2004, became fully operational in 2005. The scheme continued to be implemented to encourage participation and increase the school attendance rate. An amount of GH¢65,803.84 was disbursed as Capitation Grant for pupils in public basic schools during 2016/2017 academic year.

Table 1.20 Capitation Grant

Indicator	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total Amount Received	102,735.00	99,180.00	65,803.84
Total Enrolment As a Result of the Grant	22753	22644	22953

Source: GES-KSDA, 2017

1.12.5 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The district has a total of 5,773 school pupils in thirteen (14) beneficiary schools are currently enjoying the programme. It was observed that enrolment levels were generally high in these selected schools. Efforts must be made to scale up the programme to benefit more schools in the District especially in the Mo areas where poverty levels are generally high.

Table 1.21 Ghana School Feeding Programme

Indicator	2014-2017
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Total Amount Received	842,391.20
No. of Schools Covered	14

Source: Kintampo South District Finance, 2017

The table above, showed that the District received a total of GHc842, 391.20 from 2014-2017 towards the implementation of the GSFP.

1.12.6 Net Admission Rate (NAR) & BECE Pass Rate

The NAR measures the total numbers of pupils/students who are admitted at the various levels of education in relation to the population who are supposed to be in school.

Table 1.22 1Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate

Indicator	Level
Net Admission Rate	37.5%
BECE Pass Rate	77.6% 17.20% 24.2%

Source: GES-KSDA, 2017

1.12.7 School Performance

An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The BECE Pass Rate decreased year by year despite the number of trained teachers employed at JHS levels. In fact, the district worse records in terms of performance were in the 2015 BECE examination with a passing rate of 17.20%. Table 2.8 shows the performance of BECE in the district.

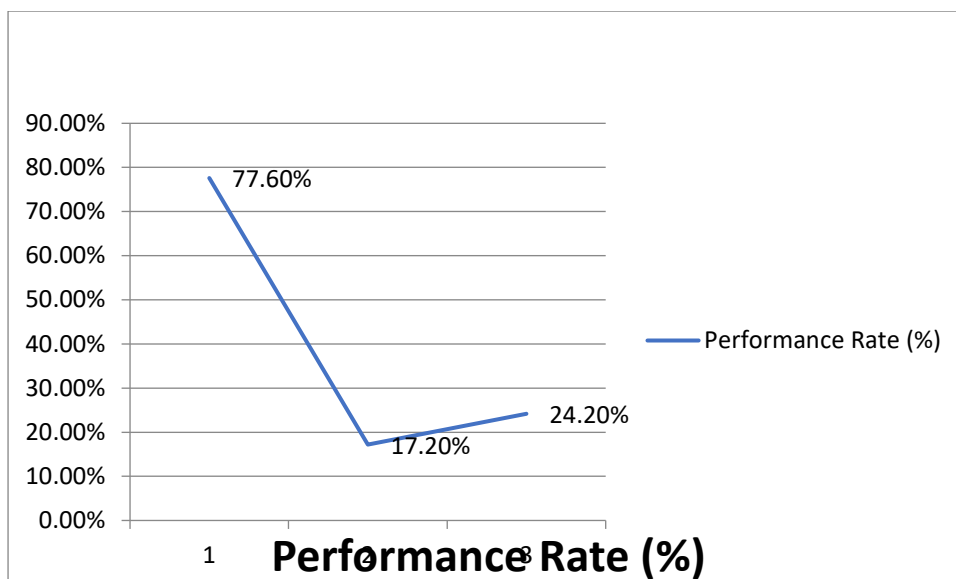
The survey conducted revealed that in 2014, the performance level was 77.6%, in 2015 it decreased to 17.20% and marginally increased to 24.20% in 2016.

Table 1.23 1BECE Performance, 2014-2017

Year	Performance Rate (%)
2014	77.6%
2015	17.20%
2016	24.2%
2017	Not yet analysed

Source: GES-KSDA, 2017

Figure 1.10 1 BECE Performance



Source: GES-KSDA 2017

1.12.9 Health Care

The level and distribution of health care resources is important for ensuring equity and access to quality health services. The health sector continues to be plagued with shortage of key health professionals and inequitable distribution of the available staff. This is largely due to the exodus of health professionals in search of greener pastures in other countries.

1.13 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

The district has been demarcated into six (6) sub-districts by the District Health Directorate, namely Jema, Amoma, Anyima, Apesika, Dumso and Mansie to facilitate access to health services and ensure efficient management of health delivery in the District. The District has a total of twenty (22) health facilities. These comprise of one (1) District Hospital, two (2) health centres, one (1) clinic seventeen (17) CHPS Compounds and one (1) private Maternity Home.

Table 1.24 1Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities in Kintampo South District

Name of Facility	Sub-district	Ownership
Kintampo South Dist. Hospital	Jema	Government
Kokuma CHPS compound		Government
Ampoma CHPS compound		Government/donated by wife of vice president
Nante CHPS compound		Government/ Community donated
Dumso CHPS Compound	Dumso	Government
Chirehin CHPS compound		Government/community donated
Bredi CHPS compound		Government

Name of Facility	Sub-district	Ownership
Amoma Health Centre	Amoma	Government
Agyina CHPS compound		Government
Paninamisa CHPS compound		Government
Anyima Health Centre	Anyima	Government
Agyegyemakunu CHPS compound		Government
Krabonso CHPS Compound		Government
Apesika CHPS Compound	Apesika	Government
Ntankoro CHPS compound		Government/Community donated
Kwabia CHPS compound		Government
Perpetual Help Maternity Home		Private
Mansie CHPS compound	Mansie	NGO
Ayorya CHPS compound	Mansie	Government
Sabule CHPS compound		World Vision Ghana

Source: KSDHD, 2017

1.13.1 Causes of Morbidity

There is correlation between a population's health status and its productivity. The labour force is most often threatened by diseases. The commonest cause of morbidity in the District is Malaria, representing about 53.7% of all OPD attendance. The dangers of malaria cannot be over-emphasized. It is the major cause of death in children and pregnant women. Malaria accounted for 35.8% of all deaths reported in the District in 2013. Table 29 below shows the top ten (10) causes of morbidity in the District.

Table 1.25 1Top Ten (10) Causes of Admissions/ OPD Attendance: 2015-2017

S/ N	2015			2016			2017		
	Disease / condition	# of cases	% of total	Disease / condition	# of cases	% of total	Disease / condition	# of cases	% of total
1	Malaria	3044	45.4	Malaria	2341	47.4	Malaria	1996	37.5
2	Sepsis	745	11.1	Diarhoea Diseases	541	11.0	Delivery	683	12.8
3	Diarhoea Diseases	698	10.4	Delivery	494	10.0	Sepsis	623	11.7
4	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	651	9.7	Sepsis	413	8.4	Diarhoea Diseases	576	10.8
5	Delivery	487	7.3	Anaemia	375	7.6	Anaemia	432	8.1
6	Anaemia	377	5.6	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	309	6.3	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	346	6.5
7	Pneumonia	227	3.4	Pneumonia	165	3.3	Pneumonia	273	5.1
8	Intestinal Worms	204	3.0	Intestinal Worms	110	2.2	Hypertension	149	2.8
9	Hypertension	137	2.0	Hypertension	93	1.9	Typhoid/Enteric Fever	127	2.4
10	Typhoid/Enteric Fever	133	2.0	Typhoid/Enteric Fever	93	1.9	Urinary Tract Infection	113	2.1
	Total	6703	100.0	Total	49340	100.0	Total	5318	100.0

Source: KSDHD, 2017

From the table above, the top ten (10) diseases in the district range from malaria to Urinary Tract infection. Malaria accounts for the highest percentage of (43.5%) from 2015-2017. Apart from malaria, some of the important diseases in the district are environmental sanitation related. These include typhoid and diarrhea.

The implication of the analysis is that, the people are faced with sanitation problems such as stagnation of water during heavy downpours, polluted water bodies and un-kept refuse disposal with their resultant effect of generating an enabling environment for mosquitoes to breed which has resulted in the high incidence of malaria in the district.

1.13.2 Top Ten (10) Causes of Death/Mortality

The District Hospital recorded a total of 43, 31, 46 and 20 deaths in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The Top Ten Killer Diseases are listed in Table 1.48 It is seen that Malaria, Anaemia, HIV/AIDS and Pneumonia were the top ten killer diseases between 2007 and 2009. Malaria continues to pose health threat to the district.

Table 1.26 1Top Ten Causes of Mortalities/Deaths, 2017

Disease/Condition	No. Deaths	%
Malaria	17	31.48
Pneumonia	8	14.80
Septiceamia	7	12.96
Aneamia	5	9.30
Hypertension	4	7.41
Cardiac Failure	3	5.55
Retero Infections	3	5.55
Hypoglycemia	3	5.55
CVA	2	3.70
Cellulitis	2	3.70
Total	54	100

Source: KSDHD, 2017

The table above shows that malaria is the major cause of mortalities/deaths in the District accounting for 35.8% of deaths in 2013 followed by acute gastritis.

1.13.3 Malaria Control

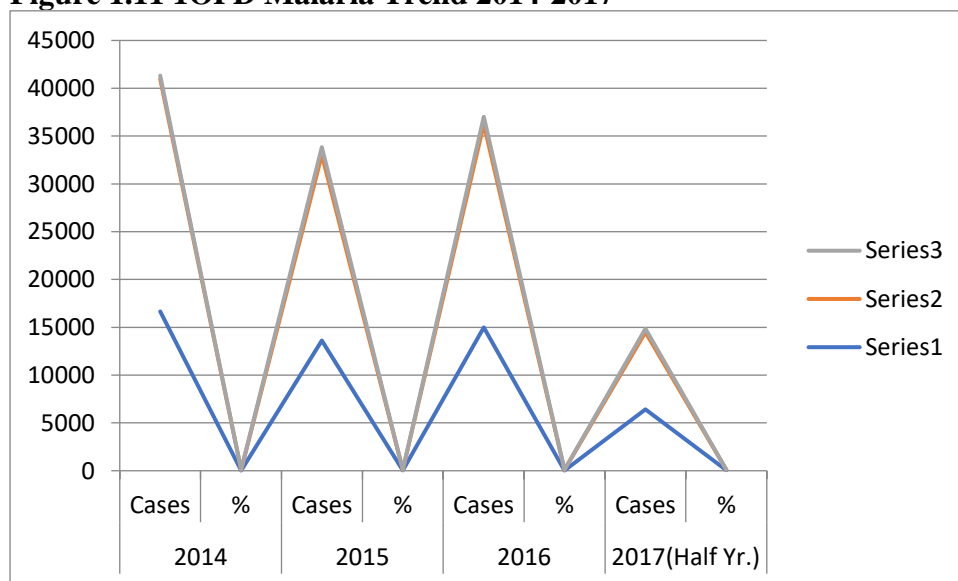
Malaria is the lead health problem in the District, with 42% cases affecting children and pregnant women in 2017 (see table 1.27).

Table 1.27 IOPD Malaria Trends 2014-2017

	Years							
	2014		2015		2016		2017(Half Yr.)	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Under Five Malaria	16660	40.32	13603	40.20	14988	40.50	6411	43.17
Above Five Malaria	24311	58.83	19445	57.47	21278	57.49	8067	54.32
Malaria in Pregnancy	352	0.85	787	2.33	747	2.01	373	2.51
Total	41323	100	33835	100	37013	100	14851	100

KSDHD, 2017

Figure 1.11 IOPD Malaria Trend 2014-2017



Source: Kintampo South DPCU Survey, 2017

It appears malaria cases are going down in the District. From the table, there has been marginal reduction in cases particularly for the above five malaria and malaria in pregnancy categories during the period. However, the situation with under five malaria categories is the reverse. Consistently over the period there have been increases in cases, 32%, 35.7%, 36.3% and 41.0% in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The fact remains that malaria is still high in the district. The current situation calls for the intensification of malaria education in the District.

1.13.4 Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis (TB) has re-emerge and continues to be among the public health problems which millions of people worldwide get infected and die of the disease annually. The disease is

spreading day in day out from an active TB person to healthy and susceptible persons with an overwhelming impact in this era of HIV/AIDs. The tale below shows the trend of TB cases detected in the District between 2010 and 2013.

Table 1.28 1Trends in TB Cases in the District- 2014-2017

Year	Cases	Cases	Total
	Male	Female	
2014	7	5	12
2015	14	2	16
2016	13	4	17
2017(Half Yr.)	3	2	5
Total	37	13	50

Source: KSDHD, 2017

Table 1.29 1TB/HIV AIDS Collaboration

Year	Cases	No. Coun- selled	No. Tested	Positive	Negative	No. of TB Among PLWHIV (Males)	No. of TB Among PLWHIV (Females)
2014	12	12	12	1	11	1	0
2015	16	16	16	5	10	4	1
2016	17	17	17	3	14	2	1
2017(Half Yr.)v	5	5	5	1	4	0	1

Source: KSDHD, 2017

1.13.5 HIV/AIDS

Prevention and Behavioral Change Communication; Treatment Care and Support are the key strategies for controlling and curbing the HIV and AIDS epidemic in the District. Preventing new HIV infections, particularly among the youth is critical for managing the menace and knowing your status also helps manage the situation.

The district has taken steps to implement pertinent strategies to help address the pandemic. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) and Know Your Status (KYS) campaign are the three main initiatives adopted to tackle the pandemic. Table 2.13 below summarizes results for the three selected initiatives adopted in

As part of strategies to stem the tide of the pandemic in the District, the ‘Know Your HIV Status Campaign’ has been adopted and rolled out to encourage individuals to voluntarily go for counseling and testing to ascertain their HIV status.

1.13.6 Maternal Mortality

No maternal death was recorded in the District for last four years 2014-2017. According to the survey the only maternal death that occurred in the District was in 2009.

Table 1.30 1Trend of Maternal mortality, 2014-2017

Years	Number of Maternal deaths
2014	0
2015	0
2016	0
2017	0

Source: KSDHD, 2017

1.13.7 Family Planning

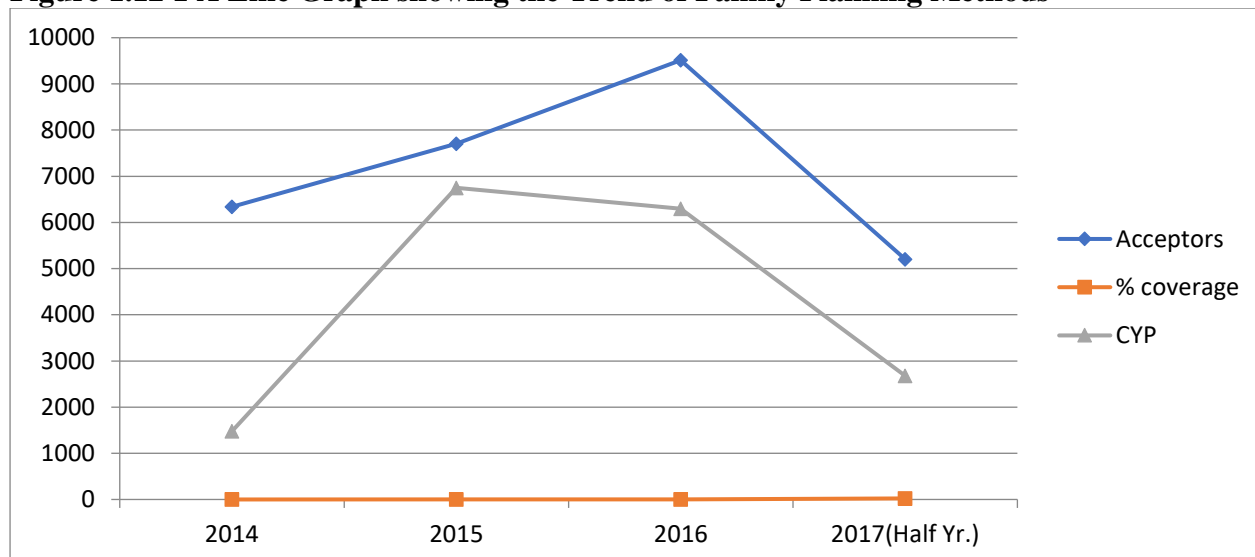
Access to and utilization of family planning services such as the use of contraceptives. From the data, 65% of Acceptors of family planning methods use Depo. The adoption rate from the survey conducted revealed 26.8% for both male and females. The major family planning methods used in the district include condom use, jadel, Depo, implanon, MicroGNorygynon and the use of emergency contraceptives. Among these methods, Depo is the most patronized (65%). The low patronage is also due to low publicity on birth control methods. The implication is that the population of the district will continue to grow if measures are not put in place to control child birth. The figure below shows family planning situation in the district:

Table 1.31 1Family planning

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017(Half Yr.)
Acceptors	6336	7703	9512	5203
% coverage	30.0%	35.4%	42.5%	22.7
CYP	1477.1	6749.3	6299	2678

Source: KSDHD, 2017

Figure 1.12 1 A Line Graph showing the Trend of Family Planning Methods



Source: KSDHD, 2017

The figure above showed that there has been a consistent increase in acceptance rate of family planning in the district from 30% in 2014 to 42.5% in 2016 while half year 2017 recorded 22% meaning by the end of the year it will exceed the 2016 rate.

From the table above, Jema sub-district recorded the highest number in FP coverage followed by Anyima sub district and the last being Apesika sub district.

1.13.8 Medical Staffing

The doctor-population ratio in the district is improving steadily. Currently, there are three (3) doctors to 85,041 of the population.

Table 1.32 1 Number and Staffing Level in Health Facilities

Category of staff	2017		
	Number at Post	Number required	Shortfall
Medical Officers	3	4	1
Medical Assistants	6	12	6
Pharmacist	2	3	1
Midwives	16	30	14
Clinical Nurses, SRN	26	60	34
Community health nurses	31	60	29
Health information officer	3	4	1
Health Information Assist. Officers	3	10	7
Technical Officers	4	5	1

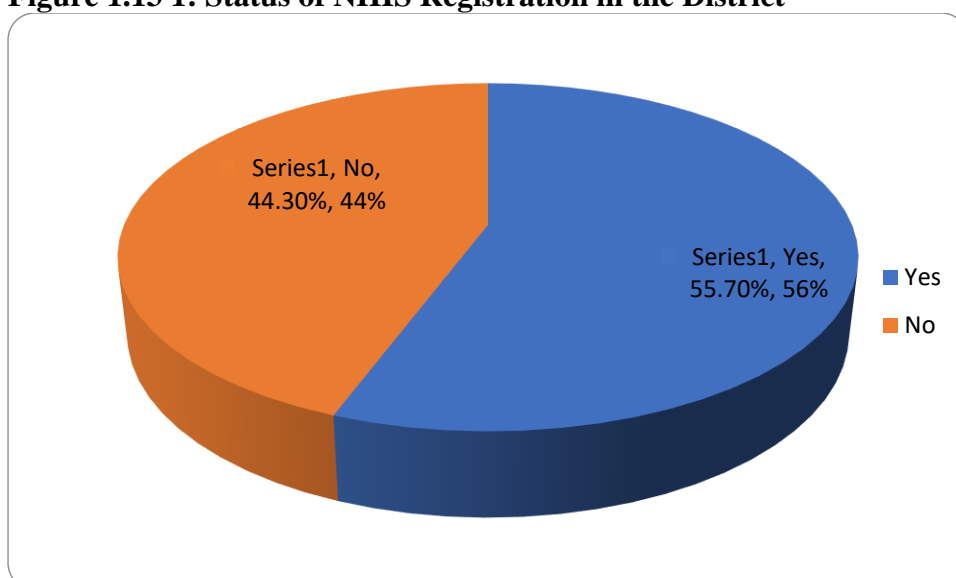
Field technician	4	7	3
Lab. Technicians	1	5	4
Biomedical scientist	1	2	1
Dispensary Technicians	1	10	9
Health assistants	17	22	5
Deputy director nurses services	0	0	0
Hospital orderly	0	30	30
General nursing officer	39	60	21
Enrolled nurse	32	48	16
Nutrition officer	1	1	0

Source: KSDHD, Jema, 2017

1.13.9 Status of Kintampo South District Health Insurance Scheme

The district Health Insurance Scheme has a total active membership of 48,326 representing 55.7% of the total District population. Figure 1.14 shows the statistics.

Figure 1.13 1: Status of NHIS Registration in the District



Source: KSDA Annual Report, 2017

1.14 Accessibility Analysis

Accessibility generally refers to the ease with which one can lay hands on a particular facility or service. Accessibility can be categorized into, economic, geographical and socio-cultural. Surface accessibility, which is also known as geographical accessibility, refers to the ease with which one travels from a given location to another location(s). This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time) which also depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

1.14.1 Spatial Analysis

Every activity be it social, cultural or economic manifest in space. There is therefore the need to analyze how progress and execution is organized in space to aid development of the district. The analyses of spatial organization will include the appropriateness of existing facilities as regards their location, distribution, type and level of quality of facilities.

1.14.2 Surface Accessibility

Generally, the road network in the district is very bad (56.2%). The levels of road networks in the district are trunk- and feeder roads, linking the various communities in the district together. The trunk roads include is the N.10 road(Techiman-Tamale) that pass through the district.

Out of 324kilometers length of feeder roads in the district, 136 (41%)kilometers have been engineered and accepted by the Department of feeder roads for regular maintenance.

Surface accessibility is affected by: Travel time, Distance and Conditions of communication channels (road network). The implication of these means that transportation of farm produce to market centres become tedious, travel time is increased reducing productivity. It will also lead to increase in cost of transport, rotten on perishable crops among others.

1.14.3 Accessibility to Basic Facilities and Services

Accessibility to basic socio-economic services in the district is important in assessing the development drive of the district. It is found out that the distribution of facilities and services do not correlate with population thresholds as it should have been.

Location of projects and services in the district is proportional as Jema which is ranked 1st has28 services and facilities out of the 35 services and facilities a district must have. This can be attributed to the fact that, most projects and service which have higher thresholds are located in Sunyani. Sunyani however, is connecting the major towns in the district with good road network making it possible for people in the district having access to such high ranked facilities and services.

This also shows that; the location of facilities and services is not only based on the threshold populations of the respective settlements but also on the collective thresholds of settlements under the Area Council. Again, in the context of spatial interaction, this shows that settlements do not exist in isolation but interact with each other for their needs.

1.14.4 Hierarchy of Settlement

Out of a total number of 41 settlements in the district, only four are rural and 37 are small settlements. The table below shows the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

Table 1.33 1Rural-Urban Status of 20 Selected Communities

No.	Community	Population	Rural-Urban Status
1.	Jema	8,529	Urban
2.	Amoma	5,651	Urban
3.	Anyima	5,639	Urban
4.	Apesika	4,715	Rural
5.	Nante	3,485	Rural
6.	Krabonso	3,459	Rural
7.	Peninamisa	3,249	Rural

8.	Ampoma	2,701	Rural
9.	Ntankro	2,217	Rural
10.	Pramposo	2,188	Rural
11.	Agyina	1,950	Rural
12.	Bredi	1,336	Rural
13.	Jema Nkwanta	1,734	Rural
14.	Kokuma	1,543	Rural
15.	Akura	1,308	Rural
16.	Chirihen	1,829	Rural
17.	Agyegyemakunu	1,442	Rural
18.	Kokuma	1,436	Rural
19.	Tafo	1,398	Rural
20.	Ayorya	1,389	Rural

Source: DPCU-KSDA Baseline Survey, 2017

1.14.5 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability may be defined as the probability that livelihood stress will occur. It has been defined as the lack of capacity (of a household) to cope with an adverse shock or a household's resilience against a shock. That is the likelihood that a shock will result in a decline in well-being of the household.

Exclusion and lack of voice can also determine the extent of a person's access to resources. Lack of voice and the inability to make recourse to justice can increase a person's vulnerability to injustice and corruption and thus exclusion.

1.14.6 Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

In the Kintampo South District, the following groups have been identified as vulnerable and excluded: children in difficult circumstances (those from low income and broken homes and orphans). These children are likely to suffer from malnutrition or be involved in economic activity at an early age (child labour/street children), Persons living with HIV/AIDS, the aged, persons with disability, women and unemployed youth. Subsistence food/vegetable farmers were also identified as vulnerable and excluded.

1.14.7 The physical Challenged

The physically challenged identified in the district are 1,855 and this represent 2.0% of the total population. Out of this number, the Department of Social Welfare has registered 96 with 51.0% being females and males constituting 49.0%.

The various types of disabilities registered are 25 cripples (1.3%), 37 blind (2.0%), mentally retarded 5 (0.3%) and the others constituting (24.3). The table below shows the number identified in the district.

Table 1.34 1Types of Disabilities in the District

Disability Type	Number	Percentage
Blind	359	19.4
Paralyzed/limb loss	429	23.1
Deaf	148	8.0
Mentally Retarded	198	10.7
Leprosy	21	1.1
Epilepsy	248	13.4
Others	452	24.3
TOTAL	1855	100%

Source: **Department of Community Development and Social Welfare (2017)**

For the physically challenged in the district, 23.1% of them are paralyzed/limb loss while 19.4% are blind. The mentally retarded and epileptic constitute 10.7% and 13.4% respectively. The least identified case is people with leprosy (1.1%) and those who are blind (8.0%).

However, there are no facilities in the district for the treatment of people with disability. Besides, they have limited access to public facilities due to inappropriate architectural design and also discrimination.

On the other hand, 19 of the vulnerable and excluded have so far been given support to either learn a profession or establish themselves especially those with profession.

The vulnerable groups identified in the district are women, the elderly (65+) and children (below 10 years) physically and mentally challenged, orphans and widows. Women are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and widowhood rites while female genital mutilation for the girl child is being practiced in some part of the district. Orphans and children are also vulnerable to child abuse, child trafficking and child labour.

The district is campaigning against child betrothal, female genital mutilation, and widowhood rites and advocating for women empowerment.

1.14.8 Empowering Women

Disparities among women and men are being reduced as result of specific interventions at all levels of the economic, political, social and cultural structures. Despite progress made to broaden the space for women in politics and decision making, a lot more needs to be done.

As of now, there are only three (3) women participating in the various levels of the district representing 25% of the total women in decision making in the Assembly

1.14.9 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science and technology pervade all aspects of modern life. The impact of vaccines, mobile phones, jet travel or the internet on how we interact with one another and understand own place in society are all products of STI. Currently the district being rural does not have centers to

build and improve STI. Measures should be in place to help improve STI in order to bridge the gap between the district and other developed districts in terms of technology and innovation.

1.15 Climate Change and Green Economy

1.15.1 Environment, climate change and green economy

The environment, climate change, and Green Economy analysis of the District should indicate the extent to which they provide opportunities or challenges including their impact on the development of the Assembly.

The vegetation of the district is the moist semi-deciduous forest type portions of which have been kept as forest reserve the Bosomoa Forest Reserve and Mansie Sacred Growth while a significant proportion is under agricultural and settlement. The favourable ecological conditions in the district greatly support farming which is a major economic activity in the district. The increasing demand for land for farming activities especially plantation of commercial trees like cashew and mango, and housing have resulted in a reduction of the forest cover for the promotion of ecological conditions. The size of the forest reserves in the district is estimated at about 150.5 sq. km. but the evidence on the ground shows that they have been degraded as a result of illegal harvesting of timber and bushfires thus increasing the vulnerability of the district to the effects of climate variability and change. If this trend is not halted and reversed agriculture which depends largely on climate will suffer from the effect of climate change and create economic hardship for more than half of the employed population whose livelihoods depend on this sector.

Various mitigating actions are being implemented to address the situation some of which included the Ghana Forest Investment Programme and through its “Enhancing Natural Forest in Agro-Forest Landscape” sponsored by World Bank and “Engaging Local Communities in RedPlus” (African Development Bank) is embarking on the plantation of cassia and Neem trees along Bomomoa river (10,500 seedlings in 2016). Planting trees for charcoal production is an initiative by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and Ministry of Energy in adapting a more climate friendly approach to dealing with the hazards of the current practices.

Under these interventions farmers and community members were introduced to agro-forestry practices. Some of the achievements under the programmes is the planting of 10,500 cassia and neem seedlings along the Bosomoa river and the distribution of seedlings to farmers to enhancing the natural forest and carbon reserves while enhancing farming profitability among farmers.

The opportunities available include the need for the Assembly together with its stakeholders to manage the few remains of forest reserves in the district to improve its micro-climate while considering possibility of earning revenue from them through certification of the forest for carbon emission.

In addition, the district and its stakeholders can also expand the current forest cover through afforestation programmes in deforested areas of the district and the planting of economic trees in the district.

The north-western part of the district is greatly drained by the River Tain with tributaries like Dadaw and Semel while the Tano River traverses eastern part of the district across Cherehin,

Nante, Kokuma etc. None of these rivers has been dammed for irrigation but manually drawn for agricultural purposes such as spraying of crops and farms. However, Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) has undertaken feasibility studies on five rivers to develop comprehensive irrigation system during dry season. Apart from the Bosomoa, part of Nante Kwaku Rivers and a few other tributaries which is managed by Forest Commission, the rest of the water bodies fall within the management authority of the district assembly. Farming and lumbering have the potential of exposing the watersheds of these rivers which will contribute to a reduction in their volumes due to evaporation. Management of the watersheds is important in maintaining ground water balance and sustainability of potable water systems in the district for development.

1.15.2 Gender Inequalities

Gender analysis mainly centres on men, women, boys and girls in the society. It encompasses the societal roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls as well as power relations between them. The analysis measures the extent to which gender gaps exist among issues such as opportunities, needs, rights, voices, participation, access to resources, control of resources and decision making. It provides information on the different roles of women and men at different levels; their respective access to and control over the material and non-material benefits of society; their priorities, needs and responsibilities. It shows the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels; needs assessment is a vital component of gender analysis. Needs analysis is a necessary step when identifying appropriate strategies for the promotion of gender equality.

The roles and responsibilities of men and women are based on the various activities performed by both in the society. Men's and women's activities are identified as either "reproductive" or "productive" types, and these activities reflect access to and control over income and resources in the community. Under the productive work, women are often engaged in activities which fetch them small remuneration. They are mostly involved in wage labour, subsistent farming, crafts and so on. With regards to reproductive work, they are engaged in childbearing and rearing, domestic tasks that guarantee the maintenance and reproduction of the current and future work force, for example, cooking, cleaning and so on. They are also engaged in care and maintenance of the household and its members (bearing and caring for children, food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping housekeeping and family health care). Works which are seldom considered 'real work' and are usually unpaid are most at times the responsibilities of girls and women. As a result of this, women and girls have minimal access and control over resources like land, education, equipment, and labour, cash from sales, extension services, training, agric inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

On the issue of credit, both women and men have different credit needs for income generation and other expansion schemes. Women control money for small household items, but men control income for larger items; and they tend not to know about their rights in applying for loans in the communities. It is considered not feminine if women ask for credit. Men generally own land and other fixed capital. One needs to be able to read and write to fill the loan forms, and there tend to be more illiterate women than men. Women have low self-esteem and view men in lending institutions and also in NGOs as 'big and important'.

One the basis of the aforementioned, women tend to enjoy small benefits when it comes to income, ownership of resources, basic needs, extension services, decision making, prestige, agric inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

1.15.3 Gender Equality

Development programmes and projects affect females and males differently and therefore it is important for development organizations to understand the cultural milieu of their project districts and communities to ensure that their interventions produce equitable outcomes and impacts for females and males.

The gender distribution of the population shows that females account for 48 percent of the district population (2010 PHC, GSS), which translates into a sex ratio of 108.3, i.e., about 108 males to 100 females, i.e., females are about seven percent less than males. In spite of the percentage of female in the district population, they have very low representation when compared to males in decision making institutions in the district even though the Member of Parliament is a female. Females representation in the country such as traditional councils, district assemblies and parliament mainly occupy low positions of employment in the district.

In terms of traditional leadership in KSD, males dominate. For instance, all the six divisional seats are occupied by males while females are designated queen mothers. Also, majority of the divisional chiefs of the divisional and almost all their 'Odikro' are males.

Regarding political representation at the national and local government levels, the district is largely represented by males. At the beginning of the implementation of the Fourth Republican Constitution in 1992, the Kintampo South Constituency has had males as members of parliament except the fifth parliament while at the district assembly level female assembly members accounted for only 5 percent(Appointed) of the total membership of 40 for the period 2015 – 2016 and 18.2 percent of the total number of 55 assembly members for the period 2017 – 2019. In terms of elected representation, out of the 28 elected assembly members in the 2015 district level election none of them were females while 3percent of the 38 elected representatives of the people were females in the 2010 district level elections. This shows that the electorates are not electing as many women as men or that women unlike men are not offering themselves for elections. Women therefore remain largely outside the decision-making structures of the district. It is obvious that their concerns will not only be well articulated but will be considered one of the general issues that affect males and females and therefore solutions provided will be one fit for all which may lead to low impact on women.

Economically, females are greatly found in occupations such as agriculture, forestry, or fishing and service and sales, which are significantly found in the informal sector of the district economy and are characterized by low and unreliable incomes. According to the 2010 PHC results 76.8 percent of the employed female population 15 years and older (14,362) are employed as agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while 23.2 percent are employed as service and sales workers.

Females are also overburdened with their inherited traditional roles of reproduction, production and household chores, which increase their vulnerability.

Gender dimensions should therefore be considered for all programmes and projects to ensure that women contribute meaningfully to the development processes in the district.

The district will seek to increase the representation of women in decision making at the Assembly level and also provide alternative livelihood activities for women engaged in farming and micro and small-scale business.

Table 1.35 1Functional Matrix (Scalogram) for Kintampo South District

Community	Population	Primary	JHS	KG	Refuse Dump	Borehole	Agric Ext. Agent	Pipe Scheme	Limited Mechanization System	CHPS Compound/CHPS Zone	SHS	Maternity Home	Drugs Store	Police Station/Police Post	Electricity	Fuel Filling Station	Lorry Park	Hospital	Health Center	Weekly Market	Telephone Service	Public Toilet	GPRTU/PROTOA	Post Office	Bank	Tarred Road	Community Centre	Mobile Money Out-let	Fire Station	Community library	Total No. Of Functions	Total Centrality Score	Level of Hierarchy
Weight		2	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	5	4	3	3	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	4	2	29		
Jema	8,529	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	26	2045.7	1st
Anyima	5,639	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			20	870.73	2nd
Amoma	5,651	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X		X				X		X		X		X			X			15	461	3rd
Apesika	4,715	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X		X			X			17	582.36	9th
Nante	3,485	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			X		X							X				X		X			12	164	8th
Krabonso	3,459	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X		X							X	X			X		X			13	167	4 th
Paninamisa	3,249	X	X	X		X	X		X	X			X		X													X			10	97.36	11th
Ampoma	2,710	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X		X							X				X		X		X	13	309	7th
Ntankro	2,217	X	X	X		X			X	X			X		X							X	X	X		X		X			13	205.14	3 rd
Pramposo	2,188	X	X	X		X				X			X		X											X		X			9	70.14	11th
Agyina	1,950	X	X	X		X	X			X			X		X																8	66.11	12th
Agyegyemakunu	1,442	X	X	X		X				X	X		X		X																8	110.56	8th
Jema-Nkwanta	1,734	X	X	X		X		X		X			X		X							X				X		X			11	167.64	4 th
Kwabia	1,010	X	X	X		X				X			X		X																7	43.89	13th
Mansie	1,465	X	X	X		X	X			X			X		X																8	66.11	12th
Weilla	1,196	X	X	X		X				X			X		X																7	43.89	10th
Chirehin	1,829	X	X	X		X				X			X		X					X								X			5	125.14	4 th
Kokuma	1,436	X	X	X		X				X			X		X											X		X			7	70.14	11th
Ayorya	1,389	X	X	X		X				X			X		X													X			8	50.14	7th
Pamdu	1,200	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X											X		X			13	244.03	6th
Tafo	1,398	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	X			X		X	X				X		X			15	261.81	4 th
Akora	1,510	X	X	X		X				X					X																6	39.13	15th

1.15.4 Scalogram Analysis

1.15.5 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

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

In all, 23 settlements, with a population above 300 in the year 2017 were considered. A total number of 29 services were considered in the scalogram.

The hierarchy of settlements was derived from the centrality indices. In all, five (5) levels of hierarchy were derived. Jema, the District capital with a population of 8,529 found to be the only level one (1st) settlement, having 26 services. This was followed by Anyima as the level two (2nd) settlements with 20 services.

It could be realized that settlements with a population above 5000, have more services except Ampoma and Tafo therefore, are playing an important role in the lives of their population. On the other hand, settlements with population below 5000 have few services. This goes a long way to demonstrate that most services are provided based on the threshold population required for that particular facility eg. Boreholes, hospitals, clinics, electricity, post offices, etc.

Therefore, the cause of the inequality or unequal distribution of services can be attributed to a great extent to the population of settlement. This inequality can also be attributed to the location advantage that some communities have over others. The spatial inequality can basically be attributed to two (2) major factors, population and location of the settlement.

1.15.6 Spatial Dimensions of Poverty

Based on differences in geographical location, nature and severity of poverty and other factors “pockets of poverty” were carved out. These pockets show the spatial dimensions of the incidence of poverty in the district. A description of the pockets is presented in Table 1.35.

Table 1.36 1Descriptions of Composite Poverty Pockets

Poverty Pocket	Location	Characteristics
Amoma-Pamdu Area Council	Hawora, Hindo, Nimpu, Amatem, Dumsor, Kankre, Bredi etc	Poor condition of feeder roads Lack of extension officers Poor housing conditions
Anyima Area Council	Hyreso, Adiembra, Sora, Baabu, Bawakura etc	Inaccessible road network Cultivation of perennial crops Poor housing conditions
Apesika Area Council	Abodwom, Kwabia, Atta Akura, Asante	Inaccessible feeder road network Over dependence on rain fed agriculture

	Akura, MoshieAkura, Agegemakunu etc	Interfile farm lands
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Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2017

1.15.7 Local Economic Development

Issues of local economic development have become very important in the promotion of district development. Important factors have to do with building the human resource base of the district, undertaking institutional development in the areas of Public Private Partnerships and business networks for local entrepreneurs, carrying out business development activities by the creation and sustenance of creative industries and promoting locality development through proper zoning, creation of industrial parks and the development of support infrastructure. There are a number of resources in the Kintampo South District that can be taken up by the District Assembly in conjunction with Private Sector players and other key stakeholders to develop into business clusters, enterprise zones and value chains. These include cashew and related products, and other specialized agricultural produce like mangoes, ginger and yam which have become important in the non-traditional export system. After all local economic development thrives on innovativeness of district management and how well district specialties can be packaged to meet local and global market demands.

1.15.8 Migration

Migration trend in Kintampo South District shows that 38 percent migrated into the district. The high rate of immigration is attributed to the vast and arable land of the district, agricultural activities continues to serve as pull factor for settler and migrant populations mostly from northern part of Ghana. The survey revealed that, 60% of the total migrant population is from the three Northern regions of Ghana (Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions). However, Upper West leads in terms of percentage with 25.1% followed by Northern Region 23.4% and Upper East Region 10.5% of the total migrant population. The immigrant proportion of labour force is about 30% of the district labour force. This makes labour cost cheaper and promotes economic activities, especially farming.

1.15.9 Natural and Man-made Disasters

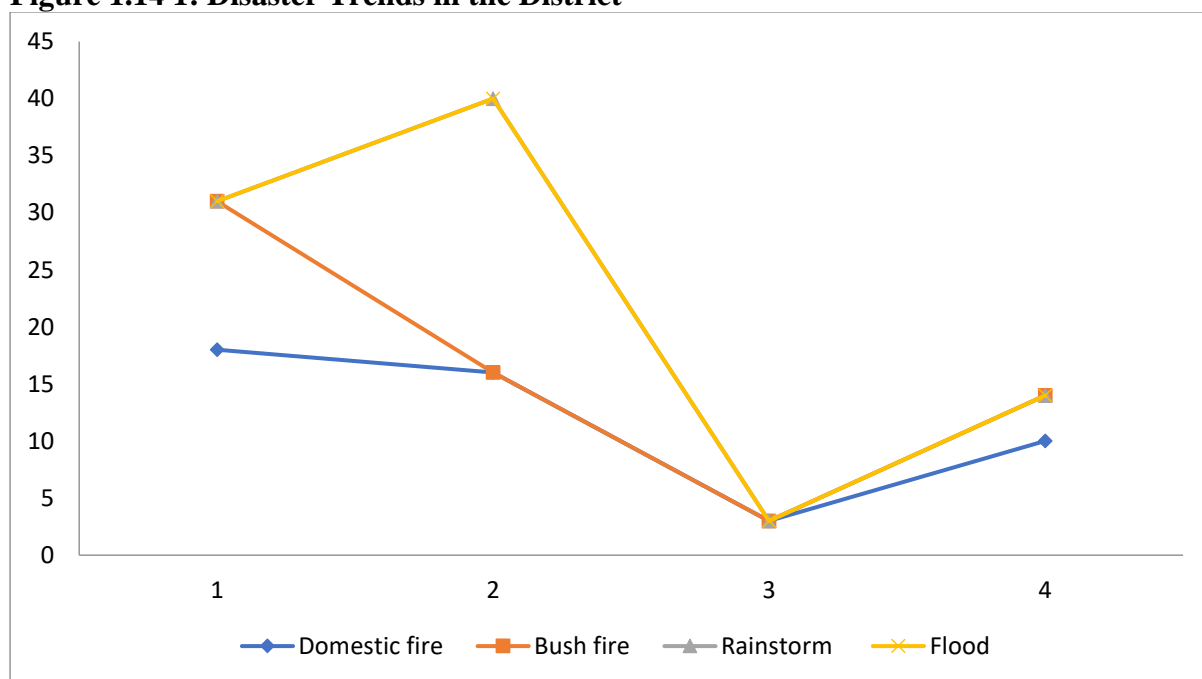
The district experiences disasters of varied forms. The predominant natural disaster however is drought and bushfire. There are occasions when rainfall is so erratic that it negatively impacts agricultural activities. When droughts prolong, crops are exposed to pests and diseases of different forms and that can also get catastrophic. Some areas in the district are also susceptible to flooding during periods of excessive rainfall. Areas such as Agyina, Abodwom, Hyreso, Jema Zongo among others have experienced floods in the past. It is important for the district disaster management organization to liaise with all stakeholders to identify and map out disaster prone areas in the district so as to enable them develop targeted interventions and as well respond timely and appropriately before and or after disasters occur.

Table 1.37 1Disasters Recorded in the District, 2014-2016

YEAR/ITEM	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic fire	18	16	3	10
Bush fire	13	0	0	4
Rainstorm	0	24	0	0
Flood	0	0	0	0

Source: NADMO-KSDA,2017

Figure 1.14 1: Disaster Trends in the District



Source: NADMO-KSDA, 2017

1.16 Demographic Characteristics

1.16.1 Population Size, Distribution and Growth Rate

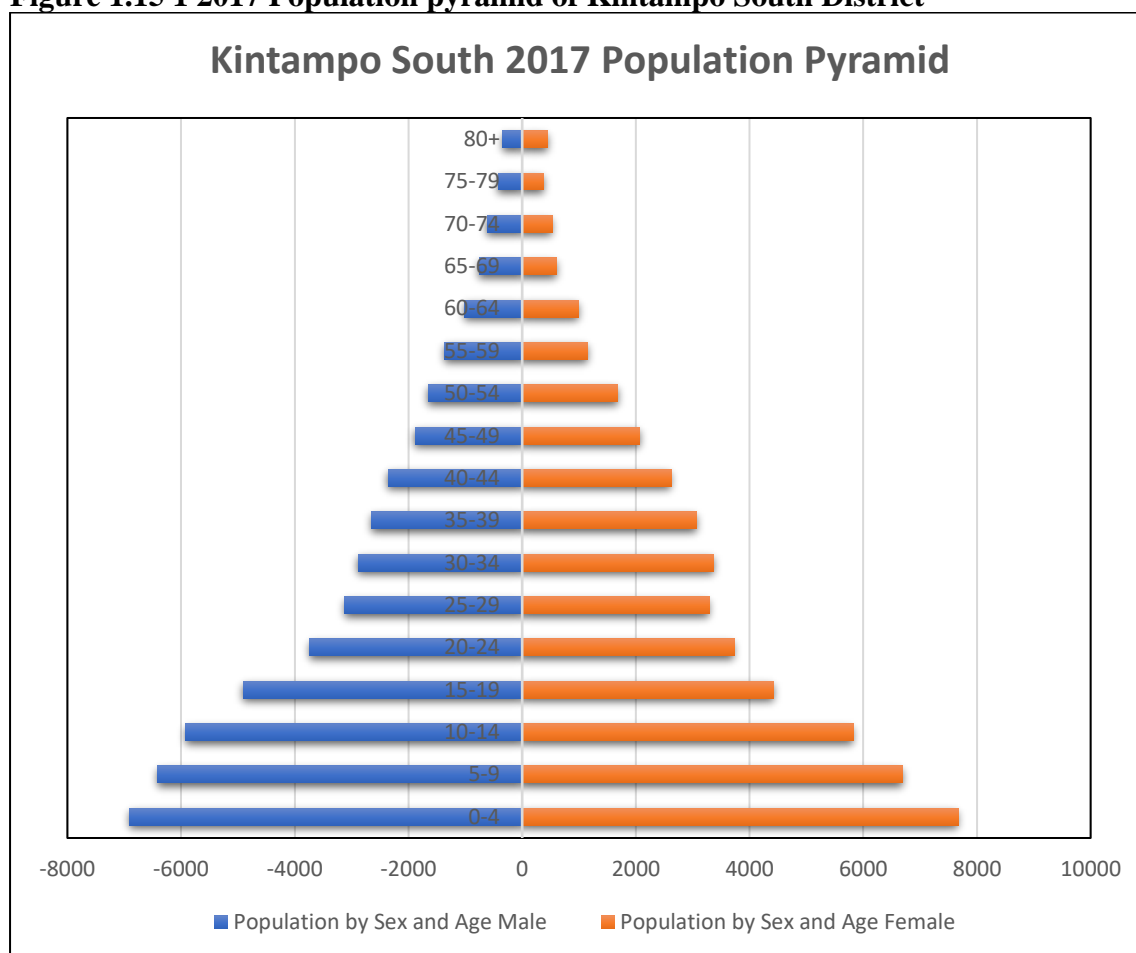
The District has an estimated population of 95634(estimated 2017) with a relatively high growth rate of 2.3% which is however lower than the regional and national growth rates of 2.5% and 2.7% respectively. Out of this population figure, males accounted for 49,730 (52%) and females 45,904 (48%). The entire population of the district constituted about 3.5% of the regional estimated population of about 2,787,048. The District has a youthful population with majority of them in the age groups 0-4 (14.8%), 5-9 (14.0%), 10-14 (13.0) and 15-19 (10.0%). The least proportions are among age group 65 years and older which constitutes about 5% and working age (15-64) population recording the highest (53%). It is also observed that males and females aged 0-14 years constitute 42.3% each of the total male and female populations.

Table 1.38 1Compressed Age Structure for Kintampo South District (2017)

AGE-CO-HORT	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-14 YRS	25,821	27	23,909	25	49,730	53
15-64 YRS	21,518	22.5	19,127	20	40,644	42
65 +	2,391	2.5	2,869	3	5,260	5
TOTAL	49,730	52	45,904	48	95634	100

Source: DPCU Survey, 2017

Figure 1.15 1 2017 Population pyramid of Kintampo South District

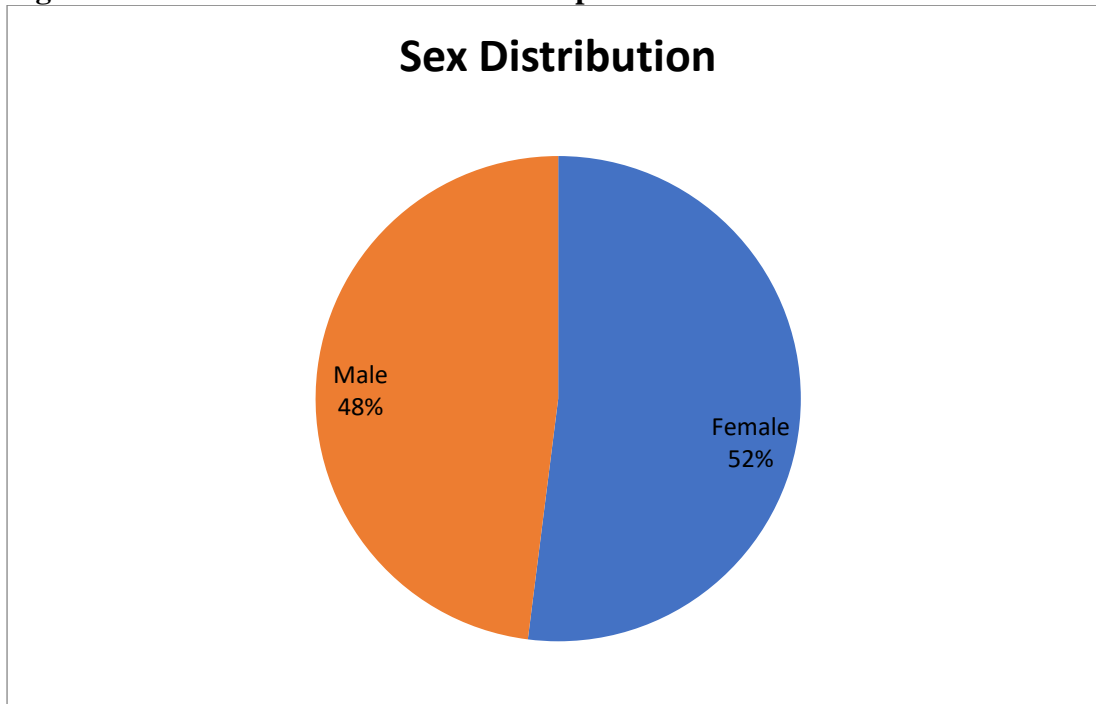


Source: DPCU Field Construct, 2017

1.16.2 Sex Distribution

Sex composition of any given population is influenced markedly by the sex ratio at birth (ratio of male births to female births), differences between the sexes in death rates and differences between sexes in net migration. The figure below shows sex distribution of the district.

Figure 1.16 1: Sex Distribution of Kintampo South District



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

1.16.3 Age and Sex Structure

The age structure of the population is basically shaped by the effects of fertility and mortality, it depicts the general trend indicating a broad based that gradually tapers off as age increases. There is high proportion of the population within the labour force age group. The district age structure has the potential for growth with more of the younger age groups moving into the labour force bracket (53%). Although this could be an asset, if the district train and harness the capacity of this population by creating job opportunities, this potential however could become a burden or problem to the district if the right platform is not created.

This implies creation of job opportunities for the larger segment ages 15 – 64 years (53%) and an increase in social services like health, education and recreational facilities for the dependent age groups under 15 years and 65 and above constituting about 47%. Males dominate the population of the District. The sex ratio, male to females is 108.4 in contrast to the regional ratio of 98.2. The structure also has implications for future population growth if family planning education is not stepped up.

1.16.4 Rural-Urban Split

The District is basically a rural one with 79.22% of the population living in the rural areas whilst the remaining 20.78% of the population living in settlements with population above

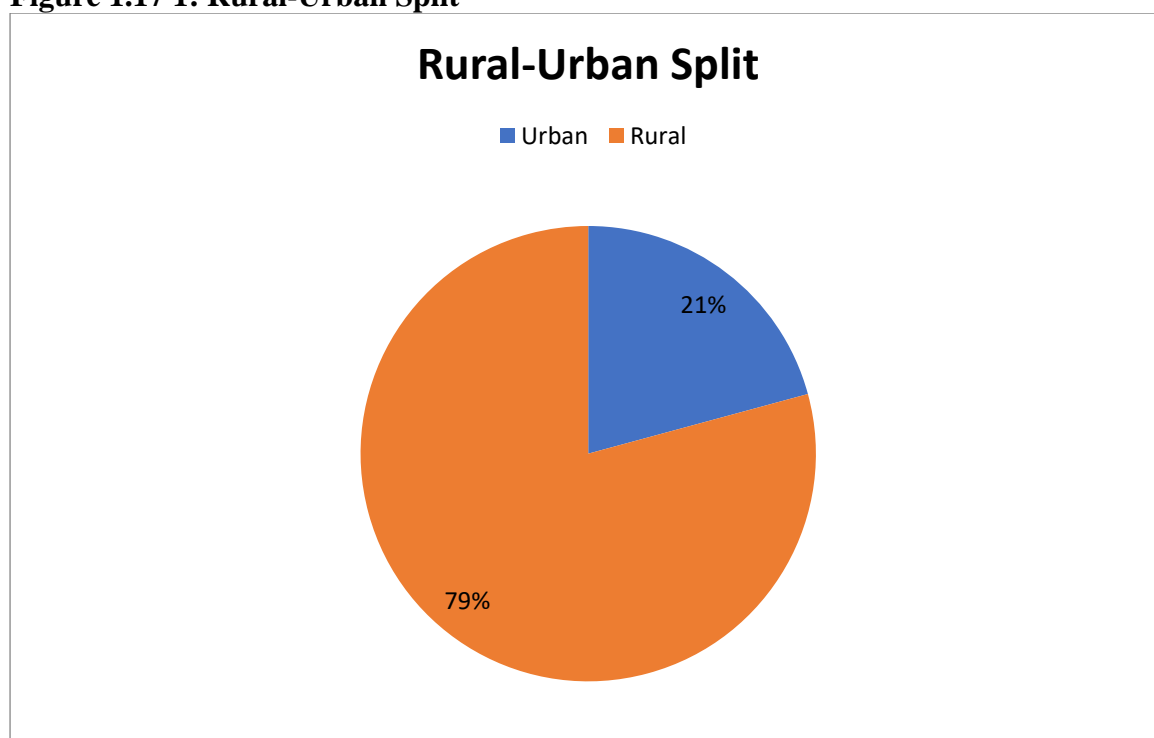
5,000. About 30% of the population is settler farmers. Some of the major settlements are located along the major Trunk road, which links Kintampo to Techiman.

Table 1.39 1District Population by type Locality

Total Population	Urban	Rural
95634	19,873	75,761
% (100%)	20.78	79.22

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2017

Figure 1.17 1: Rural-Urban Split



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

1.16.5 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (youth under 15 years and persons 65 years and older) to those in productive ages (15-65 years). The dependency ratio of the District stands at 88.8. This is higher than the regional ratio of 81.3.

1.16.6 Household Composition

The composition and structure of the households reflects the social structure of the society. The average household size is 5.2 as compared to the regional average of 4.6. About 33.1% of the households in the District are female headed. The household structure indicates that Jema has the highest percentage (41.3%) of children constituting household members. The household composition and structure indicate that traditional family structure still exists in the District.

1.16.7 Population density

Population density is a measure used to determine the number of people that occupy a given square kilometer of land at any given point in time. The density situation in the district has been increasing since 1970 when population census started in Ghana.

It is important to state that population densities differ between urban and rural settlements. Settlements such as Jema, Anyiman and Amoma growth points continue to experience relatively higher population inflows due to a relatively high level of service provided in such areas.

The growing population density, which stood at 53.5 persons per square kilometre (km²) in 2010, has increased to 63.1 persons per square kilometre in 2017, indicating great pressure of the population on land and other resources. Growth points such as Jema, Anyima, Amoma, Apesika, Apaaso, Nante continue to accommodate relatively higher population densities with corresponding pressure exerted on existing limited infrastructure facilities. This trend has led to the rise in the demand for educational and health facilities in such areas.

1.16.8 Literacy Level

Literacy levels in the Kintampo South District are low among household heads. Only about 56.4% of the population are literate (that is, with some level of education and can read and write), whilst 41.6% are illiterates. A higher proportion of females (46.6%) are not literate compared to males (36.9%). On the other hand, males (63.1%) are more literate than females (53.4%)

1.16.9 Ethnicity

The District is ethnically heterogeneous since it is inhabited by people with different ethnic groups. The ethnic composition of the district include: Bonos (70%), Mos (15), Dagombas (9%), Ashantis (1%) and other tribes (5%). The Bonos and Mos generally form the majority ethnic groups in the Kintampo South District can be classified as being cosmopolitan since there are several tribes co-existing in all communities within the district.

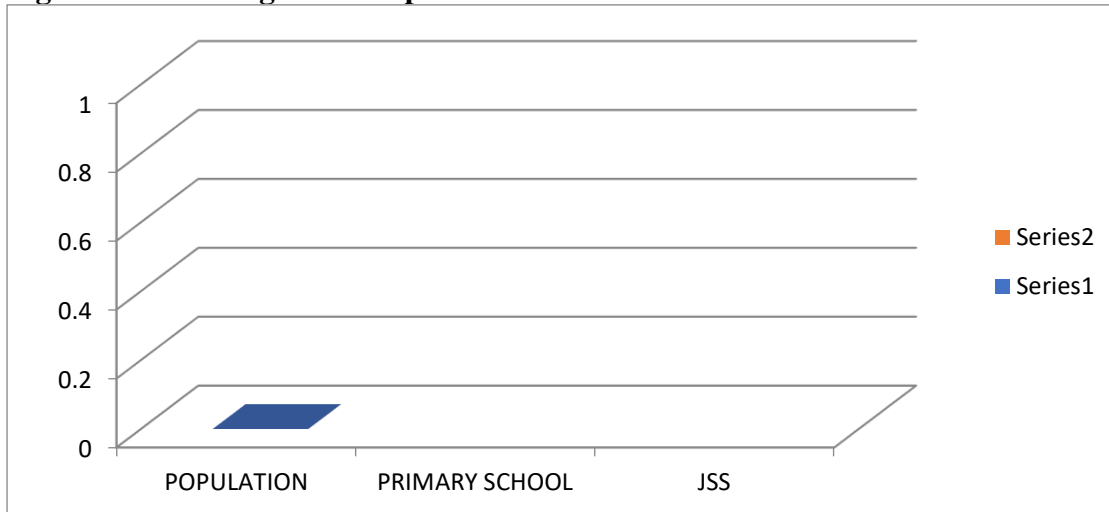
1.17 Spatial Distribution of Population/ Rural – Urban Split

The district has three area councils namely Amoma-pamdu, Anyima and Apesika. The 2010 population census depicted that majority of the inhabitants lived in rural areas thus 71 percent and 29 percent in urban area. contextually, the district is rural as 37 settlements constituting 90.21 percent of the total number of settlements are rural. This implies that development interventions should be put in place to reduce the existing pressure on facilities such as health services by providing health centers and other basic facilities in rural areas.

1.17.1 Religious Affiliation

Christians are the dominant group and constitute about 66.9% (2010, PHC) of the entire district population. There are various denominations within the Christians community. They include; Catholics (27.0%), Methodist, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventists, Pentecostal Churches (17.3%), Baptist, Church of Christ, Jehovah Witness among others. The Muslim community on the other hand forms a significant religious sect of the population and represents about 19.6% of the population.

Figure 1.18 1: Religious Composition of the District



Source: DPCU Baseline Survey, 2017

1.17.2 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) have brought about positive transformation in the socio-economic development of the country as a whole and to some extent the district. It has helped to enhance efficiency in public administration, business transaction, and improvement in social relations.

In the Kintampo South District, all government agencies and departments including some private businesses use desktop/laptop computers to facilitate their administrative functions, which have gone a long way to improve work outputs. Regarding internet infrastructure and usage for the performance of administrative function, most of the departments of the assembly and government agencies within the district are far behind. Only a few government agencies and departments have internet infrastructure for administrative functions while for other departments including the Assembly, modems are relied upon for limited administrative duties.

In the education sector, ICT is an examinable subject for the Basic Education Certificate Examination and West Africa Secondary School Certificate Examination. It is therefore mandatory for schools to have access not only to computers but also internet infrastructure to enhance teaching and learning. Jema Senior High School the only public senior high school in the district has an established ICT centre appropriately equipped though the physical infrastructure is lacking. The high school ICT centre has also been provided with internet facilities as part of government programme to enhance teaching and learning of the subject.

For the basic schools, particularly junior high schools, only a few have created spaces within their buildings to be used as ICT centres with a few computers for teaching and learning of the subject while majority of the schools do not only lack the appropriate infrastructure to house the computers but also do not have access to electricity to power the equipment. The low level of ICT facilities and infrastructure for practical learning at the basic school level imposes serious constraints on the effective teaching and learning of the subject. This situation put JHS students in the district at a great disadvantage in terms of competing favourably with others in the country.

In order to fill the ICT infrastructure gap, the Ministry of Communication through Ghana Industrial Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC) in collaboration with the district assemblies undertook the provision of ICT infrastructure and internet services dubbed 'Community Information Centres' to increase access of both school children and the general public to practical ICT skills acquisition and internet usage.

Under this arrangement, Kintampo South District Assembly benefited from two CICs located at Jema and Ampoma thus increasing the inhabitants' access to ICT training and internet services. At the Jema facility despite the presence of equipment is not fully patronised.

Besides GIFEC internet infrastructure, the district also enjoys telecommunication services from providers such as MTN, TIGO, VODAFONE, Expresso, GLO and Airtel. These telecommunication agencies provide access to both mobile communication and internet services to their subscribers which can be accessed through their handsets/phones and laptops/desktops via modems. The high presence of telecommunication infrastructure and services in the district has improved mobile communication in the district. For example, the 2010 PHC results show that 26.5 percent of persons aged 12 years and older own mobile phones in the district, which is lower than the regional figure of 40.2 percent while more males own phone than females own mobile phones in the district.

Regarding internet facility usage, only about one percent (1.2%) of population 12 years and older in the district uses internet with more of the users being males. Internet usage is very low in the district. This can be attributed to the low level of skills in ICT and ownership of desktop/laptop computers. The 2010 PHC results indicated that only eight percent (1.5%) of households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

The implications are that the district has not been able to maximize the opportunities provided by the telecommunication services to speed up its socio-economic development. The Assembly through the Sustainable Services Delivery (SDA)(Conrad Hilton Sponsored Project) is experimenting with the use of mobile phones to collect data on rural water services in the district as one of the ways to make use of telecommunication services in promoting development. The constraint however is that most communities in Mansie, Apesika, Kwabia, Akura, Agyina and other parts of the district do not have adequate access to telecommunication services.

1.17.3 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and others business organizations to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large.

Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and as well provide the required logistics.

1.17.4 Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Police service. However, in the discharge of their duty they collaborate with District Security Committee, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies like Bureau of National Investigations

(BNI), the Court, CHRAJ and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

The District has 2 police stations with total staff strength of 10 police officers. The current population of the district stands at 94,041, therefore giving a police citizen ratio is 1: 8,881 as compared to the national ratio of 1:953. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance the maintenance of law and order in the district.

1.17.5 Ghana National Fire Service

There is currently no fire station in the district. The Kintampo Municipal Fire Service oversees the Kintampo South District. The major task of the service includes fighting fire and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also into the training of rural fire volunteers and education of the inhabitants in the district. Plans are far afoot to establish a permanent District Fire station in the District.

1.18. Water Security and sanitation

Water

Access to safe water is a pre-requisite for a healthy population. The availability of water systems, their functionality and the quality of water are necessary for the provision of safe water for drinking and domestic purposes.

KSDA enjoys only rural water services from rural water services from the Assembly with technical support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency(CWSA) and non-governmental organizations (World Vision). A few small communities located along the distribution lines have also been connected to its system. The urban water distribution network for KWD has seen very little expansion in the last four years.

Practically, Small Town Piped Schemes (Jema) in Per-urban water services to the district have not kept pace with the high demand arising from the rapid population growth of these settlements. This situation has forced the Assembly to intervene by providing financial support to meet demand gaps while individuals have also constructed their limited mechanized piped systems due to the high demand and the quick returns they get on their investments. The situation is far from being resolved as new residential areas continue to spring up amidst the vulnerable nature of the scheme as a result of the proximity of the district to Kintampo. Areas like Apaasothat are integrated into Kinatmpo are still with little access to potable water.

There is therefore the need for the Assembly to dialogue with Kintampo Town System on the possibility of expanding its distribution network to some suburbs of the Apaaso areas.

Rural water provision is largely the responsibility of the Assembly with technical support from CWSA. However, due to limited resources, the Assembly welcomes support from religious organizations, non-governmental organizations, and philanthropist.

The rural water coverage has increased significantly in the last three years from 62 percent in 2014, and 72percent in 2016 (Smarter Wash). The types of water facilities available for rural water services are provided in Table 1.40.

Table 1.40 1Number and Type of Water Facilities

Type of scheme	Number of facilities		
	2015	2016	2017
Hand pumps	182	271	291
<i>Piped Schemes</i>			
Total number of public stand-pipes	47	65	75
Type of piped schemes:			
Limited mechanized bore-holes	0	3	17

Source: Conrald N. Hilton Project,2017

In spite of the high rural water coverage, functionality of water facilities poses a challenge. Smarter Wash water monitoring surveys conducted by the Assembly with support of CWSA in 2014, has revealed that more than one-third of these facilities are poorly functioning at every point in time. This situation has been attributed to inactive and non-availability of community water and sanitation management teams for most of the hand pumps as well as weak direct support services from the District Water and Sanitation Team.

The Assembly will therefore prioritize issues concerning the efficient operation and maintenance of existing facilities and provide new facilities for underserved communities.

Sanitation

Sanitation within this section has been categorized into two broad groups namely water related sanitation, which encompasses the provision of hygiene education and toilet facilities for schools and health facilities as well as the promotion of the construction of household toilet under rural water and sanitation services. The other category is broadly defined to include provision of public toilet infrastructure for lorry terminals and markets, enforcement of regulation on household ownership of safe toilet facilities, management of liquid waste from both domestic, public and commercial facilities and management of solid waste.

Water Related Sanitation

The guidelines for the implementation of the NCWSP require that rural water interventions are provided comprehensively to include issues of facility management planning, promotion of household toilet and hygiene around water and toilet facility and community and provision of institutional toilets.

As captured in the section on education, the district has serious infrastructure gaps with respect to the availability of improved toilet facilities in public basic schools. Data collected by the District Directorate of Education showed that water and sanitation facilities are accessible to less than half of all the levels of public basic schools in the district. For example, 39.7 percent of kindergartens (68), 41.5 percent of primary schools (53) have access to institutional toilets while about a third of all categories of basic schools have access to potable water. The sanitation situation in our public schools will require urgent attention so that they do not become

infection transmission areas for our children and a fertile ground for the outbreak of diseases such as cholera.

General Environmental Sanitation

Generally, facilities for human excreta management are woefully inadequate in the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census results showed that only 19.4 percent of the households have access to improved toilet facilities (W.C – 4.3% and KVIP – 15.2%). According to the results, majority of the households in urban areas rely on public toilet, percent, and pit latrine, 37.2percent. A significant proportion of households, 56.7percent, also have no toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation in bush and field. The proportions of both urban and rural households with no toilet facility and depend on pit latrine are significant. Promotion of affordable toilet types and enforcement of sanitation bye-laws will be needed. Table 1.41 shows toilet facilities used by households by type of locality.

Table 1.41 1Toilet facility used by household

Toilet facility	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	87,122	1,145	5.8	5.0	8.0
W.C.	839,611	32,800	2,071	10.5	11.0	8.9
Pit latrine	1,040,883	112,552	5,414	27.5	24.2	36.9
KVIP	572,824	39,544	1,757	8.9	10.2	5.3
Bucket/Pan	40,678	903	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public toilet (WCKVIPPitPan etc.)	1,893,291	216,053	9,191	46.6	48.8	40.3
Other	23,385	1,541	95	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS

Solid waste disposal

The situation is no better for solid waste disposal as the 2010 Population and Housing Census results indicated that less than four percent of households reported that their solid wastes are collected at the household level while 9.8 percent reported that they burn their solid waste at the household level. Majority of the households (57.5%) disposes of their solid waste at public dumps (container and open space). Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste by some households is also significant (19.6%). Table 1.41 shows method of solid waste disposal by type of locality.

Table 1.42 1Method of solid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	490,515	19,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	14,058	652	3.3	3.7	2.2
Burned by household	584,820	21,408	1,939	9.8	9.0	12.2
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	117,369	6,686	33.9	43.6	5.8
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	261,390	7,551	38.3	33.8	51.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	58,399	1,718	8.7	5.6	17.7
Buried by household	182,615	15,015	1,038	5.3	3.8	9.6
Other	53,805	2,876	132	0.7	0.5	1.3

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS

It is obvious that sanitation is a major development issue which could affect the health of the population and significantly reduce productivity. The top ten diseases recorded in the district in the last four years could be attributed to poor environmental sanitation which cost the district a lot in terms of health care delivery to the sick (See table 1.31)

The Assembly has an ongoing contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited with a mix of services such as solid waste collection at the household level, public dump container collection and cleaning of public places. In addition, fumigation services are also done for refuse dumps and drains among other places to improve the sanitation of the district. The Assembly does not own any sanitation equipment and therefore depends on equipment of its service contractor to address its solid waste problems. The service contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited only covers limited number of communities such as Jema, Anyima, Ampoma, and Apaaso.

There is the need for the Assembly to expand the scope of services of its contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited while other private sector organizations and individuals with innovative ideas and equipment are engaged through public private partnership to provide waste collection and management services.

Intensification of public education on proper sanitation practices, regular organization of clean up campaigns in towns and villages, enforcement of building regulations and application of sanctions for sanitary offences should help improve the situation.

1.18.1 HIV and AIDS Situation

Although attempts have been made in combating the disease in the district, a number of factors including limited resources, the vast nature of the district, low stakeholder participation and inadequate monitoring continue to thwart efforts aimed at curtailing the spread of the AIDS virus in the district. There are currently two (2) NGOs who are actively involved in the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS. The activities that will be carried out focus on Prevention and

Behavioral Change Communication, Treatment, Care and Support. Some of the activities that will be carried out include:

Table 1.43 1Stakeholders and their Roles in HIV/AIDS

No	Institution	Complementary Roles
1	DHMT/GHS	Awareness creation, development of IEC materials, undertake HIV/AIDS counseling and testing, provide HIV/AIDS, facilitate formation of association of PLWHAs, assist in identification of OVCs, assist in STIs management, assist in provision of care and support to PLWHAs, OVCs and their immediate families, assist in the implementation of PMTCT programmes, facilitate setting up and implementation of VCT centre.
2	MOFA	Awareness creation especially among farmers, people in the rural communities and undertake workplace HIV/AIDS education programmes.
3	GES	Awareness creation, facilitate formation and operation of peer educator/health/virgin/abstinence clubs in schools and undertake workplace HIV/AIDS education programmes for both teaching and non-teaching staff.
4	NGOs/(World Vision Int'l, MI- HOSO)	Awareness creation, provide care and support to PLWHAs and OVCs, securing funds for the implementation of the plan, promote VCT, playing advocacy role, facilitate formation of association of PLWHAs and formation of abstinence clubs.
5	CBOs	-do-
6	Religious Organizations	-do-
7	Traditional Rulers and opinion leaders	Awareness creation, assist in identification and provision of care and support to PLWHAs and OVCs, securing funds for the implementation of the plan and playing advocacy role.
8	Donor Agencies	Funding the implementation of the plan.
9	Brong Ahafo Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC)	Monitoring and Co-ordination

10	Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)	Policy Guidelines, Provision of Funds, Training, Monitoring and Co-ordination
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Source: DPCU, Kintampo South District (2017)

1.18.2 Housing Characteristics

Data on housing include the physical structure used as shelter, housing characteristics, and availability of basic facilities in the dwelling unit, such as potable water and electricity, adequate forms of waste disposal and toilet facilities. This section examines the data on households and housing conditions in the Kintampo South District.

1.18.3 Housing Stock

1.21.6 Stock of Houses and Households by Type of Locality

Kintampo South has a total household population of 80,344 persons living in 15,552 households. This gives an average household size of 5.2 persons. This is lower than the regional average of 4.6. Also, the total number of households is 15,552 occupying 13,779 houses. This also gives an average of 1.1 households per house. It is also obvious that the urban average household per house (1.5) is larger than the rural average (1.1). Similarly, the population per house in the urban areas (6.6) is larger than that of the rural areas localities (5.8).

1.18.4 Type of Dwelling Unit

Majority of the households (51.1%) live in compound houses (rooms). In urban areas about two thirds (63.4%) of the households are living in compound houses, which are normally found in the informal settlements. The majority of the compound houses are constructed in response to the need of the low-income earners. There are more female-headed households (56.3%) living in compound houses than households headed by males (49.3%).

About 35.4 percent live in separate/detached housing units. Slightly lower than four out of every ten households (36.4%) in rural areas live in detached/separate housing units compared to almost three out of ten (27.4%) in the urban areas. Only 3.9 percent of the households are staying in semi-detached dwelling and 7.3 percent in Huts/Buildings (same compound). The semi-detached units constitute 7.8 percent in the urban areas as compared to 3.4 percent in the rural areas. Only 8.2 percent of male headed and 4.7 percent of female headed households occupy huts/building (same compound). Flats constitute a very small proportion of the housing units in both urban and rural areas. It should be noted that flats have several advantages as they optimize on the use of limited land, reduce the unit cost of service provision and enhance security. Nevertheless, they require substantial initial capital outlay which many individual households cannot afford.

1.18.5 Construction Materials

The construction materials of a dwelling unit consist of the materials that are used to build or put up the structure. The construction materials of a dwelling not only indicate the durability and permanency of a dwelling unit but also serve as a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household. Some construction materials also pose a health risk to the occupants since they serve as a good breeding ground and habitat for pests. This section covers materials used for construction of walls, floors and roof.

1.18.6 Outer Wall Materials

Concrete/cement blocks, stones, burnt bricks, and Land Crete are regarded as permanent wall materials while mud brick/earth, wood, metal sheet/slate/asbestos, bamboo and palm leaf/thatch (grass) /raffia are considered temporary materials.

Table 8.4 indicates that two out of three households (69.8%) are living in dwelling units built with mud brick/earth which is a temporal material and hence may require maintenance. In the rural areas three out of every four households (74.1%) are occupying dwelling units built with mud brick/earth as compared with about 32.3 percent in the urban areas. Cement blocks/concrete is the next dominant type of wall material and is more prevalent in the urban areas (43.9%) as compared with 15.3 percent in the rural areas. Land Crete which is used for the construction of walls of about 10 percent of dwelling units in the District is also more common in the urban (21.3%) than in the rural areas (8.3%). Bamboo constitutes a very small proportion of the construction materials for outer walls of dwelling units for both urban and rural areas.

1.18.7 Floor Materials

Floor materials for the construction of dwelling units mainly used in the Kintampo South district included cement/concrete and earth/mud. Table 8.5 shows that almost the floors of three out every four (73.2%) dwelling units are constructed with cement/concrete. Both urban (77.9%) and rural (72.6%) areas have a significant percentage of dwelling units with cement/concrete floors. A quarter of floors of the dwelling unit are made of Earth/mud, little higher in the rural areas (25.4%) than in the urban areas (19.7%). Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles and Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles which are regarded as materials for the elites in the society constitute a very insignificant proportion both for urban and rural areas.

1.18.8 Roofing Materials

Table study shows that about 96 percent of households in Kintampo South live in dwelling units roofed with metal sheets (48.2%) and Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia (48.2%). More than 80 percent of the households in the housing units in the urban areas are roofed with metal sheets as compared with 44.5 percent in the rural areas. About 52 percent of the dwelling units in the rural areas are roofed with Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia as compared with 15.6 percent in the urban areas. Housing units roofed with Roofing tile which is the preserve for the middle and upper class in society constitute a very small proportion at all levels.

The total number of houses in the district is 13,779 with most of them being compound houses (51.1%). The analysis revealed that 53.68% of the houses are built with mud while bricks and cement constitute 37.49% and 8.83% respectively. On the other hand, roofing materials mostly used in the district are thatch (51.8%) and 48.2% used iron sheet.

The housing environment in the district is characterized by poor drains, exposed foundations and cracked walls especially in the villages. 2.2% of the houses in the district use water closet.

Pit latrine dominate the toilet facilities in the houses (32.8%) while no house has KVIP in the district 62.3% of the population without toilet facility in their house use the public while the rest use free range system. With the other housing services, 76.1% have kitchen facilities within the house, 46.8% have both room and 4.2% have electricity in the house.

The District should therefore as a priority come out with a policy to promote affordable housing projects to solve the acute housing problems in the District.

1.18.9 Room Occupancy

A room is defined in the as a space in the housing unit or other living quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two meters, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four-square meters. This information on the number of rooms is related to the actual number of rooms used for sleeping. This is irrespective of the original intention or whether the room is also being used for other purposes such as cooking, storage, toilet etc.

1.19 Household Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms

Out of a total of 15,522 households in the district, 45.0 percent occupy one sleeping room, 28.5 percent occupy two sleeping rooms, 14.4 percent occupy three sleeping rooms and 6.5 percent occupy four sleeping rooms. It is observed that single room occupancy is dominant from one-person household to five members household. For instance, three-member household occupying one room is about 60 percent and four-member household is 52.5 and the proportion declines as the number of rooms increases. Again, seven, eight, and nine-member households occupying two rooms are 40.9 percent, 37.3 percent and 30.7 percent respectively. An average size habitable room is regarded as overcrowded if occupied by more than two persons per room of feet 12 feet by 12 feet. The high level of room occupancy implies that housing is inadequate and hence there is overcrowding. This has implications for the health of the occupants in terms of congestion, health and sanitation.

1.19.1 Core Indicators of Current Development of the District

Indicators are sign post which show the level of improvement or recession of any developmental intervention. The following indicators generated depict the level of development of the District which would form the basis for the determination of targets to be achieved in the DMTDP and the subsequent assessment of performance.

Table 1.44 1Baseline District Development Indicators

INDICATOR	Baseline indicators
Demographic Characteristics	
Population	95,495 (male-46,909 female 48,586)
Population growth Rate	2.6
Population Density	63. persons per km ²
Sex ratio	96.5 (97 males is to 100 females)
Persons with disabilities	
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Education	
Number of teacher's quarters	43
Number of KGs	78
Number of Primary Schools	78
Number of Junior High Schools	50
Number of Senior High Schools	1
Number of trained teachers	835
Pupil – teacher ratio (KG)	32:1
Pupil – teacher ratio primary	25:1
Pupil – teacher ratio JHS	16:01
Pupil – teacher ratio SHS	19:1
Number of sanitation facilities in all schools	46
Enrolment for KG	6,827

Enrolment for Primary	12095
Enrolment for JHS	4127
Enrolment for SHS	942
Gross Enrolment rate KG	139.1%
Gross Enrolment Rate Primary	95.4%
Gross Enrolment rate JHS	89.4%
Gross Enrolment rate SHS	30.5%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER KG	1.09
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER Primary	0.96
Gender Parity index (GPI) on GER JHS	0.86
Gender Parity index (GPI) on GER SHS	0.75
Gross Admission Rate KG	139
Gross Admission Rate Primary	182.2%
Gross Admission Rate JHS	82.2%
Gross Admission Rate SHS	26.2%
Net Admission Rate KG	35%
Net Admission Rate Primary	45%
Net Admission Rate JHS	45%
Net Admission Rate SHS	25%
Completion Rate at P6	78.5%
Transition Rate for P6 to JHS 1	88%
Completion Rate at JHS 3	64.2%
Transition Rate from JHS 3 to SHS 1	69%
BECE pass Rate	34.7%
BECE Pass Rate (Male)	40%
BECE Pass Rate (Female)	27.7%
WASSE Pass Rate (Male)	
WASSW Pass rate (Female)	
Drop-out Rate for Primary	9.2%
Drop-out Rate JHS	3.8%
Drop-out Rate SHS	2.5%
Health	
Hospital facility	1
Health Centers	2
Clinics	1
CHPS Compounds	17
Doctor-population ratio	1:3,832
Nurse-population ratio	1:853
NHIS Subscribers	37,522
Water	
Coverage of Potable Water	
Boreholes	
Hand Dug Wells	181
Small Town Water System	2
Sanitation	
Public Pit Latrines Public	
Public KVIPs	2
Public Water Closet Toilet Facilities	7
Basic Schools using Pit Latrines	
Household Latrines	
Housing	
Total Housing Stock	

Average Population Per House	
Average Household Per House	
Average Household Size	
Total Number of Sleeping Rooms	
Rooms Occupancy Rate	
Source of Lighting	
Construction Materials (Outer Wall)	
Construction Materials (Floor Wall)	
Construction Materials (Roofing)	
Market	
Fully Constructed Market	2
Satellite Markets	
Lockable Stores	
Butcher Stores	
Open Sheds Markets	
Market Refuse Containers	
Market Toilet Facilities	
Market Refuse Dump Sites	
Roads	
Total Estimated Road Network Coverage	
Actual Estimated Road Network Coverage	
First Class Road Network Coverage	
Feeder Road	
Network Coverage (Second and Third Class)	
Average Travelling Waiting Time	
Energy/Electrification	
Communities Connected to National Grid	
Communities Yet to Be Connected to National Grid	
Security Facilities	
Police Station	
Police-Population	
Economic Characteristics	
Economically Active Population Employed (15 years +)	
Economically Active Population Unemployed (15 years +)	

1.19.2 Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

Table 1.44 presents the current communities' perspectives on their needs and aspiration. The table presents the raw data collated during Needs Assessment conducted by the Plan Preparation Team to elicit the current perspectives on communities' need and aspirations of the people. This process was done in two-fold; 1) through community Development plans 2) through community durbars. The current communities' perspectives are presented in the table below;

Table 1.45 1Development Issues and Needs of Communities/Area Councils

S/N	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	COMMUNITY NEEDS	COMMUNITIES	AREA COUNCIL
1.	Poor or lack of road access	Construction/rehabilitation of roads	Hyireso, Akora, Pramposo, Agyina, Apaaso, Amoma, Krabonso, Anyima, Ntankoro, Suamire, Apesika, Chirehin, Pumpuatifi, Weila, Mamsie, Pamdu, Peninamisa, Krutakyi, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta, Dumso no.1, Dumso no. 2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima, Sabule,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-Pamdu
2.	Lack of Teachers accommodation	Construction of teachers' accommodation or quarters	Hyireso, Agyina, Mansie, Suamire, Nante, pumpuatifi, Sabule, Agyina, Paninamisa, Akora, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta Sora,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
3.	Inadequate furniture	Provision of furniture	Apaaso, Akora,	Apesika, Anyima
4.	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Provision of teaching and learning materials.	Amoma, Dumso no. 1,	Anyima, Amoma-Pamdu
5.	Inadequate teaching staffs	Provision of teaching personnel's	Dumso no. 1	Anyima
6.	Inadequate classroom blocks	Construction of classroom blocks	Akora, Hyireso, peninamisa, Pramposo, Amoma, Krabonso, Mansie, Swamire, Kwabia, Nante, Weila, Mansie, Pramposo, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Krutakyi, Jema, Agyegyemakunu, Beposo, Ayorya, Hyireso, Sora, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
7.	Lack of school feeding programme	Extension of school feeding programme	Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta, Tanokrom, Beposo,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
8.	Inadequate health facilities	Provision of health facilities	Pramposo, Agyina, Amoma, Ntankoro, Paninamisa, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Hindokrom,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu

			pumpuatifi, Krutakyi, Jema, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Mo Nkwanta, Hyireso,	
9.	Inadequate health persons	Provision of health persons	Kwabia, Mansie,	Apesika, Anyima
10.	Inadequate drugs for CHPs compounds	Provision of drugs for CHPs compounds	Kwabia, Sabule, Pamdu	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
11.	Lack of accommodation for health personnel's	Construction of accommodation for health personnel's	Anyima, Kwabia, Mansie, Ayorya,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
12.	Inadequate agro-processing facilities	Provision of agro-processing facilities	Agyina, Pumpuatifi, Paninamisa, Akora, Dumso no.2,	Apesika, Anyima, Amoma-Pamdu
13.	Lack of electricity	Extension of electricity	Apaaso, Mansie, Anyima, Amoma, Ntankoro, Hyireso, Yapala, Bawa Akura, Adeamira, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Weila, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Agyegyemakunu, Ayorya, Hyireso,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
14.	Inadequate electricity meters	Provision of electricity meters	Kwabia, Weila, Mansie, Agyina, Agyegyemakunu, Mo Nkwanta	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
15.	Inadequate street lights	Provision of street lights	Peninamisa, Apaaso, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Dumso no. 1,	
16.	Inadequate security facilities	Provision of security facilities	Mansie, Apesika	Anyima, Apesika
17.	Lack of library facilities	construction of library facilities	Agyina, Amoma, Apaaso, Chirehin, Ayorya,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
18.	Lack of ICT facilities	Provision of ICT facilities	Apesika, Akora,	Apesika
19.	Lack of irrigational facilities	Provision of irrigational facilities	Chirehin, Nante, Weila,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
20.	Inadequate drainage systems	Construction of drainage systems	Anyima, Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Paninamisa,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu

21.	Inadequate telecommunication network	Improve telecommunication service	Mansie,	Anyima
22.	Lack of community centres	Construction of community centres	Krabonso, Chirehin, Pramposo, Jema, Ampoma, Ayorya,	
23.	Lack of fire stations	Provision of fire stations	Jema,	
24.	Lack and deteriorated area councils	Construction or rehabilitation area councils	Apesika,	Apesika
25.	Inadequate market facilities	Provision of market facilities	Anyima, Mansie, Amoma, Kwabia, Jema, Ampoma,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
26.	Choked refuse dumps	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma,	
27.	Lack of toilet facilities	Construction of toilet facilities	Apaaso, Krabonso, Apesika, Kwabia, Chirehin, , pumptatifi, Weila, Sabule, Mansie, Pamdu, Paninamisa, Krutakyi, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma, Tanokrom, Ayorya, Mo Nkwanta, Sora,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
28.	Inadequate potable water/broken boreholes	Provision and rehabilitation of boreholes	Peninamisa, Agyina, Pramposo, Apaaso, Krabonso, Mansie, Amoma, Suamire, Amoma Nkwanta, Prampum no.1, Oyokor, 103ongol03m no.2 , Bawa Akura, Chirehin, Nante, Sabule, Mansie, Agyina, Pramposo, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Beposo, Mo Nkwanta, Sora, Dumso no. 1, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
29.	Inadequate credit facilities	Provision of credit facilities	Peninamisa, Agyina, Pramposo, Apaaso, Krabonso, Mansie, Amoma, Suamire, Amoma Nkwanta, Prampum no.1, Oyokor, 103ongol03m no.2 , Bawa Akura, Chirehin, Nante, Sabule, Mansie, Agyina, Pramposo, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Akora, Beposo, Mo Nkwanta, Sora, Dumso no. 1, Dumso no.2, Hindokrom, Sika Ne Barima	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu
30.	Lack of sporting facilities	Provision of sporting facilities	Apaaso, Kwabia, Nante, Pramposo, Akora, Ampoma,	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-pamdu

31.	Invasion of water bodies by nomadic herdsmen	Regulation of nomadic herdsmen	Nante, Chirehin	Anyima, Apesika
32.	Congestion of cemetery	Provision of more for cemetery	Nante Zongo, Apaaso,	Anyima
33.	Poor regulation of land use	Regulate use	Jema,	Amoma-Pamdu
34.	Encroachment of school lands	Construction of school lands	Ampoma,	Anyima
35.	Lack of slaughter slap	Construction of slaughter slap	Ayorya,	Anyima

Source:DPCUSurvey,2017

1.19.3 Summary Community Needs and Aspirations

After collating the needs and aspirations by the various communities and the District as a whole, it was realized that some development issues (needs and aspirations) were found (cross-cutting) under almost all the communities and Area Councils. To avoid duplication of issues, there was the need to come out with a summarized needs and aspiration which will represent harmonized community needs and aspiration for the District. Table 1.45 therefore shows the summary of community needs and aspirations.

Table 1.46 1Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

No.	Development Issues, Problems/Gaps	Community Needs and Aspirations
1.	Deteriorating Road Network	Construction / rehabilitation of roads
2.	Inadequate education infrastructure	Provision educational infrastructure
3.	Inadequate health infrastructure	Provision of health facilities
4.	Inadequate supply of potable water	Provision of potable water
5	Inadequate Teacher accommodation	Provision of Staff Accommodation
6.	Lack of agro-processing facilities	Provision of agro-Processing facilities
7.	Inadequate electricity supply	Extension of electricity
8.	Inadequate police posts/stations	Provision of security facilities
9.	Lack of library facilities	Provision of library facilities
10	Inadequate of Information and Telecommunication facilities	Provision of ICT facilities
11.	Lack of irrigation facilities	Provision of irrigation facilities
12.	Poor drainage systems	Construction of drainage systems
13	Poor telecommunication and telephony services	Improve Telecommunication Service
14.	Lack of community centers	Provision of community centers
15.	Lack fire station	Provision of fire station
16.	Inadequate Area Councils Offices	Construction/rehabilitation of Area Councils
17.	Inadequate street lights	Provision street lights
18	Frequent road accidents on highways	Provision of Speed Rumps
19.	Presence of refuse dumps	Evacuation of refuse dumps
20.	Inadequate school feeding programme	Expansion of school feeding programme
21.	Inadequate credit facilities	Provision of credit facilities
22.	Inadequate electricity meters	Provision of electricity meters
23.	Inadequate and poor market facilities	Provision of market facilities

Source: KSDA DPCU Field Survey, 2017

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Summary of Development Issues

Following the performance review of the DMTDP 2014-2017 and the district profiling a number of development gaps/issues or challenges were identified. These development issues has been categories under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II thematic areas and presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 1Summary of Key Development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic Area of GSGDA II	Key identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from performance review, profiling and community needs and aspiration.
Ensuring and sustaining Macro economy stability	High interest rate
	Low capacity for fiscal mobilization
	Inadequate data on rate sources
	Inefficiency and lack of transparency in revenue mobilization
	Unwillingness to pay rates by rate payers for infrastructure
	Weak budget formulation and implementation
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited access to finance/credit to the private sector
	Weak organisation of the private sector
	Low level of public-private partnership
	Inadequate support to the private sector
	Largely informal nature of business
	Poor or inadequate entrepreneurial and management skills
Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable Natural Resource management	Limited access to extension services
	Inadequate access to capital especially farmers and agro processors
	Low agricultural productivity
	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall
	Inadequate incentives and subsidies for farmers
	High level of environmental degradation

	Negative impact of mining on the environment
	Forest destruction by chain saw operators and farmers
	Adverse impact of climate change
	Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters
	High cost of agriculture inputs
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor feeder roads network and surface conditions
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the District
	Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure
	Inadequate extension of electricity to remote rural communities
	Poor drainage systems and high erosion levels
	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water
	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
	Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygienic education
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Weak management and supervision of schools
	Inadequate educational and health infrastructure
	High rate of youth unemployment
	Persistent high infant and maternal mortality rate
	High number of untrained teachers
	Inadequate health personnel
	High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS
	High youth unemployment
	Low human resource quality base to meet job opportunities
	High dropout rate especially among girls
	High illiteracy rate, affecting attitude change

	Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability into the District planning and programmes
	Limited coverage of social protection interventions
	Inadequate motivation leading to low performance
	High Incidence of violation of children's rights and worse forms of child labour
	Significant number of children of school-going age are not in school
	High incidence of poverty, especially among the disadvantaged
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Weak substructures and inadequate coordination of their activities
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the Assembly
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation projects and programmes
	Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially the vulnerable in decision-making process
	Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision- making
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
	Incidence of violent crimes
	Low representation of women in the Assembly and other levels
	Chieftaincy disputes
	Low compliance and enforcement of Assembly bye-laws
	Inadequate security personnel and logistics to combat crime
	Inadequate office logistics
	Over stretched housing infrastructure
	Limited resources and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation

Source: DPCU Survey, 2017

2.1.1 Summary of community needs and aspirations

The DPCU as part of undertook community needs and aspirations through public consultations due to the unavailability of Community Development Plan. This was to assess the current situation of each community in terms of development, what affects their work or limit them to achieve high productivity levels and what they expect the Assembly to do for them in the next four coming years. Community members under the leadership of their respective Unit Committees, Assembly members were brought together in a community forum. This was done in the 5 Area Councils namely: Kenyasi No1, Kenyasi No.2, Goamu, Ntotroso and Gambia No.2. During the process, other key development actors such as chiefs, Area Council Members and other Opinion Leaders were roped in.

As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the District. Based on the prioritised needs, development interventions were proposed for their implementation. Table ...shows the collated and summaries community needs and aspirations.

Table 2.2 1Summary Community Needs and Aspirations

Provision, improvement and affordability of social services such as education, ICT, health, safe water and accessibility to improved feeders.	Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining
Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Apply appropriate agriculture intensification techniques to reduce forest and land clearance
Employment creation or opportunities for the unemployed youth	Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warnings
Mobilise resources from existing financial institutions to support MSME's	Provide farming inputs under purchase at a lower cost
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Improve and develop road networks in the District
Promote public private partnership for investment in the tourism sector	Develop social, community and recreational facilities
Address access to extension services	Increase electricity supply to the remote areas in the District
Develop and promote affordable irrigation schemes	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations

Public accountability and transparency in governance and consultation on issues affecting them.	Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities
Provide selective subsidies for peasant farmers	Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies
Create awareness about environmental issues among stakeholders and appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance	Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes
Mainstream youth development issues including gender into District planning and programmes	Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers
Expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable	Develop schemes to support self-employment especially among the youth
Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV & AIDS	Intensify the expanded programme on immunisation
Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes	

2.1.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Gaps (From Performance Review and Profile)

After successfully identifying community needs and aspirations through public consultation at the 5 substructures it has become necessary to match them with summarized key development issues that emerged from the performance review and profiling of the district see the extent of coloration between them. Where there exist, a strong relationship was denoted with a 2, whilst a weak relationship with a 1. A no relationship was scored a 0. The scores were then added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations to obtain the average score. Where the score is high, it indicates that there is a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues, which has implication for the 2018- 2021 policy document. On the other hand, a weak or no relationship signal new or emerging concerns which need to be considered. The harmonisation score of community needs and aspiration and key development issues is provided below in Table 2.3 whilst key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 is presented in Table 2.4.

Table 2.3 1Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified development issues (from performance and profile)

Community Needs and Aspiration	Identified development issues (from performance and profile)	Score
Provision and improvement in educational infrastructure	High illiteracy rate, affecting attitude change	2
	Significant number of children of school-going age are not in school	3
	Inadequate educational infrastructure	3
Provision and improvement in health infrastructure	Persistent high infant and maternal mortality rate	3
	Inadequate health infrastructure	3
Provision, improvement and affordability of ICT infrastructure and services	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the District	3
	Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters	2
Provision of safe water supply	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	3
Provision and accessibility to improved feeder roads	Poor feeder road network and surface conditions	3
Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Low capacity for fiscal mobilization	3
	Inadequate data on rate sources	3
	Inefficiency and lack of transparency in revenue mobilization	3
	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the Assembly	2
	Largely informal nature of business	3
	Unwillingness to pay rates by rate payers for infrastructure	3
Employment creation or opportunities for the unemployed youth	High youth unemployment	3

Mobilise resources from existing financial institutions to support MSME's	Limited access to finance/credit to the private sector	2
	Inadequate access to capital especially farmers and agro processors	3
Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Poor or inadequate entrepreneurial and management skills	3
	Weak organisation of the private sector	2
	High interest rate	3
	Low human resource quality base to meet job opportunities	3
Promote public private partnership for investment in the tourism sector	Low level of public private partnership	3
	Inadequate support to the private sector	2
Address access to extension services	Limited access to extension services	3
	Low agricultural productivity	3
Develop and promote affordable irrigation schemes	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	3
Public accountability and transparency in governance and consultation on issues affecting them.	Weak structures for effective participation of citizens especially the vulnerable in decision making process	3
	Low representation of women in the Assembly and other levels	3
	Chieftaincy disputes	0
	Weak substructures and inadequate coordination of their activities	2
	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff	3
Provide selective subsidies for peasant farmers	Inadequate incentives and subsidies for farmers	3
Create awareness about environmental issues among stakeholders and	Negative impact of mining on the environment	3

appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance	Forest destruction by chain saw operators and farmers	3
	High level of environmental degradation	3
	Poor drainage systems and high erosion levels	2
Mainstream youth development issues including gender into District planning and programmes	Inadequate integration of youth concerns including gender and vulnerability into the District planning and programmes	3
	Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making	3
	High dropout rate especially among girls	2
Expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable	Limited coverage of social protection interventions	3
	High incidence of poverty, especially among the disadvantaged	3
	Incidence of violent crimes	0
	High Incidence of violation of children's rights and worse forms of child labour	3
	Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters	3
Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV & AIDS	High rate of morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV& AIDS	3
	Inadequate health personnel	3
Expand and intensify HIV counselling and testing programmes	Limited coverage of social protection interventions	3

Enforce compliance of relevant regulations and guidelines on small scale mining	High levels of ‘galamsy’ activities	3
	Inadequate security personnel and logistics to combat crime	3
	Low compliance and enforcement of Assembly bye-laws	2
Apply appropriate agriculture intensification techniques to reduce forest and land clearance	High level of environmental degradation	3
Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warnings	Adverse impact of climate change	3
Provide farming inputs under purchase at a lower cost	High cost of agricultural inputs	3
Improve and develop road networks in the District	Poor feeder roads network and surface conditions	3
Develop social, community and recreational facilities	Inadequate space designated for the development of recreational infrastructure	3
Increase electricity supply to the remote areas in the District	Inadequate extension of electricity to remote rural communities	3
Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	3
	Over stretched housing infrastructure	2
	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation projects and programmes	3
	Limited resources and budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation	2
Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	3
Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	3

Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes	Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	3
Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers	High number of untrained teachers	3
	Inadequate motivation leading to low performance	2
	Weak management and supervision of schools	3
	Inadequate trained teachers	3
Develop schemes to support self-employment especially among the youth	High rate of youth unemployment	3
Intensify the expanded programme on immunisation	Limited coverage of social protection intervention	3

Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

Table 2.4 1Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	High and Wide Interest Rate Leakages in Revenue Collection Weak Budget Formulation and Implementation
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited Attention to the Development of Tourism Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial Skills Over Stretched Housing Infrastructure Limited Telephone Coverage
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	Limited Access to Extension Services High Dependence on Seasonal and Erratic Rainfall Inadequate Incentive and Subsidies for Farmers High Level of Environmental Degradation Negative Impact of Mining on the Environment Forest Destruction by Chain Saw Operators and Farmers

	<p>Adverse Impact of Climate Change</p> <p>Weak Capacity to Manage Impacts of Natural Disasters</p> <p>High Cost of Agriculture Inputs</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<p>Poor Road Network</p> <p>Inadequate Electricity Coverage</p> <p>Limited Market Infrastructure</p> <p>Poor Development Control of Settlements</p> <p>Inadequate Recreational Facilities</p> <p>Inadequate Toilet Facilities</p> <p>Limited Potable Drinking Water</p> <p>Limited Waste Disposal Sites</p> <p>Poor Sanitary conditions</p>
<p>Human Development, Employment and Productivity</p>	<p>Inadequate Educational Infrastructure</p> <p>Weak Management and Supervision of Schools</p> <p>High Rate of Youth Unemployment</p> <p>Persistent High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate</p> <p>High Rate Morbidity and Mortality for Malaria, HIV & AIDS</p> <p>Lack of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STD's among the Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>Inadequate Integration of Youth Concerns including Gender and Vulnerability into the District Planning and Programmes</p> <p>Limited Coverage of Social Protection Interventions</p> <p>High Incidence of Violation of Children's Rights and Worse Forms of Child Labour</p> <p>Increasing Trend of Irregular and Precarious Migration</p> <p>Significant Number of Children of School-Going Age are not in School</p>

	High Incidence of Poverty, especially among the Disadvantaged
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<p>Non-Functioning Sub-District Structures</p> <p>Poor Linkage between Planning and Budgeting at the Assembly</p> <p>Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Projects and Programmes</p> <p>Weak Structures for Effective Participation of Citizens especially the Vulnerable in Decision-Making Process</p> <p>Low Capacity in the Production, Analysis and Use of Gender Statistics at all Levels of Planning and Decision –Making</p> <p>Incidence of Violent Crimes</p> <p>Limited Resources and Budgetary Allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation</p>

Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

Table 2.5 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018 – 2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018- 2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	High and Wide Interest Rate Leakages in Revenue Collection Weak Budget Formulation and Implementation	Economic Development	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited access to credit by SMEs Poor marketing systems Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Erratic rainfall patterns High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers Lack of database on farmers Low transfer and uptake of research finding Ageing farmer population Inadequate start-up capital for the youth
Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Limited Attention to the Development of Tourism Limited Technical and Entrepreneurial Skills Over Stretched Housing Infrastructure Limited Telephone Coverage		
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management	Limited Access to Extension Services High Dependence on Seasonal and Erratic Rainfall Inadequate Incentive and Subsidies for Farmers High Level of Environmental Degradation		

	<p>Negative Impact of Mining on the Environment</p> <p>Forest Destruction by Chain Saw Operators and Farmers</p> <p>Adverse Impact of Climate Change</p> <p>Weak Capacity to Manage Impacts of Natural Disasters</p> <p>High Cost of Agriculture Inputs</p>		<p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</p>	<p>Poor Road Network</p> <p>Inadequate Electricity Coverage</p> <p>Limited Market Infrastructure</p> <p>Poor Development Control of Settlements</p> <p>Inadequate Recreational Facilities</p> <p>Inadequate Toilet Facilities</p> <p>Limited Potable Drinking Water</p> <p>Limited Waste Disposal Sites</p> <p>Poor Sanitary conditions</p>	<p>Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p> <p>Environmental degradation</p> <p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p> <p>Poor compensation to affected communities,</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p>

			<p>Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</p> <p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p> <p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p>
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			<p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p> <p>Deteriorating conditions in slums</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>
Human Development,	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels

<p>Employment and Productivity</p>	<p>Weak Management and Supervision of Schools</p> <p>High Rate of Youth Unemployment</p> <p>Persistent High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate</p> <p>High Rate Morbidity and Mortality for Malaria, HIV & AIDS</p> <p>Lack of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STD's among the Vulnerable Groups</p> <p>Inadequate Integration of Youth Concerns including Gender and Vulnerability into the District Planning and Programmes</p> <p>Limited Coverage of Social Protection Interventions</p> <p>High Incidence of Violation of Children's Rights and Worse Forms of Child Labour</p> <p>Increasing Trend of Irregular and Precarious Migration</p> <p>Significant Number of Children of School-Going Age are not in School</p>		<p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p>
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	<p>High Incidence of Poverty, especially among the Disadvantaged</p>		<p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification,</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p>
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			<p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p>
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			<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Non-Functioning Sub-District Structures</p> <p>Poor Linkage between Planning and Budgeting at the Assembly</p> <p>Ineffective Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation Projects and Programmes</p> <p>Weak Structures for Effective Participation of Citizens especially the Vulnerable in Decision-Making Process</p> <p>Low Capacity in the Production, Analysis and Use of Gender Statistics at all Levels of Planning and Decision –Making</p> <p>Incidence of Violent Crimes</p> <p>Limited Resources and Budgetary Allocation for Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Governance Corruption and public Accountability</p>	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p>

			<p>Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</p> <p>Insufficient funding of development communication</p> <p>Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development</p> <p>Inadequate cultural infrastructure</p>
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Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

Table 2.6 1Adopted Goals and Issues of Kintampo South District

DMTDP PILLAR 2018-2021	DMTDP GOALS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Devel- opment	Build a Prosperous Society	<p>Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</p> <p>Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development</p> <p>Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities</p> <p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>Poor marketing systems</p> <p>Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p> <p>High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers</p> <p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Low transfer and uptake of research finding</p> <p>Ageing farmer population</p> <p>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</p> <p>Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</p> <p>Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</p> <p>Weak extension services delivery</p>

<p>Social Development</p>	<p>Create opportunities for all</p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>Inadequate funding source for education</p> <p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p>
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		<p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification,</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p>
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		<p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>
<p>Environment, infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p> <p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p> <p>Weak enforcement of regulations</p> <p>Environmental degradation</p>

		<p>Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”</p> <p>Destruction of forests and farmlands,</p> <p>Pollution of water bodies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.</p> <p>Poor compensation to affected communities,</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</p> <p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p> <p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p> <p>Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</p> <p>High incidence of road accidents</p>
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		<p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Silting and choking of drains</p> <p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p> <p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p> <p>Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p> <p>Deteriorating conditions in slums</p>
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		Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Governance, corruption and public Accountability	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p> <p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p> <p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p> <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p> <p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p> <p>Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p> <p>Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels</p>

		Insufficient funding of development communication Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development Inadequate cultural infrastructure
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Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

2.1.3 Application Potentials Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The application of POCC analysis was undertaken to facilitate the identification of potentials and opportunities to be address development issues as priorities while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. In this plan, Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

- Potentials refer to factors, advantages and resources within the District which when utilized can enable the District overcome its constraints and enhance its socioeconomic development.
- Opportunities are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the District.
- Constraints are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its socio-economic development
- Challenges are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the District.

Table 2.7 shows a detailed POCC analysis of the development issues identified in the District.

Table 2.7 1 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Adopted Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	<p>Existence of competent office</p> <p>Legal administrative instruments</p> <p>Willingness of other staff to support</p> <p>Available inputs from other departments</p>	<p>Existence of composite budget training</p> <p>Availability of external funding eg. DACF, DDF, Royalties</p>	<p>Weak enforcement of DA bye-laws</p> <p>Lack of will power to adhere to the budget</p>	<p>Untimely release of external funding</p> <p>Unplanned deductions from DACF</p> <p>Weak financial management laws</p>
Conclusion: T				
lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	<p>Large track of land for development</p> <p>Commitment of traditional council to release land</p> <p>DA willing to facilitate the acquisition process</p>	<p>Availability of land reforms</p>	<p>Out land use plans and schemes</p> <p>Land disputes and encroachment on public lands</p>	<p>Competing demand on land for other uses</p>
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	<p>Availability of skilled labour</p> <p>Availability of fertile land</p> <p>Strategic geographical location of the District</p> <p>District's attractiveness to investors</p>	<p>The One District One Factory initiative</p> <p>Planting for food and jobs</p> <p>Rural electrification program</p> <p>MoFA</p>	<p>High illiteracy</p> <p>Inadequate human resource base</p> <p>Unwillingness of the youth to engage in agriculture</p> <p>Inadequate collateral to access loans</p>	<p>Limited number of job opportunities</p> <p>High interest rate</p> <p>Complex land tenure system</p>

	<p>Availability of financial institutions</p> <p>Department of Agric.</p>			
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<p>Existence of financial institutions</p> <p>Large crop of people in need of financial assistance</p>	<p>Existence of banks eg ADB, GN</p> <p>Existence of DACF</p>	<p>Absence of well organised credit unions</p> <p>Unwillingness of banks to lend money</p> <p>High interest rate</p>	<p>Unwillingness to pay loans</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Bureaucracies in loan acquisition</p>
Poor marketing systems	<p>Availability of PPMED to disseminate information on market prices and locations</p>	<p>Support from NGOs</p> <p>High potential demand</p> <p>Availability of media</p>	<p>Activities of middle men/market queens</p> <p>Inadequate storage facilities</p> <p>Low quality of products</p>	<p>High prices of local agric produce</p> <p>High prices of farm inputs</p> <p>Poor road condition</p>
Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<p>Adequate land for industrial establishment.</p> <p>Availability of raw materials.</p> <p>Availability of cheap labour.</p>	<p>Availability of large market due to closeness to the Regional capital.</p> <p>Favourable Government policies on industrialization</p>	<p>Low savings.</p> <p>Inadequate skill labour.</p> <p>Low entrepreneurial skills.</p> <p>High cost of land</p>	<p>Under developed capital market.</p> <p>Cumbersome registration procedures</p>

Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers	Willingness of farmers to use technological applications Availability of technology transfer units such as schools Existence of extension officers	Availability of skills and investors Availability of telecom companies	High cost of ICT industry Unwillingness to adopt new methods Poor nature of roads	Lack of funds
Erratic rainfall patterns	Availability of dams, dug -outs, and sites for construction Presence of NGOs and Projects Farmers available to use the facility Availability of Community labour Good Vegetation Fertile Land for Farming	Irrigation Development Authority Presence of UENR and CSIR Availability of Meteorological Services	Lack of funds Inadequate water bodies Unreliable Rainfall Pattern Lack of Irrigation	High cost of dam construction and irrigation equipment Lack of attention to Meteorological reports
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	Farmer Based Organizations (FBO) Farmer groups and associations High credit demand for agric production Availability of raw materials	Micro credit schemes (MASLOC) Financial organizations (Banks and credit unions) Business consultancy firms.	Farmers lack of collateral for loans/credit Poor/miss application of loans/credit Low skills(farm management, financial records keeping and reporting).etc.	Poor credit recovery Short-term credit and loans/small amounts Untimely grant of loan/credit. Bureaucracy

		Government subsidies on agric. implements		
Lack of data base on farmers	Availability of Agricultural Department Farmer Based Organisations Agricultural Extension Officers	MOFA DCAT Planting for food and jobs	Inadequate agricultural extension officers Inadequate logistics	Delay in the release of funds Ban on recruitment of extension officers
Low transfer and uptake of research funding	Presence of NGOs in agriculture Presence of Newmont Availability of Department of Agriculture	Availability of farm research institutes CSRI	Low capacity to access of research funds.	Cumbersome nature of access for research funds
Ageing farmer population	Availability of youth Arable lands	Planting for food and jobs Youth Employment Agency (YEA) Government incentives in agricultural business Subsidies on farm inputs	Inadequate data Poor sensitization on the government interventions Unwillingness of the youth to engage in agriculture	Delay in the release of farm inputs to the Department of Agriculture Erratic rainfall
Inadequate star-up capital for the youth	Presence of financial institutions (ADB, Rural Banks, GN Bank)	Government support Eg. MASLOC, planting for food and jobs	Lack of collateral Weak trader association Lack of information on sources credit	Bureaucracies in loan acquisition Delays in the release of funds

Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	<p>Availability of Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Availability of cheap labour</p> <p>Availability of Agricultural extension officers</p> <p>Availability of land</p>	<p>Subsidies of farm inputs</p> <p>Favourable climatic conditions</p> <p>Increasing support for the livestock/poultry sector</p>	<p>Lack of storage facilities</p> <p>High illiteracy rate</p> <p>High cost of agricultural inputs</p> <p>Reliance on low yielding animal varieties</p>	<p>Resistant farm pest</p> <p>Fluctuation in price of Agricultural output</p> <p>Low access to market information</p> <p>Difficulty in reaching some farmers</p>
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	<p>Availability of itinerary for monitoring</p> <p>Presence of monitoring team</p>	<p>Presence of assembly members and other stakeholders such as education and health</p>	<p>Lack of logistics such as vehicle and stationary</p> <p>Untimely payment of monitoring allowances</p>	<p>Erratic release of external funding</p>
Weak extension service delivery	<p>Availability of trained personnel</p> <p>Availability of service personnel</p> <p>Availability of department of Agriculture</p> <p>Presence of Farmers</p> <p>Availability of Land and Large Cocoa Plantations</p>	<p>Availability of university of energy and natural resource and other Agricultural colleges</p> <p>Support from the Assembly</p> <p>Existence of Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Existence of farmer-Based Groups</p>	<p>Difficulty in replacing out gone staff</p> <p>Inadequate means of transport</p> <p>Inadequate Extension Officers</p> <p>Inadequate Resources</p> <p>Poor Road Network</p> <p>Farmers Unwillingness to Adapt to Changes</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Limited number of trained extension officers</p>
2. Social Development				

<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p>	<p>Availability of educational infrastructure</p> <p>Presence of qualified teaching and non-teaching GES staffs</p> <p>School management and supervising machinery of GES in place</p> <p>Existence of SMCs and PTAs</p> <p>Willingness of Assembly to provide more school infrastructure</p> <p>Availability of department of education</p> <p>SDCs</p>	<p>Availability of government policies such as capitation grant, FCUBE, school feeding program</p> <p>Private participation in educational delivery</p> <p>Participation of religious bodies in education delivery</p> <p>Additional resource from NGOs, Donor, Central government, MoE, NGGL, GET-FUND</p>	<p>Parental irresponsibility</p> <p>Inadequate and dilapidated educational facilities</p> <p>High school dropout rate</p> <p>Low enrolment in some communities</p> <p>Congestions in some schools</p> <p>Poor supervision</p> <p>Inadequate TLMs</p> <p>Child labour</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture</p> <p>Unwillingness for some teaches to accept posting to rural areas</p>	<p>Peer group influence</p> <p>Pressure to engage in money making ventures</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Untimely release of funds</p> <p>Weak implementation of national policies such as fCUBE</p>
<p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p>	<p>PTA/ SMC</p> <p>Motivation of teachers (BTA/STME)</p> <p>District Education Service Directorate</p> <p>Availability of Logistic</p> <p>Qualified Teaching and non-teaching staff.</p>	<p>NGO's/ Donor support</p> <p>Gov't education policies</p> <p>Professional training courses</p> <p>Distance Learning programmes</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Inadequate teaching staff</p> <p>Inadequate school management skills</p> <p>Low commitment of teachers</p> <p>Inadequate staff motivation</p> <p>Weak monitoring /supervision</p>	<p>Inadequate central gov't budgetary allocation</p> <p>Exit of teachers into other professions</p> <p>Unsatisfactory education society delivery</p>

		In-service training courses for teaching and non-teaching staff	Inadequate education infra-structures	
Negative perception of TVET	Availability of TVET institutions Availability of quality teaching personnel	Government support for TVET	Ignorance on the part of parents and peer influence	Inadequate infrastructure for TVET
Low participation in non-formal education	Availability of Non-Formal education department Qualified personnel for Non-Formal education	Support from Ministry of Education	Poor sensitization of Non-Formal education Inadequate teaching and learning materials	Inadequate funding for Non-Formal education
Poor linkage between management process and schools' operations	Availability of PTA, School Management Committee, circuit supervisors Availability of teachers and structures Availability of teaching and non-teaching staff	Support from Ministry of Education, GES Donors/ NGOs Religious bodies in education	Inadequate logistics Poor road network Poor parental consent Teachers absenteeism Unwilling of teachers to accept postings to the rural areas	Untimely release of funds/ allowances Weak implementation Non-payment of salaries of teachers Continuous change in education
High incident of children's rights violation	Existence of DOVVSU, DSW, CHRAJ Registered and supervised child homes	Donations to children homes MOWAC Law on child abuse	Under resourced DSW Low knowledge on reporting child abuse cases	Low budgetary allocations

		Prohibition of child trafficking		
Inadequate funding source for education	Availability of Newmont Ghana Gold Limited Availability of Sustainable Development Committes Royalties	Getfund Development partners Government support	Delay in the release of funds Weak negotiation agreement with private / development partners	Competing demands for financial resources from other sectors Inadequate funds
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Availability of land Availability of private health The presence of District Works Department(DWD) Community commitment NGGL, NADeF Good leadership support from the health directorate	Support from NGOs and development partners Availability of DACF,DDF, royalties Commitment from MoH and GHS	Inadequate Funds Competing demands for resources from other departments	Delay in the release of statutory funds Rising cost of building materials
Poor quality of health services	Availability of qualified health personnel Willingness of DA to provide more health institutions and logistics The existence of the NHIS	Availability of referral heath service/facilities Support from Donor organisations Support from faith based organisations	Poor health seeking behaviours Proliferation of quack traditional and authodox practitioners Inadequate health infrastructure	National budgetary constraints Unwillingness of health professionals to accept postings to rural areas

	<p>Availability of community structures for health delivery services</p> <p>Availability of ambulance</p>		<p>Inadequate professional health personnel</p> <p>Poor nature of roads</p> <p>Activities of illegal mining</p>	
Unmet needs for mental health services	<p>Availability of mental personnel</p> <p>Availability of mental health units</p>	<p>Support for mental health activities</p> <p>Structured mental services and mental facilities</p>	<p>Inadequate financial support</p> <p>Inadequate mental personnel</p> <p>Mental not covered by NHIS</p> <p>Inadequate drugs for mental health patients</p>	<p>Shortage of psychotic drugs</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Poor perception of mental health illness</p> <p>Stigmatization</p> <p>Religious camps, chaining of mental patients</p>
Increased cost of health care delivery	<p>Availability of NHIS</p> <p>Introduction of CHPS compounds</p> <p>Medical outreach program</p> <p>Strong community involvement/ participation in health care</p>	<p>Support from government</p> <p>Exemption policy/ social protection measures</p>	<p>Delay in payment of NHIS</p> <p>Delay in seeking health care/ treatment</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p>	<p>Availability of alternative medicine / healing centres</p>
Inadequate financing of health sector	<p>Availability of royalties</p> <p>MPs support for health services</p>	<p>Availability of DACF, DDF, MP funds</p>	<p>Inadequate mobilisation of financial resources</p> <p>Competing demand for funds</p>	<p>Too much dependence on development partners</p>

	Availability of WVG	Support from government Donors or CSOs in health services		
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	Availability of qualified personnel in health information system Functional district health information management system Trainable staff/ personnel Availability of I.T conscious health workers	Strong team for health information management system	Inadequate health information technical staff Inadequate computers and better logistics System failure/ network	Inadequate health information technical officers Competing demands on health information technicians Ban on recruitment
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Presence of private practioners Availability of college of nursing	Opportunity to engage professional Training of institution availability Inadequate unemployed health professional	Lack/ inadequate lay health professionals Inadequate facilities to attract professional staff	Inadequate health staff at the national level Ban of recruitment of health professionals
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Health facilities (Clinic and CHPS Compounds) Medical staff Community Health volunteers Environmental health Unit	Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Bed net (Malaria Care and District Assembly) Indoor Residual Spraying of Mosquitoes (Aga MAL)	Poor drainage system Poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation practices Low patronage/use of mosquito nets.	Slow adoption of good environmental sanitation practices

	<p>Community spraying exercises (Zoom-Lion Ghana Ltd./Assembly)</p> <p>NHIS</p> <p>Sanitation Byelaws</p> <p>ANC/PNC Services</p> <p>Distribution of mosquito nets to mothers/pregnant women</p>	<p>Donor/NGO support.(Global Fund)</p>	<p>Poor enforcement of sanitation bye-laws/practices</p> <p>Inadequate environmental health staff</p> <p>Haphazard/uncontrolled physical development.</p>	
<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs,</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups,</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons,</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<p>The presence of qualified trained Personnel to counsel HIV/AIDS victims</p> <p>Availability of HIV/AIDS workplace policy</p> <p>DAs commitment to HIV and AIDS prevention and control</p> <p>Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues</p> <p>HIV/ AIDS outreach programmes by NGOs , CBOs FBOs</p>	<p>support from NGOs</p> <p>The existence of Ghana AIDS Commission</p> <p>Support from Ghana AIDS Commission</p> <p>Availability of the NACP Fund</p> <p>Presence of CSOs to partner the DA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control</p>	<p>Stigmatization program for people living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Lack of personal discipline</p> <p>Proliferation of sex workers</p> <p>Promiscuity</p> <p>The problem of disclosure</p> <p>Poor statistics on HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Poor health seeking behaviours of the people</p> <p>Inability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct & co-ordinate HIV/AIDS programmes,</p>	<p>Fear to go for HIV/AIDS testing</p> <p>Low patronage of both male and female condoms</p> <p>High level of Poverty</p> <p>High cost of managing HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Delay in release of funds from Development partners and GHAIIDSC</p>

			General public misperception of HIV/AIDS	
Infant and adult mal-nutrition	Fertile lands for farm produce farmers interested in vegetable cultivation Availability of fresh farm produce	Availability of storage facilities for farm produce ready market for farm produce in towns and villages Affordable locally produced cereals	Inability to add value to farm produce -Low access to market due to poor road surfacing. Poverty High cost of food stuff Inadequate knowledge on balance diet Low standard of living	High cost of farm implement Government tax on food stuff
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	Availability of health facilities Availability of qualified health personnel Availability of nutritious food stuff Availability of ISD	Availability of media houses Proximity to the Regional capital Regional hospital	Poverty Ignorance Illiteracy Poor sensitization	Low standard of living
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Availability of ambulance for referral Availability of adolescent health corners	Presence of private hospitals/ clinics Presence of health training institutions	Inadequate midwives Poor road network Unavailable of a hospital	Inadequate financial resources

	<p>Adequate family planning commodities</p> <p>Adequate staff for family planning</p> <p>Machinery for health education and promotion</p>	<p>Courses for health personnel to build capacity</p> <p>Availability of personnel to provide long term family planning methods</p>	<p>Unskilled allowance</p> <p>Poor health accessibility</p> <p>Stigmatization towards service</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for adolescent reproductive service</p> <p>Lack of awareness of family planning and adolescent productive services</p>	<p>Competing demands for few known family planning methods</p> <p>Religious bodies against family planning</p>
<p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p>	<p>Availability of social welfare</p> <p>Free S.H.S</p> <p>School feeding program</p> <p>Responsible parents</p> <p>Availability of good educational facilities</p> <p>Availability of qualified teachers</p> <p>DOVVSU</p>	<p>Availability of GES</p> <p>Scholarship for students</p> <p>WVG</p>	<p>Poor parental control</p> <p>Poor school supervision</p> <p>Inadequate educational infrastructure</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>
<p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p>	<p>Availability of accessible water bodies</p> <p>Vast arable land</p> <p>Extension services</p>	<p>Availability of MoFA</p>	<p>Excessive application of weedicides and insecticides</p> <p>Farming close to water bodies</p> <p>Bush burning</p>	<p>-Difficulty in Enforcing the laws</p>

	Department of Agric. Compost		Inadequate extension services	
Surface mining, desertification,	Existence of Forestry Commission Existence of Agric. Officers Existence of EPA	-Existence of Forest Reserves -Presence of the District Assembly	Inadequate information on illegal mining activities Unwillingness of community members to report illegal mining	-Difficulty in Enforcing the laws
Negative impact of climate variability and change	Presence of Environmental Officers Availability of information service department	Existence of Environmental Protection Agency Availability of meteorological service	Difficulty in Addressing the Issues Lack of Motivation Weak responsive mechanism Inadequate data on climate change	Weak Monitoring System
Widespread pollution of surface water	Existence of District Water and Sanitation Team Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan Availability of high water table	Presence of Community and Water Agency(CWSA) Existence of potential Donor Support Availability of Drilling Firms Availability of Water Technologists	Inability of communities to pay for matching funds Unwillingness on the part of some people to pay facility user fees Persistent illegal mining	Delays in release of fund

<p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p>	<p>Abundance of water resources</p> <p>Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor</p> <p>The presence of WSMT</p> <p>Falling of economic trees</p>	<p>The on-going CWSA activities</p> <p>Support from DDF DACF and World Vision</p>	<p>Pollution of rivers</p> <p>Inability to provide matching fund</p> <p>Lack of maintenance culture</p> <p>Bad farming practices</p>	<p>Delay in the release of funds</p>
<p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p>	<p>Environmental health and waste management</p> <p>District community water management team.</p> <p>Water and environmental sanitation technical staffs</p> <p>Traditional authority unskilled labour</p> <p>Community water and sanitation management team</p>	<p>Donors/NGO support</p> <p>WSMT</p> <p>EPA</p> <p>CWSA</p> <p>Training programmes and institutions.</p>	<p>Inadequate technical staff for water and environment sanitation management</p> <p>Inadequate office for environment, health and waste management unit.</p> <p>Inadequate water sanitation database (resources, facilities and consumers) for water and environmental sanitation management</p> <p>Poor collaboration between the District Assembly and , CSO NGO and private sector in water and environmental sanitation sector on the other</p> <p>Inadequate logistics.</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory and efficient safe water supply and environment-tal sanitation services.</p> <p>High cost training</p> <p>Inadequate budgetary allocations.</p>
<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p>	<p>Availability of local building materials and artisans.</p>	<p>Existence of mechanics and service providers</p>	<p>Poor communal spirit.</p>	<p>Inadequate and untimely release of funds</p>

	<p>Existence of allocation for community initiated projects.</p> <p>Presence of PTAs and SMCs.</p> <p>Presence of MPs common fund.</p> <p>Existence of ISD and local FM stations</p>	<p>Existence of DACF, DDF and other funds.</p> <p>Existence of FOAT assessment criteria</p>	<p>Low incomes of artisans.</p> <p>High cost of building materials.</p> <p>Lack of proper routine maintenance plan</p>	
<p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p>	<p>Availability of underground water sources</p> <p>Availability of rainwater</p> <p>Availability of Lakes and perennial rivers for pipe borne water supply</p> <p>Existing water and sanitation management team</p> <p>communities to pay capital cost and user fee for safe water</p> <p>DACF</p>	<p>Support from CWSA</p> <p>Availability of Donor support</p> <p>Preparedness of private sector to participate in the provision of safe water</p> <p>CSOs involvement in water supply</p>	<p>High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the DA</p> <p>Difficulty for some communities to pay counterpart funding</p> <p>High level of water pollution</p> <p>Cultivation around river catchment areas</p> <p>Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water</p>	<p>Inadequate funding from central bank</p> <p>Delay in the releases of the DACF affecting DA's ability to pay its counterpart funds for water supply</p> <p>Expensive water supply systems</p> <p>Drying up of some streams in the dry season</p> <p>Widespread occurrence of bushfire</p>
<p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p>	<p>Availability of underground water sources</p> <p>Availability of rainwater</p>	<p>Support from CWSA</p> <p>Availability of Donor support</p> <p>Preparedness of private sector to participate in</p>	<p>High cost of water supply which is often beyond the finances of the DA</p>	<p>Inadequate funding from central bank</p> <p>Delay in the releases of the DACF affecting DA's</p>

	<p>Availability of the Volta Lake and perennial rivers for pipe borne water supply</p> <p>Existing small town water schemes.</p> <p>Trained and skilled WATSAN personnel</p> <p>Preparedness of communities to pay capital cost and user fee for safe water</p>	<p>the provision of safe water</p> <p>CSOs involvement in water supply</p>	<p>Difficulty for some communities to pay counterpart funding</p> <p>High level of water pollution</p> <p>Cultivation around river catchment areas</p> <p>Inaccessibility to some communities without potable water</p>	<p>ability to pay its counterpart funds for water supply</p> <p>Expensive water supply systems</p> <p>Drying up of some streams in the dry season</p> <p>Widespread occurrence of bushfire</p>
Poor quality of drinking water	<p>Abundance of water resources</p> <p>Willingness of beneficiaries to provide communal labor</p> <p>The presence of WMST</p>	<p>The on-going CWSA activities</p> <p>Support from DDF DACF and World Vision</p>	<p>Pollution of rivers through mining activities</p> <p>Inability to provide matching fund</p> <p>Lack of maintenance culture</p>	<p>Delay in the release of funds</p>
High prevalence of open defecation	<p>Availability of toilet facilities</p> <p>Availability of waste management agency</p> <p>DA willing to address sanitation issues</p> <p>Community members willing to use toilet facilities</p>	<p>Government policies on environmental sanitation initiatives</p> <p>Availability of law enforcement agency</p> <p>Availability of Zoomlion Ghana</p>	<p>Inadequate sensitization programs on open defecation</p> <p>Unwillingness of some community members to pay for toilet services</p> <p>Poor attitudinal change</p>	<p>Inadequate funding for infrastructure provision</p>

<p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p>	<p>Availability of Zoonlion Willingness of people to pay user fees MWSTs and WATSANs Ownership of cesspit emptier</p>	<p>Community Water and Sanitation Agency Donors Funded projects Availability of new technologies</p>	<p>Non conformity to building regulations Poor attitude to hygiene and sanitation issues Bad maintenance culture High waste generation culture</p>	<p>Inadequate funding High cost of sanitary equipment Lack of final waste disposal site</p>
<p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p>	<p>Willingness to provide communal labour Beneficiaries are ready to contribute financially Assistance from District Assembly Availability of local construction materials The presence of District Environmental health Unit</p>	<p>Support from NGOs and Donors Availability of Zoomlion</p>	<p>Low income levels of households Lack of maintenance culture Weak Enforcement of by-laws</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds</p>
<p>Poor hygiene practices</p>	<p>Presence of Zoomlion Ghana Limited to help convey skip containers Presence of environmental health department to enforce by-laws</p>	<p>Availability of DACF to procure skip containers and trucks Existence of development partners as sources of funding in</p>	<p>Delay in emptying skip containers Inadequate skip containers and refuse disposal trucks Indiscriminate disposal of waste</p>	<p>Untimely release of funds (DACF)</p>

	Waste Management Dept. of the Assembly	maintaining a sanitary environment	Limited number of toilet facilities in houses and in communities	
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	Existence of EHU Allocated land for land fill site Availability of Bulldozer for refuse site clearing Sanitary requirements for building permit Presence DEHO Presence of private sector body-Zoomlion Ghana Ltd	Government policy to support construction of household toilets Availability of consultants and contractors Government incentive to reward most cleanest towns/cities	Encroachment on sanitary sites Poor commitment to undertake communal labour Low concentration on sanitation issues Lack of reliable data on sanitation facilities Inadequate human resource	Limited funding
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District. NADeF Availability of qualified staffs	The children's act which protects the rights and privileges of children. Provision by the International Labour Organization which has conventions to protect children from 'The Worst Forms of Child	Poor records kept for participation of children in school and those who are subjected to labour	limited and untimely release of funds

		Labour'(Convention No. 182)		
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	<p>Availability of law enforcing agencies</p> <p>High child population</p> <p>Availability of the social welfare department</p> <p>Availability of information service department</p>	<p>Existing of child protection laws and polices</p> <p>Availability of media</p>	<p>Significant number of illiteracy rate among parents</p> <p>Inadequate sensitization</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p> <p>Inadequate government campaigns</p>
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	<p>Availability of law enforcing agencies</p> <p>Availability of Gender desk</p> <p>Responsible parents</p>	Government laws and policies on child protection	<p>Inadequate data on incidence of child abuse</p> <p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Child labour</p> <p>Poverty</p>	<p>Low coverage of social protection initiatives</p> <p>Inadequate funds</p>
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<p>Presence of institutions responsible for enforcing laws such as the police service and DOV-VSU</p> <p>Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District.</p> <p>Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the</p>	<p>The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability</p> <p>The children's act which protects the rights and privileges of children.</p> <p>Presence of Gender, Child and social protection to champion the</p>	<p>Personnel and logistical limitations of the institutions</p> <p>Reluctance of citizens to report cases and abuses involving the vulnerable</p> <p>Poor records kept for participation of children in school and those who are subjected to labour</p>	<p>Lack of considerations for the vulnerable especially in private industries and companies</p> <p>limited and untimely release of funds</p>

	development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District.	cause of women and children.		
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Existence of CBO's and NGO's who could contribute in the development of the vulnerable and excluded in the District. Existence of social Welfare Dept. to cater for the vulnerable and excluded in the District	The National Disability Act which prevents discrimination against people with disability	Bad cultural practices which discriminate against women (eg. Land ownership) Gender disparity in school enrolment	High interest rates Inadequate collateral especially by women to access loans
Weak social protection systems	Qualified Social Welfare personnel Availability of associations of PWDs. Willingness of the vulnerable to learn employable skills. Existence of religious bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable	Central government support DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable Donor organizations NGOs Availability of Juvenile Courts Passing of the Disability Bill into Law Presence of charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals	Inadequate funding and logistics Poor staffing at depts. of Social Welfare and Community Dev. Lack of reliable data on the V&E in the District. Cumbersome procedures to access legal service Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenged Inadequate patronage of products from physically challenged persons	Late release of funds. Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to look beyond their disabilities. Enforcement of legislation on quota system to employ the Physically Challenged High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs

			Poor attitude towards accepting physically challenged persons for employment	
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Presence of Vulnerable especially Women Availability of Information Desk	-Presence of NCCE -Presence of Assembly Members -Presence of District Electoral Officers	-Lack of Proper Education -Apathy on the Part of the Vulnerable	Lack of funds
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	presence of Department of Community Development(DCD) and Social Welfare (SW) presence of district works department (DWD)	Prospective NGOs The existence of disability Act	Inadequate Bye-Law to protect the vulnerable Absence of training institutions for persons with disability	The disability share of the DACF is not enough to make all public places accessible
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	Availability of YEA High educated youth population Presence of the youth associations Availability of FM station	NADeF NYA Media house	Poor communication Poor record keeping	Inadequate funds
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Availability of arable land Presence of apprenticeship Training centres	National Youth Employment Program External market	Agriculture unattractive to the youth Lack of start-up capital	Inadequate funding Rain fed agriculture

	<p>Good marketing centres</p> <p>Location of the District</p> <p>Presence of GRATIS/Rural Technology Facility (RTF)</p>	<p>Youth in agric programme</p> <p>Skills development programmes</p>	<p>Low levels of investments</p> <p>Inadequate job opportunities</p> <p>Low level of relevant skills among the unemployed</p>	<p>Low support to private sector investments</p> <p>Difficulties in registering businesses</p>
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	<p>Availability of Schools</p> <p>Presence of Football Clubs</p> <p>Presence of Youth</p>	<p>Presence of DA and Sub-Structures</p> <p>Existence of Physical Planning</p> <p>Presence of Chiefs</p>	<p>Lack of Funds</p> <p>High Maintenance Cost</p> <p>High Cost of Construction</p>	Unreliable of External Funding
Limited community level sports and recreational activities	<p>Availability of land.</p> <p>Presence of T&CP department and Works department.</p> <p>High community interest</p>	<p>Availability of funds from DACF and other sources</p>	<p>Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use.</p> <p>Low communal spirit</p>	Inadequate release of funds
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
Loss of forest cover	<p>Presence of the Forestry department</p> <p>Existence of bye-laws to protect the environment</p>	<p>Existence of Environmental Protection Agency</p>	<p>High presence of Chain-saw operators</p> <p>High demand for charcoal</p>	High demand for timber on the international markets.

<p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p>	<p>Health facilities (clinics and CHPS compounds)</p> <p>Health staff</p> <p>Logistics</p> <p>Municipal Assembly's medical staff attraction and retention programme</p> <p>Educational infrastructure</p> <p>Availability of teaching and non-teaching staffs</p> <p>Available good human resource</p>	<p>GYEDA</p> <p>Doctors/ Nurses training institutions/programmes</p> <p>GOG policy on development of health facilities</p> <p>Donor/NGO support.</p> <p>Existence of training institutions</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory health care services delivery</p> <p>Inadequate medical staff (Doctors and Nurses)</p> <p>High Doctor/Nurse population ratio</p> <p>Un professionalism of some medical staff</p> <p>Inadequate attention and retention of medical staff</p> <p>Sub-standard health facilities</p> <p>Poorly equipped health facilities</p> <p>Absence of District Hospital.</p> <p>Inadequate teaching materials and qualified staff</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory condition of health facilities</p> <p>Highly qualified professionals not accepting posting</p>
<p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p>	<p>Existence of Forestry Commission</p> <p>Existence of Agric. Officers</p> <p>Availability of law enforcing agencies</p> <p>Availability of T&CPD</p>	<p>Existence of Forest Reserves</p> <p>Presence of the District Assembly</p> <p>Availability of lands commission</p>	<p>Lack of community vigilanism to report illegal chain saw operators</p> <p>Inadequate logistics</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans</p> <p>High cost of land</p> <p>Illegal sale of land</p>	<p>Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws</p> <p>Poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation</p>

	Availability of area plans and land use plans			
Weak enforcement of regulations	Existence of law enforcement institutions. Existence of task force Existence of DA bye-laws	Existence of Assembly press Existence of Attorney Generals Department	Non-gazetting of byelaws. Political and chieftaincy interference. Non-existence of higher bye courts	Political interference. Delays in court proceedings
Environmental degradation	Presence of security services and Assembly task force. Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. Existence of environmental and Agriculture sub-committees.	Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw and ‘galamsey’ operations. Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department.	Uncontrolled sand winning illegal mining activities. Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. High rate of erosion. Poor enforcement of laws.	Proximity of the district to the Regional capital with its associated needs for raw materials Poor enforcement.
Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”	Availability of Officers	Existence of EPA	-Difficulty in Addressing Impact of Mining Activities	-Lack of Enforcement of Laws

Destruction of forests and farmlands,	Existence of Forestry Commission Existence of Agric. Officers	Existence of Forest Reserves Presence of the District Assembly	Lack of afforestation	Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws
Pollution of water bodies	Existence of WSMT. High water tables in the district. Existence of large water bodies. Existence of trained mechanics.	Favorable government policies. Existence of GWC and CWSA. Willingness of	Pollution of water bodies by the use of weedicides. poor afforestation. Inadequate funds. Cutting down of trees Farming closer to water bodies	Inadequate funds from central government and CWSA.
Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.	Existence of law enforcement institutions. Existence of task force. Assembly bye-laws Availability of DEHO	Existence of Assembly press Existence of Attorney Generals Department.	Non-gazetting of byelaws. Political and chieftaincy interference. Non-existence of higher bye courts.	Political interference. Delays in court proceedings.
Poor compensation to affected communities	Payments of royalties to the DA NADeF Employment creation Creation of resettlements	Attraction of labour force from nearby towns and community Increase in revenue mobilization	Loss of cocoa farms Land degradation Loss of fertile lands Pollution of water bodies	Loss of potable water Distraction of the ecosystem

	Enhance of economic activities			Loss of forest and mineral resources
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	<p>Availability of Sanitation facilities</p> <p>Environmental sanitation legislations/regulations/byelaws</p> <p>Environmental Health and Waste Management Unit</p> <p>Human resources</p> <p>Final/disposal site (FDS)</p>	<p>Donor/NGO support</p> <p>Available technical options for development of toilet facilities, waste collection, storage transport treatment and disposal systems management</p> <p>PPP</p> <p>EPA</p> <p>Very limited private sector participation</p>	<p>Inadequate safe exercise disposal facilities</p> <p>Low public (CSO) participation in Environmental Sanitation Management</p> <p>Low-enforcement of sanitation byelaws</p> <p>Very limited solid waste temporal collections transport equipment</p> <p>Absence of waste treatment and disposal systems</p> <p>Absence of waste selection recycling systems</p> <p>Poor sanitation habit/practices</p> <p>Undeveloped (FDS)</p> <p>Inadequate Human Resource</p>	<p>High risks of food and water pollution</p> <p>contamination/diseases</p>
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	<p>Existence of DEHO.</p> <p>Existence of final disposal sites.</p>	<p>Government policy on PPP.</p>	<p>Inadequate logistics and skip containers.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies.</p>

	<p>Availability of land.</p> <p>Presence of zoomlion.</p>	<p>Existence of private companies in waste management and sanitation.</p>	<p>Inadequate refuse dumps.</p> <p>Encroachment on sanitary sites.</p> <p>High cost of sanitary equipment.</p> <p>Poor attitude towards sanitation.</p>	<p>High cost of sanitary equipment.</p>
<p>Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</p>	<p>Existence of law enforcement institutions.</p> <p>Existence of task force.</p> <p>Availability Traditional Authorities</p>	<p>Existence of Assembly press</p> <p>Existence of Attorney Generals Department.</p>	<p>Non-gazetting of byelaws.</p> <p>Political and chieftaincy interference.</p> <p>High population</p>	<p>Political interference.</p> <p>Delays in court proceedings.</p>
<p>Incidence of wildfire</p>	<p>Presence of Fire Service, NADMO,</p> <p>Existence of Ambulance unit</p> <p>Accessibility to identified areas</p> <p>Presence of fire volunteers</p>	<p>Institution of nationwide disaster management campaign</p> <p>Existence of insurance policies</p>	<p>Lack of maps on disaster prone areas</p> <p>Building on waterways</p> <p>Unplanned drainage system</p> <p>Poor quality of building and electrical materials</p>	<p>Unforeseen Weather conditions</p> <p>Inadequate logistics for fire service/NADMO</p> <p>Inadequate funding sources</p>
<p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>	<p>Availability of few extension officers.</p> <p>Willingness of the DA to assist.</p> <p>Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services.</p>	<p>Existence of MOFA.</p> <p>Existence of Agric Training Institutions.</p> <p>Availability of donor partners.</p>	<p>Inadequate accommodation for personnel.</p> <p>Inadequate logistics.</p>	<p>Government embargo on new recruitment.</p> <p>Inadequate donor support.</p>

	Availability of manure for compost			Untimely release of funds to support extension services
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Existence of Forestry Commission Existence of Agric. Officers	Existence of Forest Reserves Presence of the District Assembly	Inadequate logistics Limited number of qualified staff	Difficulty in Enforcing the Laws
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	Trained staff in climatic change issues. Presence of MOFA, community information services. Presence of reserved forest.	Government policy on afforestation. Existence of Metrological services.	Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled logging. Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tires etc. Uncontrolled sand winning. Bush burning and fire outbreaks.	High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission
Vulnerability and variability to climate change Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Trained staff in climatic change issues. Presence of MOFA, ISD, community information services. Presence of reserved forest.	Government policy on afforestation. Existence of Metrological services.	Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled logging. Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tyres etc. Uncontrolled sand winning. Bush burning and fire outbreaks.	High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission

			Inadequate early warning systems	
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<p>Existence of construction materials</p> <p>Availability of labour</p> <p>Presence of local contractors</p> <p>Availability of Royalties, IGF, DACF etc.</p> <p>Availability of the Assembly Grader</p>	<p>Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments</p> <p>Availability of donor funding</p> <p>Availability of central government funding</p>	<p>High cost of road construction</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance</p> <p>Heavy trucks reducing duration of road</p> <p>Absence of feeder roads department</p>	<p>Inadequate funds for road construction</p> <p>Lack of appropriate technology</p> <p>Torrential downpours and runoffs</p>
Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	<p>District Assembly Common</p> <p>District Development Facility</p> <p>Other Partner support Funds</p> <p>GOG transfers (Assets)</p>	<p>Presence of Department of Urban Roads and Feeder Roads</p>	<p>Inadequate Funds</p> <p>Unreliable flow of the Common Fund</p> <p>Unscrupulous revenue collectors</p>	<p>Untimely release of GOG funds</p> <p>Decline in development partner support</p>
Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)	<p>Availability of IGF</p>	<p>Willingness of donors to fund development projects</p>	<p>Poor coordination of activities in the District</p>	<p>Inadequate and late release of funds</p>

	Availability of non-motorised vehicles			
High incidence of road accidents	Existence of drivers and owners association. Presence of security services. Existence of area council task force.	Availability of road Safety Commission. Availability of Police Patrol Team. Availability of private towing services. Government policies.	Inadequate road signs. Improper sitting of garages. Inappropriate speed ramps. Indiscipline drivers and road users. Parking of long vehicles along roads.	Inadequate sensitization by road safety commission. Inadequate enforcement of road traffic regulations
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Willingness of the People to Use the ICT Availability of Land	Availability of Telecom Companies Availability of Skills and Investors	High Cost of ICT Industry Poor Nature of Roads	High Cost of Production Lack of Funds
Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs	The existence of statistics office in the Assembly, The ability of the DPCU to conduct basic socio-economic survey. High demand for research outputs Existence of Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Plans	Availability of previous census data. Role of RCCs in monitoring of the Districts NGOs, CBOs and Donor involvement in monitoring Capacity building programmes for staff of MMDAs on Research	The will of the people to give accurate information High illiteracy Ignorance Weak dissemination of M&E information Inadequate baseline data	Delay in the release of census report Data gaps in the preparation of MTDP Weak supervision by RCCs

			<p>Lack of logistics to collect and process M& E information</p> <p>Inadequate resources for M&E activities</p>	
<p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p>	<p>Availability of Teak Plantations</p> <p>Self-Help Initiative from the Communities</p> <p>Availability of Labour</p>	<p>Presence of VRA</p> <p>Presence of DA and Sub-Structures</p> <p>Presence of Private Companies</p>	<p>High Cost of Extension</p> <p>Unqualified Electrical Contractors</p>	<p>Over-Dependence of Hydro Electric Power</p>
<p>Poor management practices on construction sites</p> <p>Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites</p>	<p>Availability of safety equipment at construction site</p> <p>Availability of first aid</p>	<p>Availability of health facilities</p>	<p>High illiteracy</p> <p>Inadequate safety mechanisms at construction site</p> <p>Poor supervision</p>	<p>Poor management at construction sites</p>

Poor drainage system Siltng and choking of drains	IGF Skilled artisans and construction materials available The District Assembly	DACF, DDF, , Development Partners Availability of quarry and sand	Low IGF Poor incomes High illiteracy	Irregular flow of DACF Dwindling partner funding Low interest in investment in infrastructure High cost of building materials
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	The existence of the unit committees and committees in the management of infrastructure at the local level. The existence of decentralized departments in the District	Development partners initiative and training on Operations & Maintenance,	The DPCU will and ability to draw operation and maintenance plan and implement it. The Assembly's ability to provide fund for regular maintenance.	Delay in implementation of O&M training for the primary stakeholders
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Existence of Chiefs Availability of Technical Staff Availability of building code Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey Availability of settlement plans Existence of bye laws	Availability of Building Regulations Land Administration Project (LAP) Availability of training institution (Cartography)	Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs Inadequate building inspectors Inadequate Planning Officers Ignorance of building Regulations	Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations Delay in the processing of land documents Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings Non-Compliance with building regulations
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	The presence of Town and Country Planning Department(T&CPD)	Availability of national policies on land use planning	Low capacity of technical staffs at the Physical Planning	Delay in the release of DACF, DDF

	Availability of equipment Support from community members	Support from NGOs	Noncompliance to land use planning	
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	Availability of Technical Staff Availability of building code Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey Availability of settlement plans Existence of bye laws	Land Administration Project (LAP) Availability of training institution (Cartography)	Inadequate building inspectors Ignorance of building Regulations	Delay in releasing funds from government Delay in the processing of land documents Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings
High rate of rural-urban migration	Availability of Land for Farming Availability of LEAP Programmes	Favourable Government Policies Existence of Business Advisory Centre Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes	Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming Difficulty in Land Acquisition Lack of Credit Facilities	High Cost of Farming Inputs Over Reliance on Natural Rains
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Existence of Environmental Officers Availability of Land Presence of WATSAN	Presence of DA Sub-Structures Availability of CWSA,DACF,DDF,IGF	Limited Attention to Environmental Situation Lack of Maintenance Culture High Waste Generation	Untimely Release of Funds

		Favourable Public Private Initiative		
Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl	Availability of Land for Farming Availability of LEAP Programmes	Favorable Government Policies Existence of Business Advisory Centre Existence of Youth in Agriculture programmes	Unwillingness of the Youth to Enter into Farming Difficulty in Land Acquisition Lack of Credit Facilities	High Cost of Farming Inputs Over Reliance on Natural Rains
Deteriorating conditions in slums	Availability of Land Skilled artisans and building materials available Existence of land sector agencies The District Assembly	Financial institutions Estate developers Availability of river sand Availability of quarry	Poor incomes High illiteracy	Low interest in investment in housing High/unaffordable rent High cost of building materials Inability of many people to pay rent for certain class of houses High cost of land
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Availability of banking and financial institutions Availability of public advisory institutions Public-private partnerships Availability of arable land	Strengthened macroeconomic environment BUSAC Funds and other investment funds Tax holidays for new investors	High cost of borrowing Low levels of entrepreneurial skills Low access to business start-up capitals	High prime and interest rates

4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability				
Ineffective sub-district structures	<p>Availability of the Sub-structures</p> <p>Ceded revenues to lower level structures</p> <p>Enthusiastic local population</p> <p>Availability of traditional structures and organized groups</p> <p>Presence DPCU</p> <p>Availability of Area Councils</p> <p>Availability of Assembly Members</p>	<p>Central government support to capacity building</p> <p>Government commitment to deepen decentralization</p> <p>Existence of Local Government Act.</p> <p>Existence of other Stakeholders</p> <p>Existence of DACF</p>	<p>Inadequate infrastructure</p> <p>Lack of office accommodation and logistics</p> <p>Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance</p> <p>Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures</p> <p>Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures</p> <p>Weak Linkage between DA and Area Councils</p>	<p>Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff</p> <p>Untimely Release of Funds to support the Sub-Structures</p>
Poor service delivery at the local level	<p>Presence of DPCU – standing M&E team, Hon. Assembly Members</p>	<p>Presence of NGOs, CSOs, traditional authority and development partners</p>	<p>Limited logistics</p> <p>Means of transport</p> <p>Ineffective communication</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p>	<p>Partners not submitting their development plans to the Assembly</p> <p>Difficulty of the District to coordinate NGOs and CSOs' activities</p>

<p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>Availability of staff training courses/workshops</p> <p>Willingness of staffs to attend workshops</p> <p>Satisfactory number of staffs available</p> <p>Availability of skilled and qualified personnel</p> <p>Availability of office accommodation</p>	<p>Availability of seminars and training institutions</p> <p>Government support for in-service training</p>	<p>Limited number workshops</p> <p>Poor motivation of staff</p> <p>Inadequate accommodation for staffs</p> <p>Inadequate office accommodation</p> <p>Inadequate logistics</p>	<p>Inadequate funds</p>
<p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p>	<p>Availability of Technical Staff</p> <p>Availability of building code</p> <p>Availability of Town and Country Planning Department, survey</p> <p>Availability of settlement plans</p> <p>Existence of bye laws</p>	<p>Land Administration Project (LAP)</p> <p>Availability of training institution (Cartography)</p>	<p>Inadequate building inspectors</p> <p>Inadequate Planning Officers</p> <p>Ignorance of building Regulations</p>	<p>Delay in releasing funds from government</p> <p>Delay in the processing of land documents</p> <p>Lack of political will to prevent unauthorized buildings</p> <p>Delay in the adjudication of cases involving unauthorized structures</p> <p>Non-Compliance with building regulations</p>
<p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national,</p>	<p>Existence of DPCU</p> <p>Available Information</p>	<p>Existence of Decentralized Departments</p>	<p>Lack of consultations</p> <p>Lack of Accurate Database</p>	

regional and district levels	Existence of MTDP	Available Resources from the Area Councils	Non-Adherence to the MTDP	Limited Funding
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Existence of ISD and NCCE. Establishment of business concerns in the district. Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. Existence of local FM stations. Rapid urbanization in the district.	Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. Government policies on street naming and Property addressing system. Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection.	Non-gazetting of DA bye laws. Inadequate database. Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. Inadequate revenue collection staff. Low income levels of the citizens. Undeveloped nature of the market centres. Inadequate sensitization on pay-your-levy	Political interference on law enforcement. Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws. Threat from HIV and AIDS. Unstable power supply
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	Revenue collectors Revenue generating avenues eg the markets, lorry parks, properties, lands etc	Presence of NGOs in the District Private sector participation Cooperation from Traditional rulers & opinion leaders Media houses	Public Apathy Tax evasion Low enforcement of tax laws Low commitment of revenue collectors Inadequate data for revenue enhancement	Poor customer relation Unauthorized subletting of stores Revenue leakage

Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The general assembly meeting Town Hall meetings The existence of Unit Committee Members, The presence of sub-committees	The national elections The district assembly elections The support of NGOs	Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures Non operationalization of sub structure concept Over politicization of local development issues	Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	DA sub-structures Availability of committed community members	Presence of media Presence of Chiefs and other Opinion leaders	Partial implementation of the Decentralization process	Low level of education
Weak coordination of the development planning system	Existence of Physical Planning Existence of Chiefs Availability of EPA Existence of DPCU	Availability of Building Regulations NDPC	Absolute Control over Land by Chiefs Weak participate of CSOs in public dialogue	Lack of Enforcement of Building Regulations
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Availability of Itinerary for Monitoring Presence of Monitoring Team	Presence of Assembly Members and other Stakeholders like Education and Health	Lack of Logistics such as Vehicles and Stationery Untimely Payment of Monitoring Allowances	Erratic Release of External Funding
Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Existence of traditional authorities, area Councils and Unit committees	Existence of local Traditional Councils. Favorable government polices	Negative attitude towards self-help. Weak enforcement of rules and regulations.	Negative impact of economic situation.

	Existence of religious organizations Existence of youthful population		Inadequate logistics for communal work. Chieftaincy disputes	
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	Existence of ISD and NCCE. Existence of local FM station. Availability of internal audit Availability of accounts department	Availability of external audits Available media house	Non-gazetting of DA bye laws. Inadequate database. Inadequate sensitization Poor community participation in decision making	Political interference on law enforcement. Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws.
Low capacity of the media for watchdog role	Availability of media house Availability of Information Service Department	Availability training centres	Inadequate logistics Poor reception Inadequate support from DA	Inadequate fund
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	Availability of the Sub-structures Ceded revenues to lower level structures Enthusiastic local population Availability of traditional structures and organized groups Availability of religious bodies	Central government support to capacity building Government commitment to deepen decentralization Establishment and implementation of local government service	Inadequate infrastructure Lack of office accommodation and logistics Lack of interest from religious bodies and traditional authorities to participate in local governance Inadequate funds to cater for sub structures	Lack of motivation for sub-structure staff Lack of sensitization on the need to partake in decision making

			Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-structures	
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	The general assembly meeting Town Hall meetings The existence of Unit Committee Members, The presence of sub-committees	The national elections The district assembly elections The support of NGOs	Insufficient funds to implement action plans of sub-structures Non operationalization of sub structure concept Over politicization of local development issues	Direct appointment of District Chief Executives(DCE) by the president
Insufficient funding of development communication	Assembly members Involvement of civil society and private sector in the development process of the District Quarterly and mid-year District development review.	Local FM Stations The media Public participate in Assembly meeting Public Hearings Press conferences Meet the Press Series.	Inadequate involvement of his civil society/private sector in the development process of the District Low capacity of Assembly members to interact with the electorate Inadequate quarterly Municipal. dev't review Absence of communication strategy.	Low revenue mobilization
Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development	Educated traditional authorities Availability of religious bodies	Availability of media houses Government campaigns	The will of traditional authorities to follow customs and traditions	Inadequate funds Inadequate political interventions

	Availability of human rights activists Availability of Information Service Department	NGOs Inadequate logistics	Inadequate sensitization High illiteracy rate	Inadequate information on norms and tradition
Inadequate cultural infrastructure	Availability of land Presence of T&CP department and Works department. High community interest	Availability of funds from DACF and other sources	Encroachment of lands demarcated for public use. Low communal spirit	Inadequate funds.

Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

2.1.4 Impact Analysis

Development issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis was further subjected to impact analysis using the following four agreed criteria by the DPCU.

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;

Cultural acceptability;

Resilience and disaster risk reduction;

Climate change mitigation and adaptation;

Institutional reforms.

Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as

HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;

Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests;

Nutrition.

To enable the DPCU measure team the impact of the issues a simple scoring chart was further agreed upon as in table 2.8.

Table 2.8 1 Key for Prioritising

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate linkage	2
Weak linkage	1
No linkage	0
Negative linkage	-1

Source: NDPC, 2017

Table 2.9 Impact Analysis of Development Issues

Criteria Development issues	Effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Effect on economic efficiency	Impact on Environment	Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues	Total	Ranking
Economic Development						
Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	3	3	0	3	9	4 th
lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	2	3	0	0	5	8 th
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	3	3	0	2	8	5 th
Limited access to credit by SMEs	1	3	0	0	4	9 th
Poor marketing systems	1	3	0	0	4	9 th
Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition	0	3	0	0	3	10 th
Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers	2	1	1	0	4	9 th
Erratic rainfall patterns	2	1	3	0	6	7 th
High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	3	3	0	0	6	7 th

Lack of data base on farmers	0	0	0	1	1	12 th
Low transfer and uptake of research funding	0	0	2	0	2	11 th
Ageing farmer population	0	3	0	2	5	8 th
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	3	2	0	1	6	7 th
Low productivity and poor handling of live-stock/poultry products	2	3	0	0	5	8 th
Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	0	2	2	0	4	9 th
Weak extension service delivery	1	2	0	0	3	10 th
Social Development						
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	1	0	1	4	9 th
High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	2	0	0	1	3	10 th
Negative perception of TVET	3	1	0	1	5	8 th
Low participation in non-formal education	3	0	0	1	4	9 th
Poor linkage between management process and schools' operations	0	0	0	2	2	11 th
Inadequate funding source for education	3	3	0	0	3	10 th
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	1	0	2	6	7 th
Poor quality of health services	3	2	0	3	8	5 th

Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	1	2	2	8	5 th
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs, Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups, High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons, Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	3	3	2	3	11	2 nd
Poor planning for water at MMDAs	3	2	1	0	6	7 th
Inadequate maintenance of facilities	2	1	0	0	3	10 th
Inadequate access to water services in urban areas	3	2	0	1	6	7 th
Poor quality of drinking water	3	2	1	1	7	6 th
High prevalence of open defecation	0	2	3	1	6	7 th
Poor sanitation and waste management	0	2	3	0	5	8 th
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	3	2	0	3	8	5 th
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	3	3	0	1	7	6 th
Limited community level sports and recreational activities	0	2	3	1	6	7 th
High incident of children's rights violation	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Unmet needs for mental health services	3	0	0	3	6	7 th

Increased cost of health care delivery	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Inadequate financing of health sector	3	1	0	3	7	6 th
Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels	3	1	0	3	7	6 th
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Infant and adult malnutrition	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Negative impact of climate variability and change	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Widespread pollution of surface water						
Improper protection and development of water resources	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Increasing demand for household water supply	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions						

Low level of investment in sanitation sector	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Poor hygiene practices	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	3	2	0	3	7	6 th
Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	3	0	0	3	6	7 th
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	3	3	0	3	9	4 th
Weak social protection systems	3	0	1	3	7	6 th
Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	0	1	3	7	6 th
Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes	3	1	0	3	7	6 th
Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	1	0	2	3	6	7 th
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement						
Weak enforcement of regulations	0	2	2	0	4	9 th
Loss of forest cover	3	0	3	1		

Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”	2	3	3	0	8	5 th
Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	0	2	3	0	5	8 th
Incidence of wildfire	0	0	3	0	3	10 th
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	0	3	3	0	6	7 th
Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions	1	3	0	0	4	9 th
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	3	0	0	5	8 th
High incidence of road accidents	0	3	0	3	6	7 th
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	3	3	1	0	7	6 th
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3	3	2	1	9	4 th
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	2	3	3	10	3 rd
High rate of rural-urban migration	3	3	2	2	10	3 rd
Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	3	2	1	2	8	5 th
Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	3	3	3	1	10	3 rd

Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions	0	3	0	3	6	7 th
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires Encroachment of conservation areas	1	0	3	1	5	8 th
Environmental degradation	0	0	3	0	3	10 th
Destruction of forests and farmlands,	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
Pollution of water bodies	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.	0	3	3	0	6	7 th
Poor compensation to affected communities	3	3	3	3	12	1 st
Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	1	1	3	1	6	7 th
Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas	0	1	3	2	6	7 th
Inappropriate farming practices Indiscriminate use of weedicides	1	1	3	0	5	8 th
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	2	1	3	3	9	4 th
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	1	3	3	9	4 th

Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance	3	3	0	2	8	5 th
Limited facilities for non-motorized transport (NMT)	3	3	0	3	9	4 th
Limited utilization of relevant research outputs	2	0	0	3	5	8 th
Poor management practices on construction sites Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	3	2	3	2	10	3 rd
Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains	0	0	3	0	3	10 th
Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	2	3	0	2	7	6 th
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	3	2	3	3	11	2 nd
Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
Deteriorating conditions in slums	2	2	3	2	9	4 th
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability						
Ineffective sub-district structures	3	3	0	0	6	7 th
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	3	3	0	0	6	7 th
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	3	3	0	1	7	6 th
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	2	0	3	2	7	6 th

Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	1	0	0	2	3	10 th
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	1	3	0	0	4	9 th
Insufficient funding of development communication	2	0	0	1	3	10 th
Inadequate cultural infrastructure	2	0	0	0	2	11 th
Poor service delivery at the local level	3	2	0	3	8	5 th
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	0	3	0	2	5	8 th
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	2	3	3	3	11	2 nd
Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	3	3	0	2	8	5 th
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	3	3	0	2	8	5 th
Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue	1	2	0	3	6	7 th
Weak coordination of the development planning system	2	2	0	3	7	6 th
High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	0	3	0	1	4	9 th
Low capacity of the media for watchdog role	2	3	0	2	7	6 th
Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in	1	3	0	2	6	7 th

Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development	0	0	0	3	3	10 th
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Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts was again subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted. The conduct of the sustainability analysis lead to sustainable prioritised issues, which have been presented as shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 1Sustainable Prioritized Issues as Categorized Under Development Dimensions

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient Economy	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls
	Industrial Transformation	lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development
		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor marketing systems
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Erratic rainfall patterns
		High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmer
		Lack of database on farmers
		Low transfer and uptake of research finding
		Ageing farmer population
Inadequate start-up capital for the youth		

		Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
		Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system
		Poor marketing systems
		Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Weak extension services delivery
Social Development		
Create Opportunities for all	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Poor quality of healthcare services
		Unmet needs for mental health services
		Increased cost of healthcare delivery
		Inadequate financing of the health sector
		Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels
		Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		

		Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
	Food And Nutrition Security	Infant and adult malnutrition
		Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases
	Population Management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
	Population Management	Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
		Surface mining, desertification,
		Negative impact of climate variability and change
		Widespread pollution of surface water
		Improper protection and development of water resources
	Water and Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply
		Poor planning for water at MMDAs
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities
		Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery
		Inadequate access to water services in urban areas
		Poor quality of drinking water
		Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions
		High prevalence of open defecation
		Poor sanitation and waste management

		Low level of investment in sanitation sector
		Poor hygiene practices
		Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
	Child and Family Welfare	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
		Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
		Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
	Unfavorable Socio-Cultural Environment for Gender Equality	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Social Protection	Weak social protection systems
		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Youth Development	Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes
		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
	Sports and Recreation	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure
		Limited community level sports and recreational activities
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		

Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	Loss of forest cover
		Encroachment of conservation areas
		Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions
	Mineral Extraction	Environmental degradation
		Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey”
		Destruction of forests and farmlands,
		Pollution of water bodies
		Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations.
		Poor compensation to affected communities,
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
		Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas
	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Incidence of wildfire
		Inappropriate farming practices
		Indiscriminate use of weedicides
		Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Climate Variability and Change	Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
		Vulnerability and variability to climate change
Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	

	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
		Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance
	Information Communication Technology (Ict)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services
	Science, Technology and Innovation	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs
	Energy and Petroleum	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	Construction Industry Development	Poor management practices on construction sites
		Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites
	Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system
		Silting and choking of drains
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
	Land Administration and Management	Complex land tenure system
		Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership
		Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning		

	Rural Development	High rate of rural-urban migration
		Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
	Urban Development	Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl
		Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns
	Zongos And Inner Cities Development	Deteriorating conditions in slums
		Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY		
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Poor service delivery at the local level
		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
		Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
		Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue
	Public Policy Management	Weak coordination of the development planning system
		Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

	Human Security and Public Safety	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Development Communication	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
		Insufficient funding of development communication
	Culture for National Development	Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development
		Inadequate cultural infrastructure

Source: DPCU Analysis, 2017

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PROJECTIONS

3.1 Introduction

The adoption of goals for the district was undertaken in line with the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal opportunity for All* (2018-2021) and the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP. During the problem analysis stage of the Plan preparation, numerous development challenges which have attributed negatively to the development of the District were identified. This led to the formulation of medium term development goals and objectives which are envisaged to be achieved by the end of the plan period (2018 to 2021). The goal, objectives and strategies formulation stage in the planning process serve as a link between problem definitions, identification of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, and plan formulation stage (programme of action). The goal and objectives have been set in line with the five (5) Development Dimensions of NMTDPF 2018-2021. In addition, policies have been formulated to highlight the vision for the district and create the enabling environment within which the plan would be operationalized.

3.2: Development Projections

Planning is a futuristic activity that relies heavily on forecasts and projections in order to meet the needs of the people at any given time. When forecasts are done right, they provide useful basis for the design and implementation of development interventions. Development basically is meant to meet the basic needs of the people. However, it is not be easy to determine the exact population of people that will be in a particular geographical area in future. In this case projections and forecasts are being relied upon. In this document, projections have been made for the District population using already existing projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service.

3.3: Population Projections

Projecting the overall District population is paramount for the formulation of the District's goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for the Kintampo South District have been carried out using projected data from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). The results have been summarized in tables and charts and are in the main report.

3.4: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures provided by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District's population is expected to grow from the current figure of 95,495 to 107,232 by 2021 as represented in table 3.1. This is based on projected single aged population from 2018 to 2021 data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service.

On the basis of the data collected from the Ghana Statistical Service the total District's population projection from 2018-2021 is presented in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 1Summary of District Population from 2018 – 2021

Age Group	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 4	6,991	7,767	14,758	7,077	7,859	14,936	7,158	7,926	15,084	7,765	8,515	16,280
5 – 9	6,624	6,950	13,574	6,860	7,225	14,085	7,118	7,518	14,636	7,262	7,620	14,882
10 - 14	5,991	5,886	11,877	6,049	5,933	11,982	6,089	5,958	12,047	6,568	6,453	13,021
15 - 19	4,996	4,493	9,489	5,087	4,562	9,649	5,178	4,707	9,795	5,477	4,926	10,403
20 - 24	3,822	3,792	7,614	3,902	3,858	7,760	3,982	3,925	7,907	4,190	4,157	8,347
25 - 29	3,201	3,346	6,547	3,284	3,399	6,683	3,363	3,457	6,820	3,509	3,668	7,177
30 - 34	2,955	3,445	6,400	3,028	2,161	5,189	3,108	3,595	6,703	3,240	3,777	7,017
35 - 39	2,732	3,159	5,891	2,821	2,982	5,803	2,904	3,350	6,254	2,995	3,463	6,458
40 - 44	2,428	2,700	5,128	2,501	2,206	4,707	2,582	2,870	5,362	2,662	2,960	5,622
45 - 49	1,947	2,154	4,101	2,013	2,237	4,250	2,076	2,325	4,401	2,135	2,362	4,497
50 - 54	1,708	1,742	3,450	1,763	1,806	3,569	1,820	1,880	3,700	1,873	1,910	3,783
55 - 59	1,410	1,236	2,646	1,466	1,289	2,755	1,523	1,347	2,870	1,546	1,355	2,901
60 - 64	1,043	1,029	2,072	1,078	1,065	2,143	1,118	1,110	2,228	1,144	1,128	2,272
65 - 69	785	639	1,424	817	665	1,482	850	691	1,541	861	701	1,562
70 - 74	632	535	1,167	650	550	1,200	672	569	1,241	693	587	1,280
75-79	425	380	805	434	385	819	441	391	832	466	417	883
80+	336	437	773	332	427	759	330	428	758	368	479	847
Total	48,026	49,690	97,716	49,162	48,609	97,771	50,312	52,047	102,172	52,754	54,478	107,232

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

3.4.1: Education Projections

Education is a key pillar in the District’s development efforts. It is one of the most cherished social interventions that every District must offer to its population. The educational system of Kintampo South District suffers from major challenges ranging from physical infrastructure to qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made here. The outcomes of the projections are as presented below in tabular form.

3.4.2: Preschool

Assumptions

A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms

14 new preschools would be constructed every year

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 45 pupils

It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period

The age range for preschool ranges between 0-5 years

Table 3.2 1 Projections for Preschools

Year	2017(Base Year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	17,468	17,702	17,924	18,113	19,455
No. Classrooms existing	158	186	214	242	270
No. of Schools existing	79	93	107	121	135
No. of Classrooms required	388	393	398	406	432
Total/No. of Schools required	194	197	199	203	216
Surplus/backlog	-115	-104	-92	-82	-81

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.4.3: Primary Schools

Assumptions

A primary school will contain 6 classrooms

Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the District

One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for primary education is 6-11 years

Table 3.3 1 Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2017 (Base Year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	15,040	15,463	15,937	16,447	17,004
No. Classrooms existing	474	474	474	474	474
No. of Schools existing	79	79	79	79	79
No. of Classrooms required	376	387	398	411	425
Total/No. of Schools required	63	65	66	69	71
Surplus/backlog	16	14	13	10	8

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5 Junior High School

Assumptions

A JHS shall contain three classrooms

A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

The age range for JHS is 12-14 years

Table 3.4 1 Projections for JHS

Year	2017 (Base Year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	6,910	7,044	7,145	7,207	7,724
No. Classrooms existing	147	147	147	147	147
No. of Schools existing	49	49	49	49	49
No. of Classrooms required	173	176	179	180	193
Total/No. of Schools required	58	59	60	60	64
Surplus/backlog	-9	-10	-11	-11	-15

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5.1 Senior High School

Assumptions

The age range for SHS is 15-18 years

SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1

SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people

All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 3.5 1Projections for SHS

Year	2017 (Base year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total District Population	95,495	97,716	97,771	102,172	107,232
No. of Schools existing	1	1	1	1	1
Total/No. of Schools required	5	5	5	5	5
Surplus/backlog	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5.2 Teachers Requirement

Assumptions

Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training

The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period

The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-14 years

Projections are across board for the entire District

The District would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

Table 3.6 1Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2018	40,209	664	1:40	1:61	1,005	(341)
2019	41,006	664	1:40	1:62	1,025	(361)
2020	41,767	664	1:40	1:63	1,044	(380)
2021	44,183	664	1:40	1:67	1,105	(441)

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5.3 Health Projections

A healthy population is required to propel development of the country and as such the District's development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Kintampo South District have to do more with access rather than non-availability. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Assumptions

There would be planned delivery of all backlogs

Two doctors would be needed every year over the plan period

The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period

Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Table 3.7 1Health Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021
			97,716	97,771	102,172	107,232
Hospitals	1	25,000-30,000	-	-	-	-
Health Centres	2	5,000-25,000	-	-	-	-
Clinics	1	5,000				
CHPS Compound	17	0-5,000	19	19	20	20
Doctor/Population ratio	3	1:10,000	1:32,572	1:32,590	1:34,057	1:35,744
Nurse/Population ratio	112	1:5,000	1:872	1:873	1:912	1:957

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

Assumptions

There would be planned delivery of all backlogs

Two doctors would be needed every year over the plan period

The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period

Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

Table 3.8 1Water Projections

Required Facility	No. Existing	Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021
			97,716	97,771	102,172	107,232
Hand-Dug Well with Hand Pumps	1	1:150	-	-	-	-
Boreholes fitted with Hand pumps	181	1:300	-	-	-	-
Small Town Water System	2	5,000				

One stand pipe (one sprout)	1	300				
One Stand pipe (two sprouts)	17	600	-	-	-	-

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5.4 Agricultural Projections

Agriculture is the major economic activity of the people of Kintampo South District. The cultivation of maize, rice, plantain, cocoa, cassava, palm kernel and among others are of great importance to the people and the Assembly as it contributes to the Assembly's internally generated fund.

Assumptions

The registered District farmers population would remain constant within the plan period

Five extension officers would be needed every year within the planning period

Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the District

Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

Table 3.9 1 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current farmer pop.	Standard	Current ratio	Required AEAs	Current available AEAs	Surplus/ Backlog
2018	14,693	1:500	1:1,837	29	13	(16)
2019	14,693	1:500	1:1,837	29	18	(11)
2020	14,693	1:500	1:1,837	29	23	(6)
2021	14,693	1:500	1:1,837	29	28	(1)

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.5.5 District Security Projections

Kintampo South District is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times thieves leading to the loss of properties. In the wake of these developments, District development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety the general public. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions projections have been made for District security and captured in the table below.

3.6 Security Infrastructure Needs

Assumptions

Police post/stations would be built based on total District population

They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs

Three police stations/ posts would be built within the planned period

Table 3.10 1District Security Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	Required Standard	No. Re-quired	Backlog/Surplus
2018	97,716	2	1:20,000	5	-3
2019	97,771	2	1:20,000	5	-3
2020	102,172	5	1:20,000	5	0
2021	107,232	5	1:20,000	5	0

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.6.1 Police Strength Needs

Assumptions

The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections

Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the District

10 Policemen would be posted to the District annually.

Table 3.11 1District Police Strength Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2017	95,495	30	1:500	1:3,183	191	(161)
2018	97,716	40	1:500	1:2,443	195	(155)
2019	97,771	50	1:500	1:1,955	196	(146)
2020	102,172	60	1:500	1:1,703	204	(144)
2021	107,232	70	1:500	1:1,532	214	(144)

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.6.2 Projections of Kintampo South District Assembly Finances

3.6.3 Revenue Projections

District administration is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Kintampo South District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2018-2021 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet the development programmes outlined in the plan. The DMTDP would be financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the Assembly, projections have been made for revenue items as contained in the table below. Revenue shortfalls and how gaps would be closed are dealt with in the indicative financial plan of the DMDTP.

Assumptions

Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 20%. This in turn would be due to;

Increase in general and agricultural productivity by an annual rate of 10%

Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the District

Compilation of an up-to-date database on new revenue sources and rateable items

Increase in the staff strength and capacity of revenue collectors

Improved revenue monitoring and supervision

The District Assembly would perform well to benefit from DDF

There would be improvement in the releases of common fund and royalties

Valuation of properties in the district

Table 3.12 1District Revenues (2018-2021)

Revenue Head	Base Year 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rates	71,132.00	85,358.4	102,430.08	122,916.15	147,499.38
Land and Royalties	48,647.00	58,376.4	70,051.68	84,062.01	100,874.41
Rent	8,214.00	9,856.8	11,828.18	14,193.81	17,032.58
Licenses	42,889.00	51,466.8	61,760.16	74,112.19	88,944.68
Fees	58,422.00	70,106.4	84,127.68	100,953.22	121,143.86
Fines, Penalties & Forfeits	21,950.00	26,340.00	31,608.00	37,929.6	45,515.52
Miscellaneous	6,714.00	8,056.8	9,668.16	11,601.79	13,922.18
Grants and Subventions	2,957,003.25	3,548,403.9	4,258,084.64	5,109,701.57	6,131,641.88
Grant Total	3,210,971.25	3,857,965.5	4,629,558.58	5,555,470.34	6,666,574.49

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2017

3.6.4 Expenditures Projections

Revenues and expenditures are intricately related. It is only possible to spend after one has generated. However, prudent fiscal management, transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline are important factors in the expenditure management frame. The Kintampo South District Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Public Finance Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement Amendment Act, 2016 (Act 914) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. Besides these, District bye laws and regulations governing financial administration must be adhered to. Table 3.14 below depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the District Assembly using 2017 as a base year.

Assumptions

Compensation of Employees would increase by 15%

Goods and services and Assets would also increase by 11% and 13% respectively

Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified

Distance between the District and the national capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures

Maintenance plans of the District would be implemented

Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development

Fiscal discipline in the management of District finances

Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts

Table 3.13 1District Expenditures (2018-2021)

Expenditure Head	Base Year 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Compensation of Employees	1,480,070.29	1,702,080.83	1,957,392.95	2,251,001.89	2,589,101.89
Assets	1,950,406.85	2,223,463.81	2,534,748.74	2,889,613.56	3,294,159.46
Goods and Services	334,334.46	367,767.91	404,544.71	444,999.18	489,499.1
Grand Total	3,764,811.6	4,293,334.55	4,896,686.4	5,585,614.63	6,372,760.45

Source: Kintampo South DPCU, 2018

3.6.5 District Policy Objectives Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

An objective is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified time frame or the immediate future. In order to realize the set goals; specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART) objectives are to be set under each of the goals adopted in Section 3.3 to help work towards the attainment of these goals. The adopted District objectives from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 are shown in Table 3.14.

3.6.6 District Strategies Adopted from NMTDPF 2018-2021

A strategy in this context is broad approach, means, way or method to be used to achieve the expected objective, output or desired results, thus a break-down of the objective into broad executable actions. The following strategies are adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to achieve the objectives of the District and national goals indicators. These strategies are the step by step

approach to achieving the adopted objectives of the District. The adopted strategies under the various objectives are shown in Table 3.14.

**Table 3.14 1Adopted Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs
INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION	lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones
	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district, one factory initiative
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor marketing systems	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure improved Public Investment	<p>Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level</p> <p>Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p>
	<p>Low application of technology especially among small-holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Erratic rainfall patterns</p>	Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</p> <p>Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones</p> <p>Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information</p>
	High cost of conventional storage solutions for small-holder farmers	Improve Post-Harvest Management	<p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system</p>
	<p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Low transfer and uptake of research finding</p>	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development</p> <p>Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system</p> <p>Disseminate information on weather and prices</p>

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	Ageing farmer population Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital
	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as “Youth in aquaculture development”

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create Opportunities for all

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Negative perception of TVET</p> <p>Low participation in non-formal education</p>	<p>Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>Redefine basic education to include secondary education</p> <p>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p>
	<p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>	<p>Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education</p> <p>Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery</p> <p>Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.</p>
	<p>Inadequate funding source for education</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education</p>	<p>Explore alternative sources for non-formal education</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the health sector</p>	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</p> <p>Effectively implement the health financing strategy</p>
	<p>Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p>	<p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<p>Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p> <p>Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector</p>
	<p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>	<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			<p>Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)</p> <p>Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p>
	<p>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p>	<p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p>
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	<p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p>	<p>Ensure food and nutrition security</p>	<p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p>	<p>Improve population management</p>	<p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p>
WATER AND SANITATION	<p>Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</p> <p>Surface mining, desertification,</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>Improper protection and development of water resources</p>	<p>Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p>	<p><u>Water Resources Management</u></p> <p>Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p> <p><u>Wetlands</u></p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p>
	<p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</p>	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Improve water production and distribution systems</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>Inadequate policy and institutional coordination and harmonization in water service delivery</p> <p>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</p> <p>Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</p>		<p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</p> <p>Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</p> <p>Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</p> <p>Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6</p> <p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management</p>
	<p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>Low level of investment in sanitation sector</p> <p>Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p>	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <p>Increase awareness on child protection</p>
GENDER EQUALITY	<p>Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p>	<p>Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes</p> <p>Promote economic empowerment of women.</p>	<p>Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services</p> <p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p> <p>Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</p>
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<p>Weak social protection systems</p> <p>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p>	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
			<p>Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all the 10 region</p>
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<p>Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</p> <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p>	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information</p> <p>Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p>
SPORTS AND RECREATION	<p>Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p>	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure</p> <p>Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation landuse in all communities</p>

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
PROTECTED AREAS	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Encroachment of conservation areas</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of relevant institutions</p>	Expand forest conservation areas	<p>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities</p> <p>Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).</p> <p>Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</p>	Reduce environmental pollution	<p>Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Intensify public education on noise pollution</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p>
DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION	<p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p>	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<p>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.</p> <p>Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework.</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources		<p>Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire</p>
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<p>Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p>	Enhance climate change resilience	<p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</p>
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</p>
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</p>	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.</p>
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid Expand the distribution and transmission networks
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	Poor management practices on construction sites Poor safety, health and environmental management practices at construction sites	Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure quality in all aspects of construction Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector
DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Poor drainage system Silting and choking of drains	Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs
INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	<p>Complex land tenure system</p> <p>Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership</p> <p>Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land</p>	<p>Develop efficient land administration and management system</p>	<p>Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide</p> <p>Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach</p> <p>Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country</p>
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</p>	<p>Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements</p>	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>High rate of rural-urban migration</p> <p>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</p>	<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p>
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<p>Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl</p> <p>Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns</p>	<p>Promote resilient urban development</p>	<p>Implement district capital and small town improvement programme</p> <p>Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ZONGOS AND INNER CITIES DEVELOPMENT	<p>Deteriorating conditions in slums</p> <p>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities</p>	<p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos</p> <p>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones</p>

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Poor service delivery at the local level</p> <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p>	<p>Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p>	<p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate</p> <p>Strengthen sub-district structures</p>
	<p>Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</p> <p>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</p>	<p>Improve decentralized planning</p>	<p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
	<p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p>	<p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)</p>
	<p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Weak capacity of CSOs to effectively participate in public dialogue</p>	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<p>Weak coordination of the development planning system</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</p>	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macroeconomic modelling and forecasting</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs</p>
HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	<p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>	<p>Enhance public safety</p>	<p>Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes</p>
CORRUPTION AND	<p>High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</p>	<p>Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes</p>	<p>Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials</p>

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
ECONOMIC CRIMES			Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.
DEVELOP- MENT COM- MUNICATION	Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels Insufficient funding of development communication	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives Provide sustainable financing for development communication
CULTURE FOR NA- TIONAL DE- VELOPMENT	Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development Inadequate cultural infrastructure	Promote culture in the development process	Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and sub-programmes of the Kintampo South District that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people in the District through increasing employment opportunities, increasing access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general level of poverty.

Since the successful implementation of the listed programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore centres on list of programmes to be implemented under the various thematic areas, the logical framework, sustainability test, implementation schedule of the programme of action and financial plan for the GSGDA II (2014-2017). However, the District is currently implementing Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) and by 2016 the District will move to Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

4.2 Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017

Programmes are a set of projects, whilst projects are a set of inter related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). Table 4.1 presents the programme matrix of the District.

**Table 4.1 1PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs	P.4 Economic Development	SP.4 Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Build competitiveness of existing industries by supporting them with a stimulus package Implement One district, one factory initiative	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Expand the venture capital market to cover start-up businesses and SMEs	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.2 Trade, Industry and Tourism Services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Mobilise resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs		
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management
Ensure improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme</p> <p>Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro ecological zones</p> <p>Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information</p>		
<p>Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<p>Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system</p>	<p>P.4 Economic Development</p>	<p>SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management</p>
<p>Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation</p>	<p>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development</p>	<p>P.4 Economic Development</p>	<p>SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system</p> <p>Disseminate information on weather and prices</p>		
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<p>Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital</p>	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<p>Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry for development</p> <p>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p>	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<p>Provide consistent and quality extension service</p> <p>Design and implement a new youth employment module to be known as “Youth in aquaculture development”</p>	P.4 Economic Development	SP4.1 Agricultural Services and Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
GOAL: Create Opportunities for all			
POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<p>Redefine basic education to include secondary education</p> <p>Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p> <p>Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalisation</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.1 Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services
Strengthen school management systems	Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.1 Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery</p> <p>Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.</p>		
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative sources for non-formal education	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.1 Education, Youth, Sports and Library Services
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy</p> <p>Effectively implement the health financing strategy</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Strengthen healthcare management system	<p>Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system</p> <p>Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p> <p>Improve health information management systems including research in the health sector</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<p>Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>Intensify implementation of malaria control programme</p> <p>Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy</p> <p>Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p> <p>Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels</p>		
<p>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes</p> <p>Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes</p> <p>Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>Ensure access to Antiretroviral Therapy</p>	<p>P.3 Social Service Delivery</p>	<p>SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Ensure food and nutrition security	<p>Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery
Improve population management	<p>Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.2 Health Service Delivery
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<u>Water Resources Management</u>		
	<p>Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning.</p> <p>Strengthen the regulatory regime for small-scale miners to protect water bodies,</p> <p>Improve liquid and solid waste management</p> <p>Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water</p>	P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p> <p><u>Wetlands</u></p> <p>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p>		
<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<p>Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems</p> <p>Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>Improve water production and distribution systems</p> <p>Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery</p> <p>Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs</p> <p>Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities</p>	<p>P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Develop the ‘Water for All’ programme, in line with SDG 6</p> <p>Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacities for water resources management</p>		
<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector</p> <p>Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</p> <p>Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign</p> <p>Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative</p> <p>Provide public education on solid waste management</p>	<p>P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p>		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for implementing and advocating child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</p> <p>Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</p> <p>Increase awareness on child protection</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP 3.4 Social Welfare and Community Development
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services	P.1 Management and Administration	SP.2.1 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.</p>		
<p>Promote economic empowerment of women.</p>	<p>Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</p>	<p>P.1 Management and Administration</p>	<p>SP.1 General Administration</p>
<p>Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly</p>	<p>Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</p> <p>Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</p> <p>Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all the 10 region</p>	<p>P.3 Social Service Delivery</p>	<p>SP.3.4 Social Welfare and Community Development</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP.3.4 Social Welfare and Community Development
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information</p> <p>Build integrated youth centres in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development</p> <p>Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP.3.4 Social Welfare and Community Development
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<p>Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Promote partnerships with private sector in the development of sports and recreation infrastructure</p>	P.3 Social Service Delivery	SP.3.4 Social Welfare and Community Development

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation landuse in all communities		
<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</p>			
Expand forest conservation areas	<p>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities</p> <p>Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP).</p> <p>Map and assign conservation status through bye-laws to mangrove forests, wetlands and sensitive marine areas in district spatial plans</p>	P5 Environmental Management	SP.5.2 Natural Resource Conservation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Reduce environmental pollution	<p>Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies</p> <p>Intensify public education on noise pollution</p> <p>Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies</p>	P5 Environmental Management	SP.5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<p>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.</p> <p>Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework.</p> <p>Promote training, research-based, and technology-led development for sustainable forest and wildlife management.</p> <p>Ensure enforcement of National Wildfire Management</p>	P5 Environmental Management	SP.5.2 Natural Resource Conservation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Policy and local level bye-laws on wildfire		
Enhance climate change resilience	<p>Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</p> <p>Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge</p> <p>Mainstreaming of climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</p>	P5 Environmental Management	SP.5.2 Natural Resource Conservation
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<p>Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</p>	P.5 Environmental Management	SP.5.1 Disaster Prevention and Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<p>Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district</p>	P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.		
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure	P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges	P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid Expand the distribution and transmission networks	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management
Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	Ensure quality in all aspects of construction Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	human resources for the construction sector		
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP 2.1 Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management
Develop efficient land administration and management system	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide Promote sustainable land management (SLM) interventions using the integrated landscape management (ILM) approach Produce topographic maps to cover the entire country	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	<p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>		
<p>Enhance quality of life in rural areas</p>	<p>Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p>	<p>P2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning</p>
<p>Promote resilient urban development</p>	<p>Implement district capital and small-town improvement programme</p> <p>Support district assemblies to plan towards infrastructure provision</p>	<p>P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management</p>	<p>SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning</p>

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	<p>Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos</p> <p>Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones</p>	P.2 Infrastructure Delivery and Management	SP.2.2 Physical and Spatial Planning
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<p>Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate</p> <p>Strengthen sub-district structures</p>	P.1 Management and Administration	SP.1 General Administration
Improve decentralized planning	<p>Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public</p>	P.1 Management and Administration	SP.2 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<p>Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>Implement approved Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) and the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFT)</p>	P1 Management and Administration	SP.4 Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<p>Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>	P1 Management and Administration	SP.5 Human Resource Management
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting	P1 Management and Administration	SP.5 Human Resource Management

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs		
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	P1 Management and Administration	SP.1 General Administration
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Review and implement comprehensive code of conduct for public officials Resource National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative effects of corruption.	P1 Management and Administration	SP.1 General Administration
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes Organize National Policy Summits, regular town hall meetings and meet-the-press series periodically around key Government initiatives	P1 Management and Administration	SP.2 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Programme	Sub-Programme
	Provide sustainable financing for development communication		
Promote culture in the development process	<p>Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</p> <p>Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation</p>	P1 Management and Administration	SP.1 General Administration

4.3 Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021

The composite PoA of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 consists of a prioritized set of strategies, programmes and sub-programmes and activities/projects for the achievement of and objectives as well as the outcome/impact indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles). This covers the 4-year planning period which is disaggregated into sectors/departments as presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 1COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Management and administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Strengthen District Revenue Taskforce	IGF increased by 50%						10,000.00		Finance Dept.	DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization			Develop and implement 4No. revenue improvement plans	IGF increased by 50%					20,000	20,000		Finance Dept.	DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning

				Facilitate the construction of lockable market stores through PPP						50,000			DA	PS
				Facilitate the construction of a Multi-Purpose Bus/Transit Terminal through PP						50,000			DA	PS
				Establish a comprehensive Revenue database	IGF increased by 50%					10,000	10,000		Finance Dept.	DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning
				Update data on all ratable properties in the District, annually	IGF increased by 50%					35,000	15,000.00		Finance Dept.	DA Revenue Collectors Rate payers Budget Office Dept. of Spatial Planning Internal Audit Unit

	Strengthen and strictly enforce the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921)			Organize annual stakeholders meeting on revenue mobilization and public expenditure	IGF increased by 50%					10,000	10,000		Finance Dept.	DA/Revenue Collectors/Rate payers /Budget Office/Dept. of Spatial Planning /CSOs/IAU
	Eliminate revenue collection leakages			Organize 4No. capacity building workshops for revenue collectors	IGF increased by 50%					40,000			HR Unit	DA Revenue Collectors Budget Office Consultants PO
	Strengthen the implementation of development plans		Planning, Budgeting and Co-ordination	Equip the DPCU with necessary logistics for effective M& E (2No. laptops and 1No. pick up vehicle).	Monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes enhanced					200,000	20,000		Planning Unit	DA Procurement Unit Finance Dept.
	Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management of MDAs and MMDAs			Build comprehensive database for development planning and management.	Development planning and management enhanced					30,000.00		30,000	DPCU	DA RCC NGOs Donor Patners
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory	Management and Administration		Organize Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Timely response to development needs of the district						12,000		DPCU	DA Heads of Dept.

	planning and budgeting												CSOs	
				Organize Quarterly Statutory Sub-Committee Meetings	Timely response to development needs of the district						12,000		DA	Assembly Members
				Organize Quarterly and Annual AAP Review Meetings	improve transparency and accountability in the use of resources					10,000	10,000		Planning Unit	DA HODs
				Conduct Participatory Monitoring of Development Projects and Programmes	improve service delivery					50,000			DPCU	DA Project Beneficiaries Assembly Members District Monitoring Team Service Providers TAs
				Conduct Mid-Term Review of DMTDP	Improve response to development needs of the district					30,000.00		20,000	DPCU	DA/HODs/CSOs/NDPC/RCC
				Facilitate the Construction of 1-Storey 20No. Lockable Stores through PPP						50,000			Works Dept.	PS/DAs

				Facilitate the acquisition of 5000 acre of land for Industrial and Commercial Purpose						50,000			Dept. of Spatial Planning	DA/TAs
				Facilitate the development of Waterfalls and other tourist sites through PPP						200,000			DA	PS/Ghana Tourism Authority
				Facilitate the construction of a Multi-Purpose Bus Transit Terminal through PPP						200,000			DA	PS
				Acquire 1000 Acres of farmland for the District Cashew Plantation									Dept. of Spatial Planning	DA/TA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agriculture Services and Management		Improved livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by 2018					20,000		20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA/DPs/MOF A/NGOs/Livestock Farmers FBOs
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services Ensure effective implementation				Build capacity of nursery operators in tree crops to expand and	To increase plantation production							20,000	Dept. of Agric

	of the yield improvement programme			improve the quantity of seedlings										
				Establish District Nursery for Planting for Jobs and Investment Programme	Increased in productivity of cash crops					180,000			Dept of Agric	DA
				Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity	To increase income from cash crop production by men and women by 20% and 30% by 2021						30,000		Dept. of Agric	DA/DPs/MOF A/NGOs/FBOs
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen livestock and poultry research and adoption			Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	To increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2021					10,000		20,000	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock			Undertake livestock census and facilitate the improvement of livestock housing units	To increase income from livestock rearing by men and women by 10% and 25% respectively by 2021					10,000			Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs

	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations			Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production	To increase the marketed output on non-export small holder commodities by 50% by 2021					30,000		30,000	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Planting of mucuna	To introduce soil and water management technologies					25,000		25,000	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs Depart of Forestry
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase			Conduct on-farm research into low cost appropriate technologies and deliver them as technological packages	Increase in agriculture productivity by 10%					5,000		5,000	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs Research Institutions

	participation of end users in technology development			Identify, update and disseminate existing livestock technological packages by end of 2021	Improve livestock technologies to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by 2016					10,000		10,000	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new maize varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2021	Increase agriculture productivity							15,480.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
				Organize Farmers' Day Celebration to Award farmers base on adoption of new agricultural technologies and excellence in Agric activities by end of December, annually	Adoption of new technologies by farmers increased					80,000	20,000		Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing			Train and demonstrate with farmers on God Agricultural Practices	Organic farming by farmers increased							26,109.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOS FBOs

	world demand for organic products			Train 40 seed growers on GAPs on maize seed production by end of 2021	High yielding maize seed made more accessible to farmers						5,808.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
Ensure improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district			Train mango and Cashew farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, pest and disease control on use of improved grafted seedlings as source material by end of 2021	Increase production of mango and cashew						25,082	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs			Facilitate 40 seed growers to acquire license to operate as seed growers by March, 2021	Increase number of seed growers in the district						20,862.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases			Conduct disease surveillance in domestic livestock and poultry by end of 2021	reduce livestock and poultry morbidity mortality						12,434.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs-MOFA/NGOs FBOs
				Introduce a sustained Programme of vaccination for Livestock and poultry by 2021	Reduce rate of rabies infections						20,364.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs MOFA NGOS

														FBOs
				Equip and provide logistics for establishing veterinary clinic by end of 2021	Timely treatment of livestock improved							15,540.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Train livestock farmers and AEAs on disease control identification and prevention by end of 2021	Reduce livestock diseases outbreak							12,750.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Train livestock farmers on improved housing, feeding, husbandry practices and record keeping by end of 2021	Improve livestock management							40,280.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernize livestock and poultry industry for development			Purchase and distribute 1000 cockerels and 500 layers to 300 farmers in 20 communities to improve poultry production by end of 2021	Increase livestock production							13,942.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs

				Purchase and distribute 300 female small ruminants (Sheep and Goats) to 60 farmers in 20 communities to improve live-stock production by end of 2021	Improve live-stock production							20,913.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Design and implement special programmes to build the capacity of the youth in agricultural operations			Train FBOs in group dynamics and record keeping and facilitate registration with Dept of Co-operatives by end of 2021	Improved farm management								Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Train 30 FBOs consisting of 300 members 20 communities in agribusiness and entrepreneurship by dec 2021	Improve Agrci value change							6,240.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Train 400 small scale farmers in 20 communities to take farming as business by end of 2021	More people taking farming as a fulltime business							7,432.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Rehabilitate 60 acre of degraded lands with fruit	More land made available for mango and							16,800.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs

				trees (mango and cashew) in 20 communities by 2021	cashew production													MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Facilitate pruning of 1500 acres of old cashew and mango farms in 25 communities by end of 2021	Increase productivity of cashew									29,467.00	Dept of Agric			DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services			Train 1200 cashew and mango farmers on disease and pest identification and prevention by end of 2021	Increase in cashew production									20,913.00	Dept of Agric			DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
				Train and resource 10 Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies by end of 2021	Reduce post-harvest losses									1,390.00	Dept of Agric			DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative			Train 600 farmers in 20 communities on post-harvest management of fruit and vegetables by end of 2021	Reduce post-harvest losses									20,913.00	Dept of Agric			DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs

	Implement commodities trading centres (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing			Train 30 FBOs and AEAs on post-harvest management by end of 2021	Reduce post-harvest losses							12,963.00	Dept of Agric	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Improve Business Financing	Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement			Conduct 6 stakeholder meetings on adoption of improved standards and grading of maize by 2021	Increase adoption of improved technologies on maize production by farmers							8,142.00		DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation			Train Cashew and mango farmers in on quality and international standards by dec 2021	Increase acceptability of mango by local and international markets							10,208.00	Dept of Agric	DA/DPs/MOF A/NGOS/FBOs
Promote livestock and poultry development for food				Equip and provide logistics for establishing	Timely response to livestock disease							19,000.00	Dept. of Agric	DA DPs

security and income generation				veterinary clinic by end of 2018	outbreak and treatment									MOFA NGOS FBOs
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Poor service delivery at the local level			Completion of District Department of Agric Office	Increase in productivity		→				300,000.00		DA	DA DPs MOFA NGOS FBOs
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative			Facilitate the Establishment Cashew/Mango Processing Factory under 1D1F	Reduce youth unemployment and increase in incomes of mango and cashew farmers		→			100,000		100,000	DA	Dept. of Agric Donors, NGOs, Financial Institutions, MOFA, MoTI Min. of Special Initiatives Private Sector (PS)
				Facilitate the Establishment of Waste-to-Energy Power Plant	Decreased in youth unemployment		→			200,000			DA	Private Sector, Min. of Energy
				Facilitate the acquisition of 10,000 acres of land for planting Jobs and Investments			→			500,000			Physical Planning Dept.	DA/TAs/DDA

				Acquire 1000 acres of land for District Cashew Plantation						800,000			Physical Planning Dept.	DA/TAs/DDA
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Thematic area: Social Development														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create Opportunities for All														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 45No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Increased access and enrolment levels					6,750,000		6,750,000	Works Dept.	District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GE-FUND
				Construction of 16No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Increased access and enrolment levels					4,800,000		4,800,000	District Directorate of Education	District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GE-FUND
				Construction of 56No. Kindergarten Block	Increased access and enrolment levels					5,600,000		5,600,000		

<p>Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization</p> <p>Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p>				Construction of 27No. Teachers' Quarters	Reduced Teacher absenteeism						2,700,000		2,700,000	District Directorate of Education	District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GET-FUND, DPs		
				Complete construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Increased access and enrolment levels in schools								200,000.00			Works Dept.	District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GE-FUND
				Facilitate the completion of Community Senior School (E-Block)									20,000			Works Dept	GET-FUND/GES/Min. of Education
				Completion of 2-storey Girls' Dormitory block at Jema Senior High (JESEC)									250,000			Works Dept.	DA/GET-FUND/GES/Min. of Education
				Completion of 2-storey Administration/Science Laboratory Block									300,000			Works Dept.	DA/GET-FUND/GES/Min. of Education
				Completion of 2-Storey Boys Dormitory block									300,000			Works Dept.	DA/GET-FUND/GES/Min. of Education

				Completion of Dinning wall with Kitchen						250,000			Works Dept.	DA/GET-FUND/GES/Min. of Education
				Complete construction of 1 No. Library Complex	Improve quality teaching and learning					500,000			Works Dept.	District Assembly, NGOs, GES, MoE, GE-FUND
				Organize Annual District Performance Review meeting	Improve performance education delivery						10,000		District Directorate of Education	DA
				Improve the organization of enrollment drives in all communities	Increase enrolment levels in schools					20,000	5000	20,000	District Directorate of Education	DA, PTAs, TAs, Assembly Members, NGOs
Strengthen school management systems				Implement Annual Best Teacher award	Improve Teacher performance					200,000		100,000	District Directorate of Education	DA, PTAs, TAs, Assembly Members
				Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.							10,000		District Directorate of Education	DA, PTAs, TAs, Assembly Members, Circuit Supervisors

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Implement accelerated programme for teacher development and professionalization Enhance quality of teaching and learning		Education, Youth and development	Conduct management training for heads of schools on the use of capitation grants	Improve management of Capitation grant						10,000.00			District Directorate of Education	DA	
				Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of School Report Card (SRC) Questionnaire	Quality Reports produced							5,000		5,000	District Directorate of Education	GES, Min. of Education
				Conduct management training for heads of schools on the filling of Annual School Census questionnaire	Accurate school population established							3,000		3000	District Directorate of Education	DA, GES, Min. of Education
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Formation of girls' clubs should be extended to cover all basic schools in the district								2,000		District Directorate of Education	DA	
				Provide supplementary readers to schools	Improved reading skills of pupils											District Directorate of Education

				Provision of Water systems –poly tanks to basic school	Improved hygiene among school pupils					50,000		20,000	District Directorate of Education	DA, DPs, NGOs	
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning			Improve management of educational delivery and increase inspection of schools	Improve School performance								District Directorate of Education	DA/GES/Mo	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels					Conduct Mock Exams for BECE and WASSCE candidates	Improved school performance					60,000.00			District Directorate of Education	DA
					Monitor teacher absenteeism and sanction culprits in schools	Reduced teacher absenteeism and improved teacher performance					5000			District Directorate of Education	DA
					Organize Annually my first day at school ceremony							10,000		District Directorate of Education	DA
					Screen children to identify health needs	Increased attention to pupils with special health needs						5,000		District Directorate of Education	DA

				Organize IN-SET on Early Childhood Education	Improve quality of teaching and learning in pre-schools					10,000			District Directorate of Education	DA
				Provision of textbooks for community SHS	Improve quality in SHS					10,000			District Directorate of Education	DA, GES, NGOs
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 12No. CHPS Compounds	Increase access to health services					2,100,000		2,100.00	Works Dept.	District Health Directorate
				Construction of Maternity Ward for District Hospital	Reduced maternal and infant mortality					400,000.00			Works Dept.	District Health Directorate
				Construction of Children Ward	Reduced Infant and Under-Five mortality					350,000.00			Works Dept.	District Health Directorate

Strengthen Healthcare	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national		Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize quarterly Sensitization durbars and awareness creation on child abuse/trafficking/marriages/labour/neglect and violence against children	Reduction in child abuse and other violence against children					15,000	5,000		Dept. of Comm. Dev't and Social Welfare	TAs/NCCE/GE S/DA/Min. of Gender, Children and Social protection
				Organize capacity building for identifiable stakeholders on child protection issues	Stakeholders capacity enhanced					5,000	5,000		Dept. of Comm. Dev't and Social Welfare	TAs/NCCE- GES,DA Min. of Gender, Children and Social protection
				Organize quarterly stakeholder meetings to address child protection issues	Reduction in reported cases of child abuse					5,000	5,000		Dept. of Comm. Dev't and Social Welfare	TAs NCCE GES DA Min. of Gender, Children and Social protection
			Health Delivery	Completion of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Increase access to health services					150,000			Works Dept.	District Health Directorate

Management System	primary health care strategy Expand and equip health facilities Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care			Completion of 1No. Maternity Ward						80,000			Works Dept.	District Health Directorate		
				Construction of District Health Administration Block	Improve Human Resource productivity							600,000			Works Dept	
				Construction 4No. Nurses Quarters	Increase in number of nurse and midwives posted to district								500,000	300,000	Works Dept	District Health Directorate DPs
				Sponsor Training of 2 Midwives Annually	Reduced midwife/nurse-patient-ratio								200,000		DA	District Health Directorate
				Construction of District Hospital Fence Hall	Improved Hospital security								500,000		Works Dept.	District Health Directorate
				Provide logistics and medical Supplies to CHPS Compounds	CHPS Compounds providing curative services								400,000	200,000	DA	District Health Directorate, NGOs, DPs
				Rehabilitation of CHPS Compounds	Improved access to health services								300,000		Works Dept.	District Health Directorate

				Upgrading of Peninamisa CHPS Compound to Clinic	Improved access to quality service delivery					400,000			Works Dept.	District Health Directorate
				Completion of District Mutual Health Insurance Office Complex	Increase human resource productivity					600,000			District Health Directorate	KSDHIA
				Construction of 12N0. CHPS Compounds	Increased geographic access to healthcare delivery								Works Department	District Health Directorate, NGOs, DPs, GHS
				Procurement of 1No. Ambulance for District Hospital	Reduced response time to emergency cases								DA	District Health Directorate Ghana Ambulance Service Middle Belt Development Authority
				Upgrade Nante CHPS Compound to a Community Clinic	Increase access to health service delivery					200,000			150,000	District Health Directorate, NGOs
				Repair/maintenance of vaccine fridges	Vaccines are well preserved						10,000		District Health Directorate	DA

Strengthen Healthcare man- agement system				Purchase of 10 motorbikes for District Health Directorate	More remote areas are reached by health personnel					40,000		20,000	District Health Directorate	DA
				Organize in service training for claims officers from all health facilities	Increased revenue/claims collection						3,000		District Health Directorate	DA, KSDHIA
				Orientation of staff on GHS code of conduct and management procedures, et	ethical standards by health staffs adhered to						2,000		District Health Directorate	DA/GHS/MoH
				Organize training for Community and Mental Health Nurses	More mental health patients accessing quality health services						4,000		District Health Directorate	DA/NGOs/GHS /MoH
				Reorientation of health staff on modern family planning contraceptives	Increase utilization of family planning contraceptives						2,000		District Health Directorate	DA
				Organize training for health workers	Improve healthcare delivery						15,000		District Health Directorate	DAMoH/GHS/ NGOs

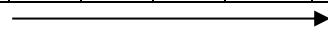
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles Reduce infant and adult malnutrition			Undertake iodate salt survey	Increase utilization of iodate salt						5,000		District Health Directorate	DAMoH/GHS/NGOs
	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Train midwives on essential newborn care	Reduced infant morbidity and mortality					12,000			District Health Directorate	DAMoH/GHS/NGOs
	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels			Organize quarterly facilitative supervision and monitoring visits on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) Centres	Improve management of IDSR						6,000		District Health Directorate	DAMoH/GHS/NGOs
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB			Organize quarterly facilitative supervision and monitoring visits on HIV/AIDS activities	Reduce new HIV/AIDS infection						8,000		District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
				Undertake community Durbar on HIV/AIDS	Decrease in new HIV/AIDS infections					15,000			District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs/TAs
				Intensify Voluntary						40,000		20,000	DA	DHD



				counselling and Testing of HIV/AIDs										
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels			Train 120 CBSVs on IDSR	Decrease in the spread of New diseases					8,000			District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme			Train 80 clinicians on malaria case management and diagnosis	Reported cases of malaria reduced					10,000		10,000	District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme			Organize monitoring and supervision on malaria control activities	Decrease reported cases of malaria					20,000			District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
				Train district and health staff on TB case control and management	Reduce in TB infections					15,000			District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
Improve population management	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society			Organize community durbars to increase up take of family contraceptives	Increase in number of uptake of family planning contraceptives						6,000		District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
Ensure food and nutrition security	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles			Undertake food demonstration	Increased consumption of						5,000		District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs

	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition				nutrient-rich foods									
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Undertake I, E and C activities on exclusive breast feeding	Increase in the number of women practicing exclusive breast feeding						5000		District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes			Organizer durbars in selected communities to sensitize them adolescent on ASRH	Increase in the number of youth accessing ASRH service					10,000	5000	10,000	District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs/TAs/DPs
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Organize training for midwives on Focus ANC and PNC	Improve care delivery						6,000		District Health Directorate	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs
Strengthen healthcare management system	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff			Sponsor the training and bonding of Mid-wives/Nurse						100,000			DHD	DA/MoH/GHS/NGOs, DHD
Reduce environmental pollution	Provide public education on solid waste management		Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and Water Management	Sensitize public on the delivery of Environmental sanitation services	Increase in number of household practicing good environmental sanitation						2,500		DEHU	DA/TAs

				child protection abuses										
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management			Organize Capacity building on water and sanitation management teams in 20 selected communities by December, 2019	Increase in water supply to communities						5,000		DWST	DA/NGOs/DEHU
				Organize child right protection coalition for effective coordination by December, 2019	Decrease in reported cases of child abuse						2,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/NGOs/NCC E
				Organize communities on need mobilization by December, 2019	Increase participation of communities in government programmes						5,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/TAs/Assembly Members
				Undertake monitoring visit to hospital & welfare units by December, 2019	Increase in quality of healthcare service delivered						1,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/GHS
				Sensitize communities on National	Increase participation of						1,500		Dept. of Community	DA



				Identification programme	citizens National Identification programme								Dev't & Social Welfare	
				Sensitize communities on climate change and early warning systems.	Increase resilience of communities on climate change						4,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	NADMO/DA/N GOs
				Registration of orphan, vulnerable and people with disabilities (OVC's & PWDs) by December 2020	Increase in number of vulnerable groups targeted						5,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA
				Support communities to identify community care group for child monitoring	Increase in the number of community care groups						3,500		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA
				Training and capacity building for child referral committees by December 2020	Decreased in reported cases of child abuse					5,000			Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/Communities/Assembly Members
				Sensitize five (5) communities on one							2,000		Dept. of Community	DA/Communities/Assembly Members

				village one dam project by December 2021									Dev't & Social Welfare	
				Organize training of women groups in income generating activities by December 2021	Increase in incomes of women groups						4,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/NGOs/NCC E
				Sensitize communities on child protection services and coordinate capacity building to promote, prevent and respond to child protection and abuses by December 2021	Decreased in the number of reported cases of child abuse					3,000	1,000		Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/NCCE
				Organize sensitization and scale-up of birth registration and certification by December 2021	Increase in number of birth registration					6,000			Dept. of Community Dev't & Social Welfare	DA/ISD
				Identify and register people with	More children						6,000		Dept. of Community	DA/TAs

				disabilities and children with special needs by December 2021	targeted for support									Dev't & Social Welfare		
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and water Management	Organize capacity building workshops for WSMTs	Increase lifespan of water facilities					20,000				DWST	DA/NGOs	
	Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems			Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Increased access to potable water						60,000		20,000		DWST	DA/NGOs/Works Dept./CWSA
				Repair 35 broken down hand pumps	Increased access to potable water						40,000				DWST	DA/NGOs/Works Dept./CWSA
				Drilling of 15 No. Boreholes	Increased access of potable water						200,000		100,000		DWST	DA/NGOs/Works Dept./CWSA
				Undertake technical assessment of 50 broken down boreholes	Increase access to potable water							3,000			DWST	DA/NGOs/Works Dept./CWSA
	Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management			Organize quarterly DLAP meetings	Enhance participation of							16,000			DWST	DA/NGOs/CWSA

					stakeholders										
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1.1.1 Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs			DWST regular inspection and monitoring activities	Timely response to needs of water issues						5,000		DWST	DA	
				Conduct training for 6 Area Mechanics	uninterrupted water supply						1000		DWST	DA	
				Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and water Management	Mechanization of 5No. boreholes	Increased access to Potable water					32,000		DWST	DA/CWSA
			Construct 4No. slaughter houses	Increase access to wholesome meat by consumers					200,000		Works Dept.	DEHU			
			Conduct hygiene education in some selected Schools & communities	Increase number of schools practicing good hygiene					1,000		DEHU	DA/GES			
	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	1.1.2 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign			Conduct Premises inspection in Residential houses and schools	More houses complying with good environmental					1,000		DEHU	DA/Assembly Member/GES	

					sanitation practices										
	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation				Construction of 20No. Aqua-Privy Toilets						300,000			Works Dept.	DA, CWSA, NGOs, DPs, Min. of Sanitation
					Construction of 10Number Institutional Latrines						200,000		200,000	Works Dept.	DA, CWSA, NGOs, DPs, Min. of Sanitation
	Provide public education on solid waste management				Procure 10No. Refuse/Skip Containers	Decrease in the number of refuse dumps					40,000			DEHU	DA
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	Provide mechanized borehole and small-town water systems				Support Jema and Anyima Small Town Water Sytems	Increase access to potable water supply					40,000			DA	Management of Small Water Sytems
					Provision of 2No. Small town water systems	Increase access to potable water supply					2,400,000			DWST	DA, CWSA
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Formation of health clubs in 20 schools	Increase in number of schools practicing good hygiene							1,000		DWST	DA/GES

Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change	Increase in the number of communities adopting good climate change practices						15,000	5,000		NADMO	DA	
				Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws	Decrease in number of environmental sanitation offenders							5,000	5,000		DEHU	DA, NADMO
				Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Increase in the number of community adopting good environmental practices							5,000	3,000		NADMO	DA
				Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control	Decrease in number of bushfires							10,000			NADMO	DA
				Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Decrease in number bushfires							20,000			NADMO	DA
				Conduct extensive public education on the consequences of bush fires	Decrease in number of bushfires							30,000			NADMO	DA. GFS
				Provide financial and material support for Disaster Victims	livelihood opportunities available to victims of disaster							50,000			NADMO	DA

				Support District Afforestation project	Impact of climate change reversed								DA	Forestry Service, NADMO
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism in forest fringe communities.			Undertake tree planting exercise	Lost vegetation recovered					40,000			NADMO	Forestry Service, DA, NGOs
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Connect 42No. communities to the National Grid	Increase in employment opportunities					500,000			DA	VRA Min. of Energy
				Provision of Electric poles to communities							700,000			DA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Public Works, Rural Housing, Roads and water Management	Rehabilitation/Extension of streetlights	Security of communities enhanced					60,000			Works Dept.	DA/Feeder Roads Dept
				Routine Maintenance of 159.66km of feeder roads								1,000,000		

Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs			Rehabilitation of Culverts						200,000			Works Dept.	DA/Feeder Roads Dept
				Construction of drainage systems						800,000			Works Dept.	DA/Feeder Roads Dept
				Reshaping of 43km of roads						1,200,000			Works Dept.	DA/Feeder Roads Dept
	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism			Facilitate Bitumen Surfacing of 74.70km length of District Roads						50,000			Min. of Roads and Transport	GoG DPs
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements		Physical and Spatial Planning		Undertake sensitization exercises on the need to abide by the building regulations	Decrease in number of unauthorised structures and buildings						5,000		Dept. of Physical Planning	DA
				Monitor the construction of new residential buildings to ensure compliance with building regulations	Developed control ensured						5,000	5000		Dept. of Physical Planning

				Carry out demolition of unauthorized structures on drains	Development control ensured					30,000			Dept. of Physical Planning	DA, Dept. Works	
	<p>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <p>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)</p> <p>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</p>			Resource the spatial planning, works and building inspectorate departments with the appropriate logistics and technology.	District Development control ensured					10,000	10,000		Dept. of Physical Planning	DA	
				Prepare planning schemes for five (5) settlements.	Development control ensured					40,000			Dept. of Physical Planning	DA, TAs	
				Enforce building regulations/ Development control	Reduced slums growth							5,000		Dept. of Physical Planning	DA, Dept. Works TAs
				Digitize and name 48 streets and properties	Service delivery enhanced						50,000			Dept. of Physical Planning	DA/TAs
				Creation of Land Banks							300,000				

THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Out-come/im-pact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	Organize 4 capacity building workshops for women in governance	Increase in women participation in governance and decision making					10,000	10,000		Gender desk	DA, HR, NGOs
				Organize capacity Organize Building Workshop Assembly Members and DA staff	Quality of deliberations/debated enhanced					20,000			HR	DA/PO/Consultants
			General Administration	Complete 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Improved staff Accommodation					80,000			Works Dept.	DA
				Construction of 5No. Community Centers						750,000			Works Dept.	DA
				Construct 1No. District Assembly Common Hall						250,000			Works Department	DA

				Construction of 2No. 8-Unit Junior Staff Quarters'	Improved Staff Accommodation					1,000,000			Works Dept.	DA
				Construction of 2No. 3-Bedroom Senior Staff Bungalow	Improved staff accommodation					700,000			Works Dept.	DA
				Organize National Events/Celebrations (Farmers' Day, Independence Day etc)	national events observed					300,000		200,000	DA	GES/Dept. of Agric/NGOs/MOFA
Enhance public safety				Construction of 1No District Magistrate court	Increased access of citizens to justice					300,00			Works Dept.	DA/Judicial Service
				Construction of 3No. Police Posts	Policing service more accessible to citizens					240,000			DA	GPS
				Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Improved maintenance of public infrastructure					500,000			Works Dept.	DA/PO
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to			Organize 8No Town Hall Meetings	Improved participation of citizens in the governance process					10,000	10,000	20,000	DA	NGOS/Assembly Members/TAs

	participate in government			Organize stakeholder Forums on Fee Fixing Resolutions						10,000	10,000		Budget Unit	DA/Assembly members /TAs
				Produce Service Delivery Charter and Brochures						50,000			DA	ILGS/HLGS
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures		Human Resource Management	Organize capacity building workshops for the Area Councils Executives	Improved service delivery at Sub-District level					10,000	5,000		HR	DA/Assembly Members/Area Councils
			General Administration	Construct 1No. Area Council office	improved grassroots participation in governance					50,000			Works Dept	DA/ACs
				Support to Area Councils	Improved functionality of Area Councils					128,000			DA	Area Councils
				Construction of 1No. 3-Bedroom Bungalow for District Fire Commander						250,000			Works Dept	DA/GFS
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes			Support for Civic/Public Education	Information on government policies more accessible to citizens					10,000			NCCE	DA/ISD
			Human Resource Management	Training and other Capacity Building Programmes.	Improved Quality service delivery					40,000.00			HR	DA/PO

			General Administration	Promote Sister City Relationships with other cities abroad								DA	
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes			Maintenance of Security	reduction in crime rate					500,000		DA	GPS/TAs
				Rehabilitate 2No. Area council offices	Improve service delivery					50,000.00		Works Dept	DA/Area Councils
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes		General Administration	Support Community Initiated projects	Rural development enhanced					400,000		DA	Assembly members
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change		General Administration	Organize the District level constitutional week celebration							8,000	NCCE	DA

Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality		General Administration	Conduct education on Gender violence and its effects	Decreased reports of gender violence						10,000	5,000	10,000	Gender DESK	DA/NCCE/TAs/NGOs
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection		Education and Youth Development	Conduct weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political tolerance and civic virtue on local radio.								10,000		NCCE	DA
				Organize public education for Teachers, Children, Parents and Opinion Leaders on Child rights and abuse	decrease in reported cases of child abuse								5,000		NCCE

Source: KSDA, DPCU, 2017

4.3.1 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2018-2021

Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies the District intends to adopt to mobilize financial resources both internally and externally to implement DMTDP. Hence, this segment consists of the total cost of the DMTDP 2018-2021 and the estimated revenues as well as the estimated revenues that would be accrued for the financing of the plan. The estimated cost has been made to cover all mitigation measures that would be adopted to ensure sustainability.

4.3.2 Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2018-2021

The estimated cost of the entire DMTDP 2018-2021 is Forty-Two Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Thousand, Eighty-Two Ghana Cedis (GH¢42,138,082.00) and it is expected to be financed from two major sources. Out of the total cost, GH¢1,114,500.00 (2.64%) will be financed from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) whilst the remaining GH¢41,023,582.00 (97.36%) will be financed from external sources which includes DACF, DDF and Others. Detail of the costing of the DMTDP 2018-2021 is presented Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
Management and Administration	2,223,000.00	1,513,000.00	230,000.00	330,000.00	150,000	1,882,000	341,000.00	Intensification of Internal Revenue Generation		
Economic Development	10,877,582.00	4,880,000.00	300,000.00	5,352,582.00	345,000	2,567,000	8,310,582.00	Collaborate with Private sector through PPP to raise funds	Floating of District Bond	

Social Services	14,350,500.00	10,928,000.00	242,500.00	2,800,000.00	380,000.00	4,870,000.00	9,480,500	Writing of Development proposals to solicit additional funding	
Infrastructure Services Delivery and Management	14,680,000.00	1,050,000.00	342,000.00	3,800,000.00	488,000.00	4,012,000	10,668,000	Collaboration with Private through PPP	Floating of District Bond

Source: KSDA-DPCU 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

The Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936) enjoins District Assemblies as a political, legislative and administrative authorities not only to formulate development plans but also to translate these plans, strategies and programmes into action for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2018-2021, the Composite Programme of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans to be implemented by departments and agencies of the District Assembly and other stakeholders.

5.2 Implementation Arrangements

Whether the set goals and objectives would be actualized or not depends on the implementation of the proposed projects and interventions. However, the successful implementation of the planned activities of the DMTDP 2018-2021 depends on the commitment of all stakeholders with mobilization of resources being very crucial in order to carry out the various activities. The following strategies have therefore been put in place to mobilize local resources:

1. Broadening the District's local revenue base
2. Training and motivating revenue collectors
3. Enforcement of bye-laws against defaulters
4. Revaluation of properties

External assistance will also be sought through the following:

1. Soliciting assistance from Development Partners
2. Creating an enable environment to attract private sector investments
3. Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance
5. Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment

The capacities of stakeholders will be built through regular workshop and training programmes to equip them to know their respective roles and responsibilities. The DMTDP 2018-2021 will be vigorously marketed to attract Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners to buy into the Plan. Recognition will be given to changes in improvements to roles, procedures and institutional structures for effective implementation of the plan.

5.3 District Annual Action Plan

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, the implementation of the programmes and projects is phased into 4 rolling Annual Action Plans. This process will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will change resources into goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organising and managing resources needed to execute the plan actions are very crucial.

The implementation process of the plan actions will follow the District's planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There is going to be mid-year review just at the end of the two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the annual plans. In addition, the plans reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

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Table 5.1 annual Action Plan, 2018

ADOPTED GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT															
Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Base line	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Quarterly Budget			Indicative		Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
General Administration	Establish a District Database System	Jema	0	A District database established	←	→			50	10	40	DA	GIZ/RCC/LGS		
	Take legal action against rate defaulters	District-wide		Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	←	→			6	6		DA	AG's Department		
	Organize Yearly Social Accountability forums	Jema, Amoma, Man-sieApesika	16	4 Annual Social Accountability for a organized	←	→			5	9	-	DA	TAs/CSOs		
	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	District wide	4	4 Annual revenue improvement plans prepared	←	→			10	10	-	DA	ISD, Area Councils		
	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	District wide	-	Civic education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax intensified	←	→			5	5		Finance Dept.	NCCE, Traditional Authorities		
ADOPTED GOAL; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMEN															
Social Services Delivery	Construction of community centre	Jema	0	Community centre constructed	←	→									
	Construction of 2no. 12-seater Aqua privy toilet	Paninamisa Beposo Nante Chirehin		2 no. 12-seater Aqua privy toilet constructed	←	→									

	Provision of potable water/broken bore-holes	District wide		Potable water provided	←		→						
	Provision of sporting facilities	Apaaso, Kwabia, Nante, Pramposo, Akora, Ampoma		Sporting facilities provided	←		→						
	Construction 3-unit classroom block	Sora		3-unit classroom block constructed	←		→						
	Extension of school feeding programme	Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta, Tanokrom, Beposo		School feeding programme extended	←		→						
	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Agyegyemakunu		3-unit classroom block constructed		←	→						
	Construction of teachers quarters	Agyina		Teachers quarters constructed		←	→						
	Construction of 3-unit classroom at R/c school	Jema		3-unit classroom block at R/C school constructed	←		→						
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Bredi		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed		←	→			135		GES	DA/PS
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Nkwanta		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	←		→			145		GES	DA/PS

	Provide financial support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		Financial support provided for needy but brilliant students	←					50		GES	DA/NGOS/PS/MoE/GOG
	Construct 3No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Krabonso D/A Krutakyi Beposo DA		20 classroom blocks constructed	←							GES	DA
	Manufacture and Supply of 700 school furniture (dual desk) School	District wide		700 dual desk School furniture supplied	←							GES	DA/GES, GPEG/PS
	Manufacture and supply of 1000 school furniture (mono Desk)	District wide		1000 mono desk furniture supplied	←							GES	DA/PS
	Connect schools to National Electricity Grid	District Wide		Schools connected to National Grid	←							GES	DA/VRA/PS
	Rehabilitation of 15No. Schools	District Wide		15No. schools rehabilitated	←							GES	DA/GPEG/GES
	Rehabilitation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Agyeng-yenakunu		2No. classroom block rehabilitaed	←							GES	DA
	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters		5No. Teachers' Quarters constructed	←							GES	DA/Traditional Authority/MoE
	Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education	District Wide		Sensitization of the public on the importance of Girl-Child education organized	←					8		GES	WVI/DA

	Organize a quiz competitions for Junior High Schools	Selected school		Quiz competition for Junior High School organized	←					3			GES	WVI/DA
	Improve organization of enrolment drives	District wide		Improved organization of enrolment drive in all communities	←								GES	DA/WVG/NGOs/P TAs
	Provide 400 needy school children with books	District wide		400 needy students supplied books	←					5	10		DA	
	Upgrade CHPS compound to health centre	Paninamisa		CHPs compound to health centre upgraded	←									
	Construction of CHPs compound with staff quarters	Ntankro		CHPs compound with staff quarters constructed	←									
	Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 306 surveillance activities	Jema		Improve on case detection and reporting	←	→				6000			GHS	MoH/WVI/DA
	Organize quarterly durbar on malaria control activities			Reduction in malaria burden	←					6000			GHS	DA/WVG/MoH
	Conduct nutrition activities	District wide		Improve on nutritional status of the populace, increase food demonstration exercise, conduct iodated salt survey, improve vitamin A coverage	←						14000		GHS	DA/MoH

	Purchase of medical equipment, drugs and other logistics for new CHPS facilities to start curative services			Improve access to health care	←					120,000		GHS	DA/MoH/WVG
	Organize 17 community forums to educate communities on proper environmental hygiene			17 community for a organized on hygiene	←					5	10	DEHO	DA/GHS
	Sponsor 30 health students	Jema		30 health workers organized	←					30	-	DA	GHS
	Organize 15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS	District wide		15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS organized	←					5	-	KSDM-HIS	DA
	Complete Office Accommodation for KSDMHIS	Jema		Office for accommodation constructed	←					20	180	KSDM-HIS	DA, NHIA, MP
	Complete 2No.CHPS Compounds	Weila chirehin		2No.CHPS compound constructed	←	→					290	GHS	DA/MOH
	5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Ayorya		1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed	←						150	GHS	DA/Tas
	Sponsor and train 5No. Midwives	Jema		5No. Midwives sponsored and trained	←						10	GHS	DA
	Construct and furnish 1No. Maternity Ward for Jema District Hospital	Jema		Maternity ward constructed and furnished	←						250,000	GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs

	Construction and furnishing ATR and TB Ward for District Hospital	Jema		ATR and TB Ward constructed and furnished	←					200		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Complete KSDMIS Office accommodation	Jema		KSDMIS office accommodation completed	←					300		DA	PPS/S
	Construction and furnishing of 1No Children's Ward	Jema		1No. Children's Ward constructed and furnished	←					150		GHS	DA
	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Kwabia		CHPS Compound Rehabilitated	←					10		GHS	DA
	Construct 1No. 8Unit Nurses Quarters	Jema		2No.8-Unit Nurses quarters constructed	←					100		GHS	DA
	Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds	District wide		Health logistics supplied	←					225		DHD	DA/GOG
	Construct 1No. District Health Administration Block	Jema		District Health Administration Block constructed	←					300		DHD	DA/MoH/PS
	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women.	District wide		Routine immunization conducted	←					144000		DHD	DA/WVI/MoH
	Organize World Malaria Days	District wide		4No. World malaria days held	←					10		DHD	GHS, MoH

	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	District wide		Child Health Promotion weeks held	←					10		DHD	GHS, MoH
	Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings	District wide		Health education on exclusive breastfeeding organized	←					2		DHD	GHS, WVI
	Distribute 3000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women.	District wide		3000 LLITNs distributed	←					2		DHD	GHS
	Organize training workshops for Assembly members and traditional leaders to talk about stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Jema		training workshops on HIV/AIDS and Stigma organized for Assembly members and traditional leaders	←					5	5	DA	GAC NGOs
	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)			Routine counseling and testing and PMTCT carried out	←					2		DHD	GHS/GAC
	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60)	Jema circuit		Refresher HIV/AIDS workshop organized	←					3		GES	DA, WVI, GHS

	pupils from selected schools												
	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	District wide		Children and the vulnerable identified and registered	←					1.5		KSMHIS	DA, WVI, DSW
	Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Capaster, Dryer and Hand Dryer, Fridges to support PWDs apprenticeship.	District wide		PWDs supported with equipments in their apprenticeship	←					5		DSW&C D	WVI
	Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability	Jema		2-day workshop organized on small scale business	←							DSW&C D	WV/DA/ D
	Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of 42 PWDs for income generating activities	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←					40		DSW&C D	DA
	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	District wide		PWDs supported financially	←					20		DSW&C D	WVI

	Register and organize training workshops for the vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood	Jema		Vulnerable and excluded registered and trained on alternative livelihood	←				4	-		DA	Department of Social welfare
	Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools		School feeding programme supported	←					20		DA	GES, GHS
	Organize District level International Children's Day Celebration	District wide		International Children's Day organized	←					5		DWS&DC	WVI
	Source for funds for the support of the vulnerable and excluded	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←				30	10		DA	MoSW
	Extension of electricity	distr	Dist rict wide	Electricity extended	←				50	150		Works Dept	VRA/MoE/TAs
	Provision of street lights	District wide		Street light provided	←							Works Dept.	VRA/Min. of Energy
	Construction of irrigational facilities	Chirehin, Nante, Weila		Irrigational facilities constructed	←								

	Construction of drainage systems	Anyima Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Paninamisa		Drainage systems constructed	←													
	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma,		Refuse dumps evacuated	←													
	Construction of slaughter slap	Ayorya, Anyima, Apesika, Ampoma		Slaughter slap constructed	←													
	Reshaping of Asantekwa – Ayorya Feeder Road (23.0km)	Asantekwa Ayorya		23km feeder road reshaped			↔											
	Maintenance of street lights	District wide		Street lights maintained	←					10						Works Dept	DA	
	Routine maintenance of Weila-Sabule Feeder Roads	Weila-Sabule		Weila-Sabule feeder roads maintained	←					99						DFR	MoRH	
	Reshaping of Jema – Chirehin – Dumso Feeder Roads (20.0km)	Chirehin-Dumso		20km feeder road reshaped (Chirehin – Dumso)						80						DFR	MoRH	
	Upgrading of Amoma-Agyina Road	Amoma-Agyina		Cherihin feeder road reshaped and graveled	←					80						DFR	MoRH	

	Upgrading of access roads in Jema Township	Jema		15km access roads created	←→			400			DWD	MoRH/GHA/PS/DA
	Open up Jema-Krabonso-Amanten Feeder road	Jema-Krabonso-Amantem		Jema-Krabonso-Amantem				200			Works Dept	DA
	Organize capacity building workshops for WSMTs	Selected Communities		Capacity building Workshops organized for WSMTs	←→			20			DWST	Works Department/CWSA/DA
	Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Chirehin Apesika Nante		3No. boreholes drilled and mechanized		←→		74			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Repair 35 broken down hand pumps	Selected communities		35 broken down hand pumps repaired	←→			65			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Drilling of 15 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		1No. Borehole drilled and mechanised	←→			270			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Evacuation of liquid and solid waste	Selected communities		Major liquid/solid waste sites evacuated	←→			20			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Undertake technical assessment of 50 broken down boreholes	District wide		50 No. broken down boreholes technically assessed		←→			3		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Decommissioning of boreholes beyond repairs	District wide		10 No. boreholes which are beyond repairs decommissioned	←→				2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Organize quarterly DLAP meetings	Jema		Minutes of Learning Alliance meetings	←→				2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA

	DWST regular inspection and monitoring activities	District wide		DWST activities supported	←					2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct training for 6 Area Mechanics	Selected communities		6 Area Mechanics trained	←					10		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct sensitization on CLTS in communities with poor hygienic practices	Selected communities		30 sensitization conducted	←					15		DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Formation of health clubs in 20 schools	Selected schools		Report on 20 health clubs formed	←	→				3		DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Refresher training for school health teachers/head teachers and health clubs for 20 schools in collaboration with GES	Selected schools		Training report for school health teachers/head teachers in 20 schools	←	→				5		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Capacity building for district staff on WASH	Jema/Sunyan i		Selected district staff trained in O&M of water facilities and support to WSMTs	←	→				5		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Mechanization of 1No. borehole	Pramposo		1No borehole mechanized	←					20		DWST	DA/TAs
	Construct 4No. slaughter houses	Amoma, Apesika, Krabonso Anyima		4No. slaughter houses constructed	←					80		DEHU	DA/PS/Tas
	Conduct hygiene education in some selected Schools & communities	Selected communities and schools		Communities and schools sensitized	←					4		DEHO	WVI, GHS, Assembly members

	Conduct Premises inspection in Residential houses and schools	District wide			←								
	Provide daily supervision and evacuation of solid and liquid waste	jema		Solid and liquid waste evacuated	←							DEHO	ZoomlionGh. Ltd, DA
	Procure 4No. Refuse/Skip Containers	Jema		4No. Skip/Refuse containers procured	←							DEHO	DA/PS
	Procure 1No. Cesspool Emptier			1No. cesspool emptier procured			←					DEHO	DA
	Procure Sanitary Equipment	Jema		Sanitary Equipment procured	↔							DEHO	DA
	Clearing and maintaining of open public areas	Selected communities		Open public areas cleaned	←					7		DEHO	DA, Unit Committees GHS
	Screening of food vendors	District wide		800 Food vendors screened	←					12		DEHO	GHS, Assembly members
	Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines	District Wide		4No. Public latrine dislodged and rehabilitated			←			50		DEHO	DA
	Mechanization of 5No. borehole	Pramposo Akora Nante Cherihin Apesika		5No. borehole mechanized						104		DWST	DA

	Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Provision of ACPID Start-Up Kits to Clients KAIZEN Implementation	Jema		10	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to REDF	Jema		20 clients accessing loan	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to MGF	Jema		5 accessing grant	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Managing Association for Survival	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Training in Food Safety and Personal Hygiene	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Leadership and Advocacy Skills Development	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Study Tour for Clients	Accra		1 study tour undertaken by clients	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Marketing Training in Customer Relations and Retention	Jema		40 clients trained	←				5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Cassava Processing (Gari)	Jema		20 clients trained	←				3,7			BAC	DA/REP

	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Mushroom Farming	Jema		20 clients trained					3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Financial Literacy Training	Jema		40 clients trained					5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Beads Making	Jema		20 clients trained					3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Entrepreneurship Training in Self-awareness and self-management	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Poultry Farming	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
ADOPTED GOAL; ACCELERATED AGRIC MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	Train community livestock workers to act as service agents	Jema		Community livestock workers trained					2			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 10 nursery operators in the district	Jema		10 nursery operators trained				1				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 100 cashew farmers in good agricultural practices, pests and disease control	Jema	100 cashew farmers trained						4			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs

	Monitor, recover and distribute 100 sheep and 100 goats to 20 framers	District wide		100 sheep and 100 goats distributed to 20 farmers				3				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Jema		Extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies				8	8			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct demonstration on soil fertility improvement using poultry manure as against chemical manure	Select communities		Demonstration on soil fertility improvement demonstrated and adopted				2				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct and update livestock census	District wide		Livestock census conducted and updated					7			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 10 seed growers in the district on GAP (seed production)	Jema		10 seed growers trained on gap in seed production								Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 14 AEAs in livestock feed formulation and housing to act as service agents	Jema		14 AEAs trained in livestock feed formulation					1			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Embark on home visits to identify, update and disseminate existing livestock technological packages to farmers	District Wide		Existing technologies delivered to farmers					60			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs

	Train 40 livestock farmers in feed formulation	Selected farmers		40 livestock farmers trained on feed formulation	←				2			Dept. of Agric	MoFA/DA/NGOs/WVI
	Train 50 farmers on GAP in maize production	Selected communities		50 farmers trained on GAP in maize production	←				2			Dept. of Agric	MoFA/WVI/DA
	Training 40 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control	District wide		Cashew farmers trained nursery establishment, management & grafting	←				2			Dept. of Agric	SADA/MoFA/WVI/DA/NGOs/RCC
	Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	Jema		Extension staff trained on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	←				1			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI
	Conduct 5 acre maize demonstration	Selected communities		Farmer supported with farm inouts		←			3			Dept. of Agric	SADA/DA/GOG/WVI
	Organize field days on demonstrations	District wide		Field demonstrations days organized	←				2			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Organize District level Farmers' Day	Pamdu		District Farmers' Day organized		←			5	5		Dept. of Agric	MoFA, WVI, NCCE, ISD
	Develop Local economic Development (LED) plan for the district for implementation	Jema		LED Plan prepared and implemented	←				10			DA	RPCU
	Equip and provide logistics for establishing veterinary clinic	Jema		Veterinary clinic	←				40			Dept. of Agric	DA/PS/MoFA

	Procure 10 motobikes for Extension staff	Jema		10 motobikes procured					65			Agric Dept.	DA/PS/MoFA
	Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change	Jema		4 community forums organized					-	4		NADMO	MoEST/Forestry Service/WVI/NGOs/MOFA
	Completion of Dept. Agric Office Accommodation	Jema		DADU Office accommodation completed					90	-		Dept. of Agric	DADU/WV/REP/MoFA
	Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws	Jema		Environmental Sanitation Bye-Laws gazetted and implemented					-	10		Dept. of Agric	DEHO, FSC, NADMO, NFS
	Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Selected communities		Anti-flooding education organized					-	1		NADMO	DA, WVI, ISD, NFS
	Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control	District Wide		Disaster Volunteers trained on bushfire control						5		NADMO	NFS/WVI/DA
	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Selected communities		Disaster Volunteer Groups equipped with working tools					-	10		NADMO	DA, WVI
	Conduct extensive public education on the consequences of bush fires	District wide		Public education on Bush Fires conducted					20			NADMO	DA, NFS,
	Provide financial and material support for Disaster Victims	District wide		Disaster victims supported with materials					40			NADMO	WVI, DA

ADOPTED GOAL; TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE												
	Construction of security facilities	Mansie, Apesika		Security facilities constructed	←					4		
	Provision of fire stations	Jema		Fire stations provided	←					200		
	Institution or rehabilitation of area councils	Amoma Anyima Apesika		Area councils instituted or rehabilitated	←							
	Organize 4 capacity building workshops for women in governance	Jema		Capacity building workshops for women in governance organized	←				-	4	DA	MoGCSP, EC
	Construction of 1No. Assembly Common Hall			1No. Common Hall Constructed	←					2	DA	PS
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes	District wide		Projects and programmes monitored	←							
	Organize 4No DPCU Meetings	Jema		4No. DPCU meetings organized	←						DCD	HODs/CSOs
	Organize capacity Building Workshop Assembly Members and DA staff	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for Assembly Members and DA staff					60		DA	PS
	Institute award programme for revenue collectors	Jema		Annual Award scheme established	←						Finance Dept.	DA

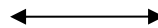
	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff				20	20		DA	PS
	Construct 1No. District Fire Service station	Jema		1No. District Fire Service Station constructed				200			DA	MoI/GNFS
	Complete 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters completed								
	Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters'	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters constructed					20			
	Organize National Events/Celebrations (Farmers' Day, Independence Day etc)			National day celebrations organized				40			DDA/GE S	Farmers/DA/Students
	Procure 4No. Motor bikes	Jema		4No. boreholes procured				16			DA	PS
	Procure 4No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Jema		4No. laptops and 4No. desk top computers				16			DA	PS
	Construction of 1No District Magistrate court	Jema		1No. District court constructed				180			DA	MoI
	Construction of 1No. Police Post	Apesika		1No police post constructed				100			DA	GPS/TA/PS
	Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Jema		Assembly bungalows renovated				100			Works Department	DA
	Renovation of DCE Bungalow			DCE bungalow renovated				50			Works Dept.	DA

	Organize 3No Town Hall Meetings	Apesika Anyima Amoma-Pamdu		4 Annual Statements of Accounts published					-	2		DA	Area Councils, Auditor General
	Support Community Initiated projects	District Wide		Community initiated projects supported					150			Assembly Members	DA/TAs
	Organize the District level constitutional week celebration	Jema		Constitution week organized						2		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Conduct education on Gender violence and its effects	District wide		Education on gender violence and its effects conducted						3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Sensitize communities on Revenue mobilization	District Wide		Communities sensitized on revenue mobilization								Finance/Budget	DA/Assembly members/TAs
	Conduct weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political tolerance and civic virtue on local radio.	District wide		Weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political Tolerance and civic virtue on local radio conducted						3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Organize public education for Teachers, Children, Parents and Opinion Leaders on Child rights and abuse	District wide		Public education on Child right and abuse organized						5		NCCE	WVI

Table 5.2 1Annual Action Plan, 2019

ADOPTED GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Quarterly Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	Establish a District Database System	Jema		A District database established	←			→	50	10	40	DA	GIZ/RCC/LGS
	Take legal action against rate defaulters	District-wide		Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	←			→	6	6		DA	AG's Department
	Organize Yearly Social Accountability forums	Jema, Amoma, MansieApesika		4 Annual Social Accountability for a organized	←			→	5	9	-	DA	TAs/CSOs

	Construction of library facilities	Agyina, Amoma, Apaaso, Chirehin, Ayorya		Library facilities constructed	←														
	Construction 3-unit classroom block	Sora		3-unit classroom block constructed	←														
	Extension of school feeding programme	Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta, Tanokrom, Beposo		School feeding programme extended	←														
	Construction of ICT facilities	Apesika, Akora,		ICT facilities constructed															
	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Agyegyemakunu		3-unit classroom block constructed	←														
	Construction of teachers quarters	Agyina		Teachers quarters constructed	←														
	Construction of 3-unit classroom at R/c school	Jema		3-unit classroom block at R/C school constructed	←														
	Provision of teaching and learning materials.	Amoma, Dumso no. 1,		Teaching and learning materials provided	←														
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom	Bredi		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with							135		GES						DA/PS



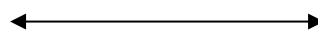
	Block with ancillary facilities			ancillary facilities constructed									
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Nkwanta		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	←	→				145		GES	DA/PS
	Provide financial support for 100 Teacher trainees in the district	Jema		100 Teacher trainees support and posted	←	→				10		GES	DA
	Provide financial support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		Financial support provided for needy but brilliant students	←	→				50		GES	DA/NGOS/PS/MoE/GOG
	Construct 5No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Amoma R/C Krabonso D/A Krutakyi Beposo DA		20 classroom blocks constructed	←	→						GES	DA
	Manufacture and Supply of 500 school furniture(dual desk) School	District wide		500 dual desk School furniture supplied								GES	DA/GES, GPEG/PS
	Manufacture and supply of 1000	District wide		1000 mono desk furniture supplied	←	→						GES	DA/PS

	school furniture (mono Desk)												
	Connect schools to National Electricity Grid	District Wide		Schools connected to National Grid	←							GES	DA/VRA/PS
	Rehabilitation of 15No. Schools	District Wide		15No. schools rehabilitated	←							GES	DA/GPEG/GES
	Rehabilitation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Agyeng-yenakunu		2No. classroom block rehabilitated	←							GES	DA
	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters		5No. Teachers' Quarters constructed	←							GES	DA/Traditional Authority/MoE
	Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education	District Wide		Sensitization of the public on the importance of Girl-Child education organized	←				8			GES	WVI/DA
	Organize a quiz competitions for Junior High Schools	Selected school		Quiz competition for Junior High School organized	←				3			GES	WVI/DA
	Improve organization of enrolment drives	District wide		Improved organization of enrolment drive in all communities	←							GES	DA/WVG/NGOs/PTAs

	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.		Performance of Teachers monitored	←					4		GES	CS
	Provide 400 needy school children with books	District wide		400 needy students supplied books	←					5	10	DA	
HEALTH													
	Upgrade CHPS compound to health centre	Paninamisa		CHPs compound to health centre upgraded	←								
	Construction of CHPs compound with staff quarters	Ntankro		CHPs compound with staff quarters constructed	←								
	Construction of health facilities	Pramposo, Agyina, Amoma, Paninamisa, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Hindokrom, pumpuatifi, Krutakyi, Jema, Tanokrom,		Health facilities constructed	←								

	Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 33 surveillance activities	Jema		Improve on case detection and reporting	←	→			6000			GHS	MoH/WVI/DA
	Organize quarterly durbar on malaria control activities			Reduction in malaria burden	←	→			6000			GHS	DA/WVG/MoH
	Conduct nutrition activities	District wide		Improve on nutritional status of the populace, increase food demonstration exercise, conduct iodated salt survey, improve vitamin A coverage	←	→				14000		GHS	DA/MoH
	Purchase of medical equipment, drugs and other logistics for new CHPS facilities to start curative services			Improve access to health care	←	→				120,000		GHS	DA/MoH/WVG
	Organize 17 community forums to educate communities on proper environmental hygiene			17 community for a organized on hygiene	←	→			5	10		DEHO	DA/GHS

	Sponsor 30 health students	Jema		30 health workers organized	←					30	-		DA	GHS
	Organize 15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS	District wide		15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS organized	←					5	-		KSDM-HIS	DA
	Complete Office Accommodation for KSDMHIS	Jema		Office for accommodation constructed	←					20	180		KSDM-HIS	DA, NHIA, MP
	Complete 2No.CHPS Compounds	Weila chirehin		2No.CHPS compound constructed	←						290		GHS	DA/MOH
	Construction and furnishing of 5No. CHPS Compounds	Krabonso Pamdu Hyereso Attakrom Pumpuatifi		5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	←						1,000		GHS	DA/PS/Tas
	5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Ayorya		1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed	←						150		GHS	DA/Tas
	Sponsor and train 5No. Midwives	Jema		5No. Midwives sponsored and trained	←						10		GHS	DA
	Construct and furnish 1No. Maternity Ward for Jema District Hospital	Jema		Maternity ward constructed and furnished	←						250,000		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Construction and furnishing ATR and	Jema		ATR and TB Ward							200		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs



	TB Ward for District Hospital			constructed and furnished									
	Complete KSDMIS Office accommodation	Jema		KSDMIS office accommodation completed	←			→		300		DA	PPS/S
	Construction and furnishing of 1No Children's Ward	Jema		1No. Children's Ward constructed and furnished	←			→		150		GHS	DA
	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Kwabia		CHPS Compound Rehabilitated	←		→			10		GHS	DA
	Construction of Delivery Ward	Nante		Delivery Ward constructed	←			→		120		GHS	DA
	Construction of Nurse Quarters	Nante		1No Nurses' quarters constructed	←			→		45		GHS	DA
	Construct 1No. 8Unit Nurses Quarters	Jema		2No.8-Unit Nurses quarters constructed	←			→		100		GHS	DA
	Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds	District wide		Health logistics supplied	←			→		225		DHD	DA/GOG
	Construct 1No. District Health Administration Block	Jema		District Health Administration Block constructed	←			→		300		DHD	DA/MoH/PS
	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to	District wide		Routine immunization conducted	←			→		144000		DHD	DA/WVI/MoH

	protect children under five and pregnant women.													
	Organize World Malaria Days	District wide		4No. World malaria days held	←						10		DHD	GHS, MoH
	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	District wide		Child Health Promotion weeks held	←						10		DHD	GHS, MoH
	Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings	District wide		Health education on exclusive breastfeeding organized	←						2		DHD	GHS, WVI
	Distribute 3000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women.	District wide		3000 LLITNs distributed	←						2		DHD	GHS
	Organize training workshops for Assembly members and traditional leaders to talk about stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Jema		training workshops on HIV/AIDS and Stigma organized for Assembly members and traditional leaders	←						5	5	DA	GAC NGOs
	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from			Routine counseling and testing and	←						2		DHD	GHS/GAC

	Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)			PMTCT carried out									
	Visit all the thirty-one (31) JHS to monitor the school Alert Models on HIV/AIDS activities.	Jema		31 JHS visited on Schools Alert HIV/AIDS models	←	→				1		GES	NACP, GAC, MI-HOSO, WVI
	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Jema circuit		Refresher HIV/AIDS workshop organized	←	→				3		GES	DA, WVI, GHS
	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	District wide		Children and the vulnerable identified and registered	←	→				1.5		KSMHIS	DA, WVI, DSW
	Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Capaster, Dryer and Hand Dryer to support PWDs apprenticeship.	District wide		PWDs supported with equipments in their apprenticeship	←	→				5		DSW&C D	WVI
	Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale	Jema		2-day workshop organized on small scale business	←	→						DSW&C D	WV/DA/

	business and its sustainability												
	Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of 42 PWDs for income generating activities	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←				40			DSW&C D	DA
	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	District wide		PWDs supported financially	←					20		DSW&C D	WVI
	Register and organize training workshops for the vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood	Jema		Vulnerable and excluded registered and trained on alternative livelihood	←				4	-		DA	Department of Social welfare
	Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools		School feeding programme supported	←					20		DA	GES, GHS
	Organize District level International Children's Day Celebration	District wide		International Children's Day organized	←					5		DWS&D C	WVI
	Source for funds for the support of the vulnerable and excluded	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←				30	10		DA	MoSW
ADOPTED GOAL; INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
	Extension of electricity	distr	District wide	Electricity extended	←				50	150		VRA	DA/MoE/TAs

	Provision of furniture	Apaaso, Akora		Furniture provided									
	Construction of agro-processing facilities	Agyina, PumpuatifiP aninamisa, Akora, Dumso no.2,		Agro-processing facilities constructed	←				→				
	Provision of electricity meters	District wide		Electricity meters provided	←				→				
	Provision of street lights	District wide		Street light provided									
	Construction of irrigational facilities	Chirehin, Nante, Weila		Irrigational facilities constructed	←				→				
	Construction of drainage systems	Anyima Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Pa- ninamisa		Drainage systems constructed	←				→				
	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema		Refuse dumps evacuated									
					←				→				

		Nkwanta, Ampoma,												
	Regulation of nomadic herdsmen	Nante, Chirehin		Nomadic herdsmen regulated	←				→					
	Regulation of land use	Jema,		Land use regulated	←				→					
	Construction on school lands	Ampoma,		School lands constructed	←				→					
	Construction of slaughter slap	Ayorya,		Slaughter slap constructed	←				→					
	Reshaping of Asantekwa – Ayorya Feeder Road (23.0km)	Asantekwa Ayorya		23km feeder road reshaped			↔							
	Maintenance of street lights	District wide		Street lights maintained	←				→	10			Works Dept	DA
	Routine maintenance of Weila-Sabule Feeder Roads	Weila-Sabule		Weila-Sabule feeder roads maintained	←				→	99			DFR	MoRH
	Reshaping of Jema – Chirehin – Dumso Feeder Roads (20.0km)	Chirehin-Dumso		20km feeder road reshaped (Chirehin – Dumso)					↔	80			DFR	MoRH
	Upgrading of Amoma-Agyina Road	Amoma-Agyina		Cherihin feeder road reshaped and graveled	←				→	80			DFR	MoRH
	Upgrading of access roads in Jema Township	Jema		15km access roads created					↔	400			DWD	MoRH/GHA/PS/DA

	Open up Jema-Krabonso-Amanten Feeder road	Jema-Krabonso-Amantem		Jema-Krabonso-Amantem					200			Works Dept	DA
	Organize capacity building workshops for WSMTs	Selected Communities		Capacity building Workshops organized for WSMTs	←				20			DWST	Works Department/CWSA/DA
	Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Chirehin Apesika Nante		3No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	←				74			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Repair 35 broken down hand pumps	Selected communities		35 broken down hand pumps repaired	←				65			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Drilling of 15 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		1No. Borehole drilled and mechanised	←				270			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Evacuation of liquid and solid waste	Selected communities		Major liquid/solid waste sites evacuated	←				20			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Undertake technical assessment of 50 broken down boreholes	District wide		50 No. broken down boreholes technically assessed	←					3		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Decommissioning of boreholes beyond repairs	District wide		10 No. boreholes which are beyond repairs decommissioned	←					2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA

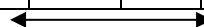
	Organize quarterly DLAP meetings	Jema		Minutes of Learning Alliance meetings	←					2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	DWST regular inspection and monitoring activities	District wide		DWST activities supported	←					2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct training for 6 Area Mechanics	Selected communities		6 Area Mechanics trained	←					10		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct sensitization on CLTS in communities with poor hygienic practices	Selected communities		30 sensitization conducted	←					15		DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Formation of health clubs in 20 schools	Selected schools		Report on 20 health clubs formed	←					3		DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Refresher training for school health teachers/head teachers and health clubs for 20 schools in collaboration with GES	Selected schools		Training report for school health teachers/head teachers in 20 schools	←					5		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Capacity building for district staff on WASH	Jema/Sunya ni		Selected district staff trained in O&M of water facilities and support to WSMTs	←					5		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Mechanization of 1No. borehole	Pramposo		1No borehole mechanized	←					20		DWST	DA/TAs

	Construct 4No. slaughter houses	Amoma, Apesika, Krabonso Anyima		4No. slaughter houses constructed	←					80			DEHU	DA/PS/Tas
	Conduct hygiene education in some selected Schools & communities	Selected communities and schools		Communities and schools sensitized	←					4			DEHO	WVI, GHS, Assembly members
	Conduct Premises inspection in Residential houses and schools	District wide			←									
	Provide daily supervision and evacuation of solid and liquid waste	jema		Solid and liquid waste evacuated	←								DEHO	ZoomlionGh. Ltd, DA
	Procure 4No. Refuse/Skip Containers	Jema		4No. Skip/Refuse containers procured	←								DEHO	DA/PS
	Procure 1No. Cesspool Emptyer			1No. cesspool emptyer procured				←					DEHO	DA
	Procure Sanitary Equipment	Jema		Sanitary Equipment procured	↔								DEHO	DA
	Clearing and maintaining of open public areas	Selected communities		Open public areas cleaned	←					7			DEHO	DA, Unit Committees GHS
	Screening of food vendors	District wide		800 Food vendors screened	←					12			DEHO	GHS, Assembly members

	Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines	District Wide		4No. Public latrine dislodged and rehabilitated	←		→		50			DEHO	DA
	Mechanization of 5No. borehole	Pramposo Akora Nante Cherihin Apesika		5No. borehole mechanized	←		→		104			DWST	DA
	Rehabilitation of Jema Water System	Jema		Jema Water System rehabilitated	←		→		100			JWSMT	DA/DWST
	Procure 1No. Welding Machine for Jema Water System	Jema		Welding machine procured	←		→		35			JWSMT	DA
	Provision of 2No. Small town water systems	Apesika Amoma		3No. Small Town Water Systems constructed	←		→		2,000			DA	CWSA
	Undertake sensitisation exercises on the need to abide by the building regulations	District-wide		Sensitizations organized	←		→		-	1		DA	DTCP
ADOPTED GOAL; ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR													
	Develop 4 tourism sites in the district	Ampoma, Nante Kokuma		4 tourism sites developed	←		→		50	50		DA	Tourism Board MoT

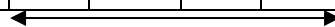
	NVTI Proficiency Test	Jema		20 clients taking part in test	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Provision of ACPID Start-Up Kits to Clients KAIZEN Implementation	Jema		10	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to REDF	Jema		20 clients accessing loan	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to MGF	Jema		5 accessing grant	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Managing Association for Survival	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Training in Food Safety and Personal Hygiene	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Leadership and Advocacy Skills Development	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Study Tour for Clients	Accra		1 study tour undertaken by clients	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Marketing Training in Customer Relations and Retention	Jema		40 clients trained	←				5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Cassava Processing (Gari)	Jema		20 clients trained	←				3,7			BAC	DA/REP

	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Mushroom Farming	Jema		20 clients trained					3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Financial Literacy Training	Jema		40 clients trained					5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Beads Making	Jema		20 clients trained					3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Entrepreneurship Training in Self-awareness and self-management	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Poultry Farming	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
ADOPTED GOAL; ACCELERATED AGRIC MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	Train community livestock workers to act as service agents	Jema		Community livestock workers trained					2			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 10 nursery operators in the district	Jema		10 nursery operators trained				1				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 100 cashew farmers in good agricultural practices, pests and disease control	Jema	100 cashew farmers trained						4			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Monitor, recover and distribute 100	District wide		100 sheep and 100 goats				3				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs



	sheep and 100 goats to 20 framers			distributed to 20 farmers										
	Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Jema		Extension staff trained and re-sourced in post-harvest handling technologies	←	→		8	8				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct demonstration on soil fertility improvement using poultry manure as against chemical manure	Select communities		Demonstration on soil fertility improvement demonstrated and adopted	←	→		2					Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct and update livestock census	District wide		Livestock census conducted and updated	←	→			7				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 10 seed growers in the district on GAP (seed production)	Jema		10 seed growers trained on gap in seed production	←	→							Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 14 AEAs in livestock feed formulation and housing to act as service agents	Jema		14 AEAs trained in livestock feed formulation		←	→		1				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Embark on home visits to identify, update and disseminate existing livestock technological packages to farmers	District Wide		Existing technologies delivered to farmers	←	→			60				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs

	Train 40 livestock farmers in feed formulation	Selected farmers		40 livestock farmers trained on feed formulation	←				2			Dept. of Agric	MoFA/DA/NGOs/WVI
	Train 50 farmers on GAP in maize production	Selected communities		50 farmers trained on GAP in maize production	←				2			Dept. of Agric	MoFA/WVI/DA
	Training 40 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control	District wide		Cashew farmers trained nursery establishment, management & grafting	←				2			Dept. of Agric	SADA/MoFA/WVI/DA/NGOs/RCC
	Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	Jema		Extension staff trained on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	←				1			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI
	Conduct 5 acre maize demonstration	Selected communities		Farmer supported with farm inputs		←			3			Dept. of Agric	SADA/DA/GOG/WVI
	Organize field days on demonstrations	District wide		Field demonstrations days organized	←				2			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Organize District level Farmers' Day	Pamdu		District Farmers' Day organized		←			5	5		Dept. of Agric	MoFA, WVI, NCCE, ISD
	Develop Local economic Development (LED) plan for the	Jema		LED Plan prepared and implemented					10			DA	RPCU



	district for implementation												
	Equip and provide logistics for establishing veterinary clinic	Jema		Veterinary clinic	←				40			Dept. of Agric	DA/PS/MoFA
	Procure 10 motobikes for Extension staff	Jema		10 motobikes procured	←				65			Agric Dept.	DA/PS/MoFA
	Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change	Jema		4 community for a on climate change organized	←				-	4		NADMO	MoEST/Forestry Service/WVI/NGOs/MOFA
	Completion of Dept. Agric Office Accommodation	Jema		DADU Office accommodation completed	←				90	-		Dept. of Agric	DADU/WV/REP/MoFA
	Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws	Jema		Environmental Sanitation Bye-Laws gazzetted and implemented	←				-	10		Dept. of Agric	DEHO, FSC, NADMO, NFS
	Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Selected communities		Anti-flooding education organized	←				-	1		NADMO	DA, WVI, ISD, NFS
	Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control	District Wide		Disaster Volunteers trained on bushfire control	←					5		NADMO	NFS/WVI/DA
	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Selected communities		Disaster Volunteer Groups equipped with working tools	←				-	10		NADMO	DA, WVI

	Organize 4No DPCU Meetings	Jema		4No. DPCU meetings organized	←							DCD	HODs/CSOs
	Organize capacity Building Workshop Assembly Members and DA staff	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for Assembly Members and DA staff	←				60			DA	PS
	Institute award programme for revenue collectors	Jema		Annual Award scheme established			↔					Finance Dept.	DA
	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	←				20	20		DA	PS
	Construct 1No. District Fire Service station	Jema		1No. District Fire Service Station constructed	←				200			DA	MoI/GNFS
	Complete 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters completed	↔								
	Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters'	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters constructed	←					20			
	Organize National Events/Celebrations (Farmers' Day, Independence Day etc)			National day celebrations organized	←				40			DDA/GE S	Farmers/DA/Students

	Procure 4No. Motor bikes	Jema		4No. bore-holes procured	←				16			DA	PS
	Procure 4No. Laptops and 4No. Desktop computers	Jema		4No. laptops and 4No. desktop computers	←				16			DA	PS
	Construction of 1No District Magistrate court	Jema		1No. District court constructed	←				180			DA	MoI
	Construction of 1No. Police Post	Apesika		1No police post constructed	←				100			DA	GPS/TA/PS
	Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Jema		Assembly bungalows renovated	←				100			Works Department	DA
	Renovation of DCE Bungalow			DCE bungalow renovated	↔				50			Works Dept.	DA
	Organize 3No Town Hall Meetings	Apesika Anyima Amoma-Pamdu		4 Annual Statements of Accounts published			↔		-	2		DA	Area Councils, Auditor General
	Support Community Initiated projects	District Wide		Community initiated projects supported	←				150			Assembly Members	DA/TAs
	Organize the District level constitutional week celebration	Jema		Constitution week organized			↔			2		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Conduct education on Gender violence and its effects	District wide		Education on gender violence and its	←					3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs

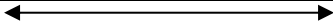
				effects conducted									
	Sensitize communities on Revenue mobilization	District Wide		Communities sensitized on revenue mobilization	←							Finance/Budget	DA/Assembly members/TAs
	Conduct weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political tolerance and civic virtue on local radio.	District wide		Weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political Tolerance and civic virtue on local radio conducted	←					3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Organize public education for Teachers, Children, Parents and Opinion Leaders on Child rights and abuse	District wide		Public education on Child right and abuse organized	←					5		NCCE	WVI

Table 5.3 1Annual Action Plan, 2020

ADOPTED GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Quarterly Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Establish a District Database System	Jema		A District database established	←			→	50	10	40	DA	GIZ/RCC/LGS
	Take legal action against rate defaulters	District-wide		Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	←			→	6	6		DA	AG's Department
	Organize Yearly Social Accountability forums	Jema, Amoma, Man-sieApesika		4 Annual Social Accountability for a organized	←			→	5	9	-	DA	TAs/CSOs
	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	District wide		4 Annual revenue improvement plans prepared	←			→	10	10	-	DA	ISD, Area Councils
	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	District wide		Civic education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax intensified	←			→	5	5		Finance Dept.	NCCE, Traditional Authorities

ADOPTED GOAL; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMEN

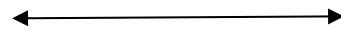
	Construction of community centre	Jema		Community centre constructed	←														
	Provision of more land for cemetery	Nante Zongo, Apaaso		Land for cemetery provided	←														
	Construction of 2no. 12-seater Aqua privy toilet	Paninamisa, Beposo		2 no. 12-seater Aqua privy toilet constructed															
	Provision of potable water/broken bore-holes	District wide		Potable water provided	←														
	Provision of sporting facilities	Apaaso, Kwabia, Nante, Pramposo, Akora, Ampoma		Sporting facilities provided	←														
	Construction of library facilities	Agyina, Amoma, Apaaso, Chirehin, Ayorya		Library facilities constructed	←														
	Construction 3-unit classroom block	Sora		3-unit classroom block constructed	←														
	Extension of school feeding programme	Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta,		School feeding programme extended															



		Tanokrom, Beposo											
	Construction of ICT facilities	Apesika, Akora,		ICT facilities constructed									
	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Agyegyemakunu		3-unit classroom block constructed	←								
	Construction of teachers quarters	Agyina		Teachers quarters constructed	←								
	Construction of 3-unit classroom at R/c school	Jema		3-unit classroom block at R/C school constructed	←								
	Provision of teaching and learning materials.	Amoma, Dumso no. 1,		Teaching and learning materials provided	←								
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Bredi		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	←					135		GES	DA/PS
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Nkwanta		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	←					145		GES	DA/PS
	Provide financial support for 100	Jema		100 Teacher trainees	←					10		GES	DA

	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters		5No. Teachers' Quarters constructed	←							GES	DA/Traditional Authority/MoE
	Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education	District Wide		Sensitization of the public on the importance of Girl-Child education organized	←				8			GES	WVI/DA
	Organize a quiz competitions for Junior High Schools	Selected school		Quiz competition for Junior High School organized	←				3			GES	WVI/DA
	Improve organization of enrolment drives	District wide		Improved organization of enrolment drive in all communities	←							GES	DA/WVG/NGOs/PTAs
	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.		Performance of Teachers monitored	←					4		GES	CS
	Provide 400 needy school children with books	District wide		400 needy students supplied books	←				5	10		DA	

HEALTH											
	Upgrade CHPS compound to health centre	Paninamisa		CHPs compound to health centre upgraded	←						
	Construction of CHPs compound with staff quarters	Ntankro		CHPs compound with staff quarters constructed	←						
	Construction of health facilities	Pramposo, Agyina, Amoma, Paninamisa, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Hindokrom, pumpuatifi, Krutakyi, Jema, Tanokrom,		Health facilities constructed	←						
	Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 358 surveillance activities	Jema		Improve on case detection and reporting	←				6000		GHS MoH/WVI/DA
	Organize quarterly durbar on malaria control activities			Reduction in malaria burden	←				6000		GHS DA/WVG/MoH
	Conduct nutrition activities	District wide		Improve on nutritional status of the populace, increase food					14000		GHS DA/MoH



				demonstration exercise, conduct iodated salt survey, improve vitamin A coverage									
	Purchase of medical equipment, drugs and other logistics for new CHPS facilities to start curative services			Improve access to health care	←					120,000		GHS	DA/MoH/WVG
	Organize 17 community forums to educate communities on proper environmental hygiene			17 community for a organized on hygiene	←					5	10	DEHO	DA/GHS
	Sponsor 30 health students	Jema		30 health workers organized	←					30	-	DA	GHS
	Organize 15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS	District wide		15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS organized	←					5	-	KSDM-HIS	DA
	Complete Office Accommodation for KSDMHIS	Jema		Office for accommodation constructed	←					20	180	KSDM-HIS	DA, NHIA, MP

	Complete 2No.CHPS Com-pounds	Weila chirehin		2No.CHPS compound constructed	←	→			290		GHS	DA/MOH
	Construction and furnishing of 5No. CHPS Compounds	Krabonso Pamdu Hyereso Attakrom Pumpuatifi		5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	←	→			1,000		GHS	DA/PS/Tas
	5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Ayorya		1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed	←	→			150		GHS	DA/Tas
	Sponsor and train 5No. Midwives	Jema		5No. Midwives sponsored and trained	←	→			10		GHS	DA
	Construct and furnish 1No. Maternity Ward for Jema District Hospital	Jema		Maternity ward constructed and furnished	←	→			250,000		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Construction and furnishing ATR and TB Ward for District Hospital	Jema		ATR and TB Ward constructed and furnished	←	→			200		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Complete KSDMIS Office accommodation	Jema		KSDMIS office accommodation completed	←	→			300		DA	PPS/S
	Construction and furnishing of 1No Children's Ward	Jema		1No. Children's Ward constructed and furnished	←	→			150		GHS	DA

	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Kwabia		CHPS Compound Rehabilitated	←	→				10		GHS	DA
	Construction of Delivery Ward	Nante		Delivery Ward constructed	←	→				120		GHS	DA
	Construction of Nurse Quarters	Nante		1No Nurses' quarters constructed	←	→				45		GHS	DA
	Construct 1No. 8Unit Nurses Quarters	Jema		2No.8-Unit Nurses quarters constructed	←	→				100		GHS	DA
	Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds	District wide		Health logistics supplied	←	→				225		DHD	DA/GOG
	Construct 1No. District Health Administration Block	Jema		District Health Administration Block constructed	←	→				300		DHD	DA/MoH/PS
	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women.	District wide		Routine immunization conducted	←	→				144000		DHD	DA/WVI/MoH
	Organize World Malaria Days	District wide		4No. World malaria days held	←	→				10		DHD	GHS, MoH
	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	District wide		Child Health Promotion weeks held	←	→				10		DHD	GHS, MoH

	Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings	District wide		Health education on exclusive breastfeeding organized						2		DHD	GHS, WVI
	Distribute 3000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women.	District wide		3000 LLITNs distributed						2		DHD	GHS
	Organize training workshops for Assembly members and traditional leaders to talk about stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Jema		training workshops on HIV/AIDS and Stigma organized for Assembly members and traditional leaders						5	5	DA	GAC NGOs
	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)			Routine counseling and testing and PMTCT carried out						2		DHD	GHS/GAC
	Visit all the thirty-one (31) JHS to monitor the school Alert Models on HIV/AIDS activities.	Jema		31 JHS visited on Schools Alert HIV/AIDS models						1		GES	NACP, GAC, MIHOSO, WVI

	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Jema circuit		Refresher HIV/AIDS workshop organized	←					3		GES	DA, WVI, GHS
	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	District wide		Children and the vulnerable identified and registered	←					1.5		KSMHIS	DA, WVI, DSW
	Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Capaster, Dryer and Hand Dryer to support PWDs apprenticeship.	District wide		PWDs supported with equipments in their apprenticeship	←					5		DSW&C D	WVI
	Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability	Jema		2-day workshop organized on small scale business	←							DSW&C D	WV/DA/
	Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of 42 PWDs for income generating activities	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←					40		DSW&C D	DA

	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	District wide		PWDs supported financially	←					20		DSW&C D	WVI
	Register and organize training workshops for the vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood	Jema		Vulnerable and excluded registered and trained on alternative livelihood	←				4	-		DA	Department of Social welfare
	Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools		School feeding programme supported	←					20		DA	GES, GHS
	Organize District level International Children's Day Celebration	District wide		International Children's Day organized	←					5		DWS&D C	WVI
	Source for funds for the support of the vulnerable and excluded	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←				30	10		DA	MoSW
ADOPTED GOAL; INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
	Extension of electricity	distr	District wide	Electricity extended	←				50	150		VRA	DA/MoE/TAs
	Provision of furniture	Apaaso, Akora		Furniture provided									
	Construction of agro-processing facilities	Agyina, PumpuatifiP animamisa, Akora, Dumso no.2,		Agro-processing facilities constructed	←								

	Provision of electricity meters	District wide		Electricity meters provided	←				→					
	Provision of street lights	District wide		Street light provided	←				→					
	Construction of irrigational facilities	Chirehin, Nante, Weila		Irrigational facilities constructed	←				→					
	Construction of drainage systems	Anyima Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Paminamisa		Drainage systems constructed	←				→					
	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma,		Refuse dumps evacuated	←				→					
	Regulation of nomadic herdsmen	Nante, Chirehin		Nomadic herdsmen regulated	←				→					
	Regulation of land use	Jema,		Land use regulated	←				→					

	Construction on school lands	Ampoma,		School lands constructed	←		→						
	Construction of slaughter slab	Ayorya,		Slaughter slab constructed	←		→						
	Reshaping of Asantekwa – Ayorya Feeder Road (23.0km)	Asantekwa Ayorya		23km feeder road reshaped			↔						
	Maintenance of street lights	District wide		Street lights maintained	←		→	10			Works Dept	DA	
	Routine maintenance of Weila-Sabule Feeder Roads	Weila-Sabule		Weila-Sabule feeder roads maintained	←		→	99			DFR	MoRH	
	Reshaping of Jema – Chirehin – Dumso Feeder Roads (20.0km)	Chirehin-Dumso		20km feeder road reshaped (Chirehin – Dumso)			↔	80			DFR	MoRH	
	Upgrading of Amoma-Agyina Road	Amoma-Agyina		Cherihin feeder road reshaped and graveled	←		→	80			DFR	MoRH	
	Upgrading of access roads in Jema Township	Jema		15km access roads created			↔	400			DWD	MoRH/GHA/PS/DA	
	Open up Jema-Krabonso-Amanten Feeder road	Jema-Krabonso-Amantem		Jema-Krabonso-Amantem				200			Works Dept	DA	
	Organize capacity building workshops for WSMTs	Selected Communities		Capacity building Workshops	←		→	20			DWST	Works Department/CWSA/DA	

				organized for WSMTs									
	Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Chirehin Apesika Nante		3No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	←	→			74			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Repair 35 broken down hand pumps	Selected communities		35 broken down hand pumps repaired	←	→			65			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Drilling of 15 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		1No. Borehole drilled and mechanised	←	→			270			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Evacuation of liquid and solid waste	Selected communities		Major liquid/solid waste sites evacuated	←	→			20			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Undertake technical assessment of 50 broken down boreholes	District wide		50 No. broken down boreholes technically assessed	←	→				3		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Decommissioning of boreholes beyond repairs	District wide		10 No. boreholes which are beyond repairs decommissioned	←	→				2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Organize quarterly DLAP meetings	Jema		Minutes of Learning Alliance meetings	←	→				2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	DWST regular inspection and monitoring activities	District wide		DWST activities supported	←	→				2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA

	Conduct training for 6 Area Mechanics	Selected communities		6 Area Mechanics trained	←					10			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct sensitization on CLTS in communities with poor hygienic practices	Selected communities		30 sensitization conducted	←					15			DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Formation of health clubs in 20 schools	Selected schools		Report on 20 health clubs formed	←					3			DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Refresher training for school health teachers/head teachers and health clubs for 20 schools in collaboration with GES	Selected schools		Training report for school health teachers/head teachers in 20 schools	←					5			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Capacity building for district staff on WASH	Jema/Sunya ni		Selected district staff trained in O&M of water facilities and support to WSMTs	←					5			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Mechanization of 1No. borehole	Pramposo		1No borehole mechanized	←					20			DWST	DA/TAs
	Construct 4No. slaughter houses	Amoma, Apesika, Krabonso Anyima		4No. slaughter houses constructed	←					80			DEHU	DA/PS/Tas

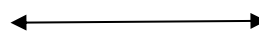
	Conduct hygiene education in some selected Schools & communities	Selected communities and schools		Communities and schools sensitized	←				4			DEHO	WVI, GHS, Assembly members
	Conduct Premises inspection in Residential houses and schools	District wide			←								
	Provide daily supervision and evacuation of solid and liquid waste	jema		Solid and liquid waste evacuated	←							DEHO	ZoomlionGh. Ltd, DA
	Procure 4No. Refuse/Skip Containers	Jema		4No. Skip/Refuse containers procured	←							DEHO	DA/PS
	Procure 1No. Cesspool Emptier			1No. cesspool emptier procured			←					DEHO	DA
	Procure Sanitary Equipment	Jema		Sanitary Equipment procured	↔							DEHO	DA
	Clearing and maintaining of open public areas	Selected communities		Open public areas cleaned	←				7			DEHO	DA, Unit Committees GHS
	Screening of food vendors	District wide		800 Food vendors screened	←				12			DEHO	GHS, Assembly members
	Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines	District Wide		4No. Public latrine dislodged and rehabilitated	←				50			DEHO	DA

	Mechanization of 5No. borehole	Pramposo Akora Nante Cherihin Apesika		5No. borehole mechanized	←	→			104			DWST	DA
	Rehabilitation of Jema Water System	Jema		Jema Water System rehabilitated	←	→			100			JWSMT	DA/DWST
	Procure 1No. Welding Machine for Jema Water System	Jema		Welding machine procured	←	→			35			JWSMT	DA
	Provision of 2No. Small town water systems	Apesika Amoma		3No. Small Town Water Systems constructed	←	→			2,000			DA	CWSA
	Undertake sensitisation exercises on the need to abide by the building regulations	District-wide		Sensitizations organized	←	→			-	1		DA	DTCP
ADOPTED GOAL; ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR													
	Develop 4 tourism sites in the district	Ampoma, Nante Kokuma		4 tourism sites developed	←	→			50	50		DA	Tourism Board MoT
	Rehabilitate Market stores	Apesika		Market stores and stalls constructed	←	→			200			DA	PS/Tas/Traders
	Upgrading of Market	Anyima		Market upgrade					130				

	Construct 2No. 20-Unit Market Stalls	Jema Weekly Market		2No. 20-Unit market stalls constructed	←	→			170			DWD	DA/PS
	Construction of 25No. lockable stores	Jema Weekly Market		25No. Lockable stores constructed	←	→			20			DWD	DA
	Training in Standardization			20 clients trained in standardization	←	→			3,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Technology Improvement and Finishing in Auto Mechanics for Master Craft Persons	Jema		15 clients trained	←	→			3,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Production Efficiency and Technology Enhancement Training in Welding for Master Craft Persons	Jema		15 clients trained	←	→						BAC	DA/REP
	Apprentice Training in Workshop Management Practices	Jema		15 clients trained	←	→						BAC	DA/REP
	Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management	Jema		20 clients trained	←	→						BAC	DA/REP
	NVTI Proficiency Test	Jema		20 clients taking part in test	←	→						BAC	DA/REP
	Provision of ACPID Start-Up Kits to Clients	Jema		10	←	→						BAC	DA/REP

	KAIZEN Implementation												
	Facilitate Access to REDF	Jema		20 clients accessing loan	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to MGF	Jema		5 accessing grant	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Managing Association for Survival	Jema		20 clients trained	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Training in Food Safety and Personal Hygiene	Jema		20 clients trained	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Leadership and Advocacy Skills Development	Jema		20 clients trained	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Study Tour for Clients	Accra		1 study tour undertaken by clients	←				→				BAC DA/REP
	Marketing Training in Customer Relations and Retention	Jema		40 clients trained	←				→	5			BAC DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Cassava Processing (Gari)	Jema		20 clients trained	←				→	3,7			BAC DA/REP
	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Mushroom Farming	Jema		20 clients trained	←				→	3,7			BAC DA/REP

	Financial Literacy Training	Jema		40 clients trained					5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Beads Making	Jema		20 clients trained					3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Entrepreneurship Training in Self-awareness and self-management	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Poultry Farming	Jema		20 clients trained					2,5			BAC	DA/REP
ADOPTED GOAL; ACCELERATED AGRIC MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	Train community livestock workers to act as service agents	Jema		Community livestock workers trained					2			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 10 nursery operators in the district	Jema		10 nursery operators trained				1				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 100 cashew farmers in good agricultural practices, pests and disease control	Jema	100 cashew farmers trained						4			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Monitor, recover and distribute 100 sheep and 100 goats to 20 framers	District wide		100 sheep and 100 goats distributed to 20 framers				3				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train and resource Extension staff in	Jema		Extension staff trained and re-sourced in post-harvest				8	8			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs

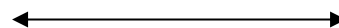


	post-harvest handling technologies			handling technologies									
	Conduct demonstration on soil fertility improvement using poultry manure as against chemical manure	Select communities		Demonstration on soil fertility improvement demonstrated and adopted	←	→		2				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct and update livestock census	District wide		Livestock census conducted and updated	←	→		7				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 10 seed growers in the district on GAP (seed production)	Jema		10 seed growers trained on gap in seed production	←	→						Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 14 AEAs in livestock feed formulation and housing to act as service agents	Jema		14 AEAs trained in livestock feed formulation		←	→	1				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Embark on home visits to identify, update and disseminate existing livestock technological packages to farmers	District Wide		Existing technologies delivered to farmers	←	→		60				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 40 livestock farmers in feed formulation	Selected farmers		40 livestock farmers trained on feed formulation	←	→		2				Dept. of Agric	MoFA/DA/NGOs/WVI
				50 farmers trained on	←	→		2				Dept. of Agric	MoFA/WVI/DA

	Train 50 farmers on GAP in maize production	Selected communities		GAP in maize production									
	Training 40 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control	District wide		Cashew farmers trained nursery establishment, management & grafting	←	→			2			Dept. of Agric	SADA/MoFA/WVI/DA/NGOs/RCC
	Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	Jema		Extension staff trained on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	←	→			1			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI
	Conduct 5 acre maize demonstration	Selected communities		Farmer supported with farm inouts	←	→			3			Dept. of Agric	SADA/DA/GOG/WVI
	Organize field days on demonstrations	District wide		Field demonstrations days organized	←	→			2			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Organize District level Farmers' Day	Pamdu		District Farmers' Day organized	←	→			5	5		Dept. of Agric	MoFA, WVI, NCCE, ISD
	Develop Local economic Development (LED) plan for the district for implementation	Jema		LED Plan prepared and implemented	←	→			10			DA	RPCU
	Equip and provide logistics for establishing veterinary clinic	Jema		Veterinary clinic	←	→			40			Dept. of Agric	DA/PS/MoFA

	Procure 10 motobikes for Extension staff	Jema		10 motobikes procured	←				65			Agric Dept.	DA/PS/MoFA
	Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change	Jema		4 community forums on climate change organized	←				-	4		NADMO	MoEST/Forestry Service/WVI/NGOs/MOFA
	Completion of Dept. Agric Office Accommodation	Jema		DADU Office accommodation completed	←		→		90	-		Dept. of Agric	DADU/WV/REP/MoFA
	Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws	Jema		Environmental Sanitation Bye-Laws gazzetted and implemented	←				-	10		Dept. of Agric	DEHO, FSC, NADMO, NFS
	Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Selected communities		Anti-flooding education organized	←				-	1		NADMO	DA, WVI, ISD, NFS
	Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control	District Wide		Disaster Volunteers trained on bushfire control	←					5		NADMO	NFS/WVI/DA
	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Selected communities		Disaster Volunteer Groups equipped with working tools	←				-	10		NADMO	DA, WVI
	Conduct extensive public education on the consequences of bush fires	District wide		Public education on Bush Fires conducted	←				20			NADMO	DA, NFS,

	Provide financial and material support for Disaster Victims	District wide		Disaster victims supported with materials	←					40			NADMO	WVI, DA
ADOPTED GOAL; TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE														
	Construction of security facilities	Mansie, Apesika		Security facilities constructed	←						4			
	Provision of fire stations	Jema		Fire stations provided	←						200			
	Institution or rehabilitation of area councils	Amoma Anyima Apesika		Area councils instituted or rehabilitated	←									
	Organize 4 capacity building workshops for women in governance	Jema		Capacity building workshops for women in governance organized	←					-	4		DA	MoGCSP, EC
	Construction of 1No. Assembly Common Hall			1No. Common Hall Constructed	←						2		DA	PS
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes	District wide		Projects and programmes monitored	←									
	Organize 4No DPCU Meetings	Jema		4No. DPCU meetings organized	←								DCD	HODs/CSOs
	Organize capacity Building Workshop	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for						60			DA	PS



	Assembly Members and DA staff			Assembly Members and DA staff									
	Institute award programme for revenue collectors	Jema		Annual Award scheme established			↔					Finance Dept.	DA
	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	↔				20	20		DA	PS
	Construct 1No. District Fire Service station	Jema		1No. District Fire Service Station constructed	↔				200			DA	MoI/GNFS
	Complete 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters completed	↔								
	Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters'	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters constructed	↔					20			
	Organize National Events/Celebrations (Farmers' Day, Independence Day etc)			National day celebrations organized	↔				40			DDA/GE S	Farmers/DA/Students
	Procure 4No. Motor bikes	Jema		4No. boreholes procured	↔				16			DA	PS
	Procure 4No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Jema		4No. laptops and 4No. desk top computers	↔				16			DA	PS

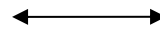
	Construction of 1No District Magistrate court	Jema		1no.District court constructed	←				180			DA	MoI
	Construction of 1No. Police Post	Apesika		1No police post constructed	←				100			DA	GPS/TA/PS
	Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Jema		Assembly bungalows renovated	←	→			100			Works Department	DA
	Renovation of DCE Bungalow			DCE bungalow renovated	←	→			50			Works Dept.	DA
	Organize 3No Town Hall Meetings	Apesika Anyima Amoma-Pamdu		4 Annual Statements of Accounts published			←	→	-	2		DA	Area Councils, Auditor General
	Support Community Initiated projects	District Wide		Community initiated projects supported	←				150			Assembly Members	DA/TAs
	Organize the District level constitutional week celebration	Jema		Constitution week organized				←	→	2		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Conduct education on Gender violence and its effects	District wide		Education on gender violence and its effects conducted	←					3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Sensitize communities on Revenue mobilization	District Wide		Communities sensitized on revenue mobilization	←							Finance/Budget	DA/Assembly members/TAs

	Conduct weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political tolerance and civic virtue on local radio.	District wide		Weekly public education on children's Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political Tolerance and civic virtue on local radio conducted						3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Organize public education for Teachers, Children, Parents and Opinion Leaders on Child rights and abuse	District wide		Public education on Child right and abuse organized						5		NCCE	WVI

Table 5.4 1Annual Action Plan 2021

ADOPTED GOAL: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
Programme	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Quarterly Time Schedule				Quarterly Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Management and Administration	Establish a District Database System	Jema		A District database established	←			→	50	10	40	DA	GIZ/RCC/LGS
	Take legal action against rate defaulters	District-wide		Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	←			→	6	6		DA	AG's Department
	Organize Yearly Social Accountability forums	Jema, Amoma, Man-sieApesika		4 Annual Social Accountability for a organized	←			→	5	9	-	DA	TAs/CSOs
	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	District wide		4 Annual revenue improvement plans prepared	←			→	10	10	-	DA	ISD, Area Councils

	Construction 3-unit classroom block	Sora		3-unit classroom block constructed	←	→								
	Extension of school feeding programme	Hyireso, Pramposo, Chirehin, Jema Nkwanta, Tanokrom, Beposo		School feeding programme extended	←	→								
	Construction of ICT facilities	Apesika, Akora,		ICT facilities constructed										
	Construction of 3-unit classroom block	Agyegyemakunu		3-unit classroom block constructed	←	→								
	Construction of teachers quarters	Agyina		Teachers quarters constructed	←	→								
	Construction of 3-unit classroom at R/c school	Jema		3-unit classroom block at R/C school constructed	←	→								
	Provision of teaching and learning materials.	Amoma, Dumso no. 1,		Teaching and learning materials provided	←	→								
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities	Bredi		1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	←	→				135		GES	DA/PS	
	Complete 1No. 3-Unit Classroom	Nkwanta		1No. 3-Unit classroom						145		GES	DA/PS	



	Block with ancillary facilities			block with ancillary facilities constructed									
	Provide financial support for 100 Teacher trainees in the district	Jema		100 Teacher trainees support and posted	←	→				10		GES	DA
	Provide financial support for needy but brilliant students	District wide		Financial support provided for needy but brilliant students	←	→				50		GES	DA/NGOS/PS/MoE/GOG
	Construct 5No. 3-Unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	Amoma R/C Krabonso D/A Krutakyi Beposo DA		20 classroom blocks constructed	←	→						GES	DA
	Manufacture and Supply of 500 school furniture(dual desk) School	District wide		500 dual desk School furniture supplied								GES	DA/GES, GPEG/PS
	Manufacture and supply of 1000 school furniture (mono Desk)	District wide		1000 mono desk furniture supplied	←	→						GES	DA/PS
	Connect schools to National Electricity Grid	District Wide		Schools connected to National Grid	←	→						GES	DA/VRA/PS

	Rehabilitation of 15No. Schools	District Wide		15No. schools rehabilitated	←						GES	DA/GPEG/GES
	Rehabilitation of 2No. 3-Unit classroom blocks	Agyeng-yenakunu		2No. classroom block rehabilitated	←						GES	DA
	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters	Construct 5No. 3-Bedroom Teachers' Quarters		5No. Teachers' Quarters constructed	←						GES	DA/Traditional Authority/MoE
	Sensitize the public on the importance of girl child education	District Wide		Sensitization of the public on the importance of Girl-Child education organized	←				8		GES	WVI/DA
	Organize a quiz competitions for Junior High Schools	Selected school		Quiz competition for Junior High School organized	←				3		GES	WVI/DA
	Improve organization of enrolment drives	District wide		Improved organization of enrolment drive in all communities	←						GES	DA/WVG/NGOs/PTAs
	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils in public and private schools.	Supervision and monitoring of attendance and performance of Teachers and pupils		Performance of Teachers monitored	←					4	GES	CS

		in public and private schools.											
	Provide 400 needy school children with books	District wide		400 needy students supplied books	←				5	10		DA	
Social Services Delivery	Upgrade CHPS compound to health centre	Paninamisa		CHPs compound to health centre upgraded	←								
	Construction of CHPs compound with staff quarters	Ntankro		CHPs compound with staff quarters constructed	←								
	Construction of health facilities	Pramposo, Agyina, Amoma, Paninamisa, Apesika, Chirehin, Nante, Hindokrom, pumpuatifi, Krutakyi, Jema, Tanokrom,		Health facilities constructed	←								
	Training of Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on 386 surveillance activities	Jema		Improve on case detection and reporting	←				6000			GHS	MoH/WVI/DA
	Organize quarterly durbar on malaria control activities			Reduction in malaria burden	←				6000			GHS	DA/WVG/MoH

	Conduct nutrition activities	District wide		Improve on nutritional status of the populace, increase food demonstration exercise, conduct iodated salt survey, improve vitamin A coverage						14000		GHS	DA/MoH
	Purchase of medical equipment, drugs and other logistics for new CHPS facilities to start curative services			Improve access to health care						120,000		GHS	DA/MoH/WVG
	Organize 17 community forums to educate communities on proper environmental hygiene			17 community for a organized on hygiene				5	10			DEHO	DA/GHS
	Sponsor 30 health students	Jema		30 health workers organized				30	-			DA	GHS
	Organize 15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS	District wide		15 community for a to sensitize communities on NHIS organized				5	-			KSDM-HIS	DA

	Complete Office Accommodation for KSDMHIS	Jema		Office for accommodation constructed	←		→	20	180		KSDMHIS	DA, NHIA, MP
	Complete 2No.CHPS Compounds	Weila chirehin		2No.CHPS compound constructed	←		→		290		GHS	DA/MOH
	Construction and furnishing of 5No. CHPS Compounds	Krabonso Pamdu Hyereso Attakrom Pumpuatifi		5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	←		→		1,000		GHS	DA/PS/Tas
	5No. CHPS compounds constructed and furnished	Ayorya		1No. Nurses' Quarters constructed	←		→		150		GHS	DA/Tas
	Sponsor and train 5No. Midwives	Jema		5No. Midwives sponsored and trained	←		→		10		GHS	DA
	Construct and furnish 1No. Maternity Ward for Jema District Hospital	Jema		Maternity ward constructed and furnished	←		→		250,000		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Construction and furnishing ATR and TB Ward for District Hospital	Jema		ATR and TB Ward constructed and furnished	←		→		200		GHS	DA/GOG/NGOs
	Complete KSDMIS Office accommodation	Jema		KSDMIS office accommodation completed	←		→		300		DA	PPS/S

	Construction and furnishing of 1No Children's Ward	Jema		1No. Children's Ward constructed and furnished	←					150		GHS	DA
	Rehabilitation of CHPS Compound	Kwabia		CHPS Compound Rehabilitated	←	→				10		GHS	DA
	Construction of Delivery Ward	Nante		Delivery Ward constructed	←					120		GHS	DA
	Construction of Nurse Quarters	Nante		1No Nurses' quarters constructed	←					45		GHS	DA
	Construct 1No. 8Unit Nurses Quarters	Jema		2No.8-Unit Nurses quarters constructed	←					100		GHS	DA
	Provide start-up kits for CHPS Compounds	District wide		Health logistics supplied	←					225		DHD	DA/GOG
	Construct 1No. District Health Administration Block	Jema		District Health Administration Block constructed	←					300		DHD	DA/MoH/PS
	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women.	District wide		Routine immunization conducted	←					144000		DHD	DA/WVI/MoH
	Organize World Malaria Days	District wide		4No. World malaria days held	←					10		DHD	GHS, MoH

	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	District wide		Child Health Promotion weeks held	←					10		DHD	GHS, MoH
	Organize health education on exclusive breastfeeding using behavior change communication strategy at public and social gatherings	District wide		Health education on exclusive breastfeeding organized	←					2		DHD	GHS, WVI
	Distribute 3000 LLITNs to children under-five and pregnant women.	District wide		3000 LLITNs distributed	←					2		DHD	GHS
	Organize training workshops for Assembly members and traditional leaders to talk about stigma and discrimination against PLHIV	Jema		training workshops on HIV/AIDS and Stigma organized for Assembly members and traditional leaders	←					5	5	DA	GAC NGOs
	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)			Routine counseling and testing and PMTCT carried out	←					2		DHD	GHS/GAC
	Visit all the thirty-one (31) JHS to monitor the school Alert Models on	Jema		31 JHS visited on Schools Alert	←					1		GES	NACP, GAC, MI-HOSO, WVI

	HIV/AIDS activities.			HIV/AIDS models									
	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Jema circuit		Refresher HIV/AIDS workshop organized	←					3		GES	DA, WVI, GHS
	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	District wide		Children and the vulnerable identified and registered	←					1.5		KSMHIS	DA, WVI, DSW
	Supply technical aid and equipments in forms of Sewing Machines, Motor Machines, Locking Machine, Grinding Machine, Capaster, Dryer and Hand Dryer to support PWDs apprenticeship.	District wide		PWDs supported with equipments in their apprenticeship	←					5		DSW&C D	WVI
	Organize 2-day training workshop for 20 PWDs on how to start small scale business and its sustainability	Jema		2-day workshop organized on small scale business	←							DSW&C D	WV/DA/
	Provide financial support in the form of seed capital to the first batch of 42 PWDs for income generating activities	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←					40		DSW&C D	DA

	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	District wide		PWDs supported financially	←					20		DSW&C D	WVI
	Register and organize training workshops for the vulnerable and excluded in the district on alternative livelihood	Jema		Vulnerable and excluded registered and trained on alternative livelihood	←					4	-	DA	Department of Social welfare
	Support to Ghana School Feeding Programme	Beneficiary schools		School feeding programme supported	←					20		DA	GES, GHS
	Organize District level International Children's Day Celebration	District wide		International Children's Day organized	←					5		DWS&D C	WVI
	Source for funds for the support of the vulnerable and excluded	District wide		Funds sourced for vulnerable and excluded	←					30	10	DA	MoSW
ADOPTED GOAL; INFRASTRUCTURE, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Extension of electricity	distr	District wide	Electricity extended	←					50	150	VRA	DA/MoE/TAs

	Provision of street lights	District wide		Street light provided									
					←				→				
Economic Dvelopment	Construction of irrigational facilities	Chirehin, Nante, Weila		Irrigational facilities constructed									
					←				→				
	Construction of drainage systems	Anyima, Chirehin, Nante, Agyina, Pamdu, Paninamisa		Drainage systems constructed									
					←				→				
	Evacuation of refuse dumps	Nante, Weila, Pramposo, Pamdu, Jema, Jema Nkwanta, Ampoma,		Refuse dumps evacuated									
					←				→				
	Regulation of nomadic herdsmen	Nante, Chirehin		Nomadic herdsmen regulated									
					←				→				
	Regulation of land use	Jema,		Land use regulated									
					←				→				
	Construction on school lands	Ampoma,		School lands constructed									
					←				→				

	Construction of slaughter slap	Ayorya,		Slaughter slap constructed	←		→						
	Reshaping of Asantekwa – Ayorya Feeder Road (23.0km)	Asantekwa Ayorya		23km feeder road reshaped			↔						
	Maintenance of street lights	District wide		Street lights maintained	←		→	10			Works Dept	DA	
	Routine maintenance of Weila-Sabule Feeder Roads	Weila-Sabule		Weila-Sabule feeder roads maintained	←		→	99			DFR	MoRH	
	Reshaping of Jema – Chirehin – Dumso Feeder Roads (20.0km)	Chirehin-Dumso		20km feeder road reshaped (Chirehin – Dumso)			↔	80			DFR	MoRH	
	Upgrading of Amoma-Agyina Road	Amoma-Agyina		Cherihin feeder road reshaped and graveled	←		→	80			DFR	MoRH	
	Upgrading of access roads in Jema Township	Jema		15km access roads created			↔	400			DWD	MoRH/GHA/PS/DA	
	Open up Jema-Krabonso-Amanten Feeder road	Jema-Krabonso-Amantem		Jema-Krabonso-Amantem				200			Works Dept	DA	
	Organize capacity building workshops for WSMTs	Selected Communities		Capacity building Workshops organized for WSMTs	←		→	20			DWST	Works Department/CWSA/DA	

	Drilling and mechanization of 3No. Borehole	Chirehin Apesika Nante		3No. boreholes drilled and mechanized	←					74			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Repair 35 broken down hand pumps	Selected communities		35 broken down hand pumps repaired	←					65			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Drilling of 15 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		1No. Borehole drilled and mechanised	←					270			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Evacuation of liquid and solid waste	Selected communities		Major liquid/solid waste sites evacuated	←					20			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Undertake technical assessment of 50 broken down boreholes	District wide		50 No. broken down boreholes technically assessed	←						3		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Decommissioning of boreholes beyond repairs	District wide		10 No. boreholes which are beyond repairs decommissioned	←						2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Organize quarterly DLAP meetings	Jema		Minutes of Learning Alliance meetings	←						2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	DWST regular inspection and monitoring activities	District wide		DWST activities supported	←						2		DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Conduct training for 6 Area Mechanics	Selected communities		6 Area Mechanics trained	←					10			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA

	Conduct sensitization on CLTS in communities with poor hygienic practices	Selected communities		30 sensitization conducted					15			DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Formation of health clubs in 20 schools	Selected schools		Report on 20 health clubs formed					3			DEHO	DA/WV/CWSA
	Refresher training for school health teachers/head teachers and health clubs for 20 schools in collaboration with GES	Selected schools		Training report for school health teachers/head teachers in 20 schools					5			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Capacity building for district staff on WASH	Jema/Sunya ni		Selected district staff trained in O&M of water facilities and support to WSMTs					5			DWST	DA/WV/CWSA
	Mechanization of 1No. borehole	Pramposo		1No borehole mechanized					20			DWST	DA/TAs
	Construct 4No. slaughter houses	Amoma, Apesika, Krabonso Anyima		4No. slaughter houses constructed					80			DEHU	DA/PS/Tas
	Conduct hygiene education in some selected Schools & communities	Selected communities and schools		Communities and schools sensitized					4			DEHO	WVI, GHS, Assembly members
	Conduct Premises inspection in	District wide											



	Residential houses and schools												
	Provide daily supervision and evacuation of solid and liquid waste	jema		Solid and liquid waste evacuated	←								DEHO ZoomlionGh. Ltd, DA
	Procure 4No. Refuse/Skip Containers	Jema		4No. Skip/Refuse containers procured	←								DEHO DA/PS
	Procure 1No. Cesspool Emptier			1No. cesspool emptier procured									DEHO DA
	Procure Sanitary Equipment	Jema		Sanitary Equipment procured	↔								DEHO DA
	Clearing and maintaining of open public areas	Selected communities		Open public areas cleaned	←					7			DEHO DA, Unit Committees GHS
	Screening of food vendors	District wide		800 Food vendors screened	←					12			DEHO GHS, Assembly members
	Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines	District Wide		4No. Public latrine dislodged and rehabilitated	←					50			DEHO DA
	Mechanization of 5No. borehole	Pramposo Akora Nante Cherihin		5No. borehole mechanized	←					104			DWST DA

		Apesika											
	Rehabilitation of Jema Water System	Jema		Jema Water System rehabilitated	←	→			100			JWSMT	DA/DWST
	Procure 1No. Welding Machine for Jema Water System	Jema		Welding machine procured	←	→			35			JWSMT	DA
	Provision of 2No. Small town water systems	Apesika Amoma		3No. Small Town Water Systems constructed	←	→			2,000			DA	CWSA
	Undertake sensitisation exercises on the need to abide by the building regulations	District-wide		Sensitizations organized	←	→			-	1		DA	DTCP
ADOPTED GOAL; ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR													
	Develop 4 tourism sites in the district	Ampoma, Nante Kokuma		4 tourism sites developed	←	→			50	50		DA	Tourism Board MoT
	Rehabilitate Market stores	Apesika		Market stores and stalls constructed	←	→			200			DA	PS/Tas/Traders
	Upgrading of Market	Anyima		Market upgrade					130				
	Construct 2No. 20-Unit Market Stalls	Jema Weekly Market		2No. 20-Unit market stalls constructed	←	→			170			DWD	DA/PS

	Facilitate Access to REDF	Jema		20 clients accessing loan	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Facilitate Access to MGF	Jema		5 accessing grant	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Managing Association for Survival	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Training in Food Safety and Personal Hygiene	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Intermediate Training in Leadership and Advocacy Skills Development	Jema		20 clients trained	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Study Tour for Clients	Accra		1 study tour undertaken by clients	←							BAC	DA/REP
	Marketing Training in Customer Relations and Retention	Jema		40 clients trained	←				5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Cassava Processing (Gari)	Jema		20 clients trained	←				3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Mushroom Farming	Jema		20 clients trained	←				3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Financial Literacy Training	Jema		40 clients trained	←				5			BAC	DA/REP

	Basic CBT in Beads Making	Jema		20 clients trained	←				3,7			BAC	DA/REP
	Entrepreneurship Training in Self-awareness and self-management	Jema		20 clients trained	←				2,5			BAC	DA/REP
	Basic CBT in Poultry Farming	Jema		20 clients trained	←				2,5			BAC	DA/REP
ADOPTED GOAL; ACCELERATED AGRIC MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	Train community livestock workers to act as service agents	Jema		Community livestock workers trained					2			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 10 nursery operators in the district	Jema		10 nursery operators trained				1				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train 100 cashew farmers in good agricultural practices, pests and disease control	Jema	100 cashew farmers trained		←				4			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Monitor, recover and distribute 100 sheep and 100 goats to 20 framers	District wide		100 sheep and 100 goats distributed to 20 framers	←			3				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Train and resource Extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	Jema		Extension staff trained and resourced in post-harvest handling technologies	←			8	8			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs

	Conduct demonstration on soil fertility improvement using poultry manure as against chemical manure	Select communities		Demonstration on soil fertility improvement demonstrated and adopted	←			2				Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI/NGOs
	Conduct and update livestock census	District wide		Livestock census conducted and updated	←			7				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 10 seed growers in the district on GAP (seed production)	Jema		10 seed growers trained on gap in seed production	←							Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 14 AEAs in livestock feed formulation and housing to act as service agents	Jema		14 AEAs trained in livestock feed formulation				1				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Embark on home visits to identify, update and disseminate existing livestock technological packages to farmers	District Wide		Existing technologies delivered to farmers	←			60				Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Train 40 livestock farmers in feed formulation	Selected farmers		40 livestock farmers trained on feed formulation	←			2				Dept. of Agric	MoFA/DA/NGOs/WVI
	Train 50 farmers on GAP in maize production	Selected communities		50 farmers trained on GAP in maize production	←			2				Dept. of Agric	MoFA/WVI/DA

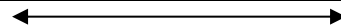
	Training 40 mango farmers on disease and pest identification, prevention and control	District wide		Cashew farmers trained nursery establishment, management & grafting	←	→			2			Dept. of Agric	SADA/MoFA/WVI/DA/NGOs/RCC
	Train Extension staff on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	Jema		Extension staff trained on plot cutting and analysis of crop yield	←	→			1			Dept. of Agric	DA/WVI
	Conduct 5 acre maize demonstration	Selected communities		Farmer supported with farm inouts		←	→		3			Dept. of Agric	SADA/DA/GOG/WVI
	Organize field days on demonstrations	District wide		Field demonstrations days organized	←	→			2			Dept. of Agric	WVI/DA/NGOs
	Organize District level Farmers' Day	Pamdu		District Farmers' Day organized		←	→		5	5		Dept. of Agric	MoFA, WVI, NCCE, ISD
	Develop Local economic Development (LED) plan for the district for implementation	Jema		LED Plan prepared and implemented	←	→			10			DA	RPCU
	Equip and provide logistics for establishing veterinary clinic	Jema		Veterinary clinic	←	→			40			Dept. of Agric	DA/PS/MoFA
	Procure 10 motobikes for Extension staff	Jema		10 motobikes procured	←	→			65			Agric Dept.	DA/PS/MoFA

	Organize 4No. community forums to sensitize communities on the issues of climate change	Jema		4 community for a on climate change organized	←					-	4		NADMO	MoEST/Forestry Service/WVI/NGOs/MOFA
	Completion of Dept. Agric Office Accommodation	Jema		DADU Office accommodation completed	←	→				90	-		Dept. of Agric	DADU/WV/REP/MoFA
	Prepare, gazette and implement Environmental and Sanitation Bye-Laws	Jema		Environmental Sanitation Bye-Laws gazzetted and implemented	←					-	10		Dept. of Agric	DEHO, FSC, NADMO, NFS
	Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Selected communities		Anti-flooding education organized	←					-	1		NADMO	DA, WVI, ISD, NFS
	Train Disaster Volunteer Groups on bushfire control	District Wide		Disaster Volunteers trained on bushfire control	←						5		NADMO	NFS/WVI/DA
	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Selected communities		Disaster Volunteer Groups equipped with working tools	←					-	10		NADMO	DA, WVI
	Conduct extensive public education on the consequences of bush fires	District wide		Public education on Bush Fires conducted	←					20			NADMO	DA, NFS,
	Provide financial and material support for Disaster Victims	District wide		Disaster victims supported with materials	←					40			NADMO	WVI, DA
ADOPTED GOAL; TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE														

	Construction of security facilities	Mansie, Apesika		Security facilities constructed	←					4				
	Provision of fire stations	Jema		Fire stations provided	←					200				
	Institution or rehabilitation of area councils	Amoma Anyima Apesika		Area councils instituted or rehabilitated	←									
	Organize 4 capacity building workshops for women in governance	Jema		Capacity building workshops for women in governance organized	←				-	4		DA	MoGCSP, EC	
	Construction of 1No. Assembly Common Hall			1No. Common Hall Constructed	←					2		DA	PS	
	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes	District wide		Projects and programmes monitored	←									
	Organize 4No DPCU Meetings	Jema		4No. DPCU meetings organized	←							DCD	HODs/CSOs	
Human Resource Management	Organize capacity Building Workshop Assembly Members and DA staff	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for Assembly Members and DA staff	←				60			DA	PS	

	Institute award programme for revenue collectors	Jema		Annual Award scheme established			↔					Finance Dept.	DA
	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors	Jema		Capacity building workshop organized for revenue staff	↔				20	20		DA	PS
	Construct 1No. District Fire Service station	Jema		1No. District Fire Service Station constructed	↔				200			DA	MoI/GNFS
	Complete 4-Unit Staff Quarters	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters completed	↔							Works Dept	DA
	Construction of 4-Unit Staff Quarters'	Jema		4-Unit Staff Quarters constructed	↔					20		Works Dept	DA
	Organize National Events/Celebrations (Farmers' Day, Independence Day etc)			National day celebrations organized	↔				40			DDA/GE S	Farmers/DA/Students
	Procure 4No. Motor bikes	Jema		4No. bore-holes procured	↔				16			DA	PS
	Procure 4No. Laptops and 4No. Desktop computers	Jema		4No. laptops and 4No. desktop computers	↔				16			DA	PS
	Construction of 1No District Magistrate court	Jema		1No. District court constructed	↔				180			DA	MoI

	Construction of 1No. Police Post	Apesika		1No police post constructed	←				100			DA	GPS/TA/PS
	Renovation of Assembly Bungalows	Jema		Assembly bungalows renovated	←	→			100			Works Department	DA
	Renovation of DCE Bungalow			DCE bungalow renovated	←	→			50			Works Dept.	DA
	Organize 3No Town Hall Meetings	Apesika Anyima Amoma-Pamdu		4 Annual Statements of Accounts published			←	→	-	2		DA	Area Councils, Auditor General
	Support Community Initiated projects	District Wide		Community initiated projects supported	←				150			Assembly Members	DA/TAs
	Organize the District level constitutional week celebration	Jema		Constitution week organized				←	→	2		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Conduct education on Gender violence and its effects	District wide		Education on gender violence and its effects conducted	←					3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs
	Sensitize communities on Revenue mobilization	District Wide		Communities sensitized on revenue mobilization	←							Finance/Budget	DA/Assembly members/TAs
	Conduct weekly public education on children's Acts,	District wide		Weekly public education on children's						3		NCCE	WVI/DA/CSOs



	Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political tolerance and civic virtue on local radio.			Acts, Widowhood rites (Intestate succession Law II) Will Act, Political Tolerance and civic virtue on local radio conducted									
	Organize public education for Teachers, Children, Parents and Opinion Leaders on Child rights and abuse	District wide		Public education on Child right and abuse organized	←————→			5			Community Dev't and Social Welfare		

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2018-2021. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Since the results should effect positive change, the process of change needs to be directed hence the employment of monitoring and evaluation technique. Monitoring and evaluation is a means by which the desired improvement can be ensured and measured.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

6.2.1 Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to DPCU Secretariat.

6.2.2 Output/Objective level

The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP 2018-2021 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach (means) for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.

2. Bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meeting, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

6.2.3 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

The Monitoring Matrix/ Results Framework outlines the core district indicators categorised into input, output, outcomes and impact indicators respectively in relation to the adopted policy objectives. The indicators are disaggregated into age, gender, location etc. This is enable DPCU measure progress and track performance towards achievements of the stated objectives of DMTDP. Table 6.1 presents the Monitoring Matrix of DMTDP 2018-2021.

Table 6.1 1Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

GOAL		Build a Prosperous Society								
OBJECTIVE 1.		Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials								
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASE-LINE	TARGET				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% of youth who are into farming	No. of youth (male & female) engaged in planting for food and job Programme	Output	813	950	1,000	1,050	1,200	60% males/40% females	Quarterly	DEPT. OF AGRIC, DPCU
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	No of farmers benefiting from extension services	Output	2,273	2,500	2,900	3,200	3,500	60% males/40% females	Quarterly	DEPT. OF AGRIC
OBJECTIVE 2		Ensure improved skills development for Industry								
Documentary guide lines for	District LED strategy developed		1	1	1	1	1			DPCU/BAC/NGO

skills development										
% of youth trained in modern skills development	The Number of youth trained under the youth development models		843	900	950	1000	1050			BAC/DPCU/NGO
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE	TARGET				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2018	2018	2018			
OBJECTIVE 3		Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives								
Type of industry established in the district	Number of youth employed in the one district one factory programme	Impact	0							
OBJECTIVE 4		Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development								
% of local business that have access	Number of local business that benefit from MASLOC and the financial sector	Impact	0	200	250	300	350			BAC/NBSSI

main- tained/Reha- bilitated/con- structed	repaired/con- structed									
Proportion of communities connected to the National Grid	No of communities connection/exten- sion of lights									
Availability of District Cham- ber of Agricul- ture	Establishment of District Chamber of Agriculture		0	1	1	1	1			
OBJECTIVE 7		Improve production efficiency and yield								
Proportion of farming com- munities with access to ex- tension ser- vices	Total No. of farm- ing communities covered by exten- sion services		70	75	78	80	85			
Proportion of technology adoption	No. of farmers who have adopted new technology from farmer field schools activities		1,670	1,9 00	2,00 0	2,10 0	2,50 0			

% of farmers with access to extension services	Agriculture Extension Agent (AEA)-farmer ratio		1:950	1:800	1:700	1:650	1:600			
% of youth engaged in the flagship agriculture programmes	No. of youth (male & female) engaged in Youth in Agriculture Programmes		843	900	950	1000	1050	60% males/40% females		
% of female youth in government flagship programmes	No. of youth (female) engaged in Youth in Agriculture Programme		337	365	380	410	500			
% of farmers who are engaged in dry season/irrigation farming	No of farmers who have access to irrigation facilities in the district		5	500	800	1000	1400			
OBJECTIVE 8		Improve Post-Harvest Management								
% of communities with access to post harvest facilities	No of communities that have access to and use storage facilities		8	15	20	25	30			
OBJECTIVE 9		Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation								

% of farmers and other actors in value chain who use ICT	No of farmers who have adopted ICT in linking up with other actors in Value Chain		20	50	100	100	100			
% of farmers who have insured their farms	No of farmers who insured their farms with insurance companies		0	2	2	2	2			
% of farmers with access to weather information	No of farmers who have access to weather information		0	50	55	60	70			
OBJECTIVE 9		Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth								
% of youth in agricultural enterprise business	No of youth that has gone into agricultural enterprise business		15	30	30	30	30			
% of youth with access to financial services	No of youth/associations/groups who are linked to financial institutions									
% of youth with access to land	No of youth who can access land for farming		843	900	950	1000	1050			

% of youth who are into farming	No. of youth (male & female) engaged in planting for food and job Programme	Output	843	90 0	95 0	10 00	10 50	60% males/49% females	Quarterly	
OBJECTIVE 12		Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels								
% of KG infrastructure provided	Number of KG under trees provided with new classroom blocks	Output								
	Number of primary schools under trees replaced with modern classroom blocks	Output								
	Number of JHS under trees replaced with modern classroom blocks	Output								
	Number of basic schools furniture supplied.	Output								
	No. of basic schools maintained/rehabilitated	Output								
	No. of public vocational schools provided with classroom blocks	Output								

	Number of needy basic school boys and girls benefiting from incentive packages	Output								
	Gender Parity: Primary & JHS									
	No of primary and JHS with modern institutional latrines		46							
OBJECTIVE 13		Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)								
% of communities with access to CHPS compounds	No. of deprived communities provided with CHPS compounds	Output	16	2	1	1	1			DA/DHD
% increase in number of newly posted Nurses in the district	Nurse-population ratio	Output	884	92 6	94 7	96 9	99 1			
% of trained Midwives in the district	Sponsorship of trainee midwives	Output	0	1	1	1	1			

% of children with access to immunization	Immunization coverage		99.5%	95%	95%	95%	95%			Disease Control Unit/DHD
Proportion of OPD attendance due to malaria			39.14%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Disease Control		
OPD Per Capita	No. OPD Attendance to Total Pop.		0.82	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.90			Hospital/DHD
Doctor pop. ratio	No. of Doctor to total population of the District		31832	331	348	342	3554			Medical Doctor/DHD
Institutional Infant < 1 yr mortality rate per 1000 live births			0.002	0.001	0	0	0			Medical Doctor/DHD
Institutional < 5yrs mortality rate per 1000 live births			0.003	0.002	0.001	0	0			Medical Doctor

access potable water	potable water in the district									
% of water facilities that are functional	No. of existing functional boreholes/ hand dug wells with pumps in the district									
% increase in constructing new water facilities	Number of new functional water systems (boreholes, pipes, etc.) constructed									
% of communities with functional WSMTs	Existence of functional community water management committees									
OBJECTIVE		Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services								
% of people with knowledge on environmental issues	No. of Communities and schools sensitized		8	10	12	14	16			
Availability of trained artisans	No. of Latrine artisans trained		5	10	10	10	10			

No of latrines constructed	Access to household and institutional latrines									
OBJECTIVE		Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions								
% of vulnerable empowered	No of vulnerable people with access to economic resources		2952	36 91	41 31	45 60	51 10			DSWCD
Frequency of allocation of disability funds			4	4	4	4	4			DSWCD
OBJECTIVE		Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system								
% of basic schools with access to child right education	Proportion of schools with functional child rights associations/clubs		9	15	25	35	40			
Frequency of reported cases of abuses	Number of reported cases of abuse :child, women and men		113	80	55	30	20			
No of prosecutions undertaken	Existence and functionality of child development and protection committee		3	2	2	1	1			

OBJECTIVE		Enhance the well-being of the aged								
% of the aged with knowledge on aging policies	No of sensitization programmes on aging policies		0	10	15	25	30			
% of the district population that is aged	Availability of data on the aged in the district									
% of activities in the annual action plan that support the aged	No of activities that are meant to improve the wellbeing of the aged in the district		5	5	5	5	5			
OBJECTIVE		Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes								
% of female Government Appointees	No of appointed Assembly Members who are women		2	2	5	5	5			
% of women who get access to statutory funds	No of women that access grants and other funding from government institutions		0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0			

GOAL		Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment								
OBJECTIVE 1.		Protect existing forest reserves								
INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASE-LINE	TARGET				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% of biodiversity programmes in the district plan	No of activities in the district plan that have environmental mainstreaming	Output							Yearly	
% of local communities with knowledge on climate change	No of community sensitization on climate change		12	16	20	25	30			
OBJECTIVE		Reduce environmental pollution								
Rate of enforcement of environmental laws	No of culprits prosecuted for flouting noise making and bush burning		0	5	5	5	5			
% of sensitive areas that are protected	No of public and ground water sources that are protected		2	2	2	2	2			FC
OBJECTIVE		Combat deforestation, desertification and erosion								

% of vegetative cover protected	No of forest that is being protected from bush fires									
OBJECTIVE		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services								
% of roads re-shaped	length of roads re-shaped									
% of new roads created	No. of new roads created									
% of feeder roads maintained	No. of Feeder Roads maintained									
% of lorry parks constructed	No. of lorry parks constructed		1							
No of communities with street lights	Street lights provided in communities with lights									
No. of new Markets constructed	Proportion of communities with access to market facilities	OUT-PUT	3	1	1	1	1			
OBJECTIVE		sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements								
% of properties and streets addressed	No of streets named and properties addressed in the district	OUT-PUT	10	10	2	2				

% of citizen who take part in the district planning process	No of stakeholders/communities who participate in the district planning process through needs assessments and validation meetings	Output	45	45	45	45	45		Yearly	
% of local people with knowledge in planning	No of sensitization programmes on participation in decision making conducted									
OBJECTIVES		Strengthen fiscal decentralization								
Availability of revenue data base	Availability and regular updating of revenue database		1	1	1	1	1			
% of IGF spent on physical projects	Proportion of total internally generated funds spent on physical projects		0%	20%	20%	20%	20%			
% of citizens with access to revenue performance	Publication of income and expenditure statement		4	4	4	4	4			
OBJECTIVES		Enhance public safety and security								

6.2.4 Strategy for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and Use of Results

Table 6.2 outlines the strategy to be adopted by DPCU for data collection, collation, and analysis and use of the results matrix.

Table 6.2 1Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Percentage (%) increase in yield of Maize	2017	Yield plot establishment	10%	Area cropped (Ha): 9,124.57 Average yield MT/Ha: 2.1 Estimated Production: 19,161.60
Percentage (%) increase in yield of cassava	2017	Yield plot establishment	5%	Area cropped (Ha): 6,144.95 Average yield MT/Ha: 11.3 Estimated Production: 69,437
Percentage (%) increase in yield of yam	2017	Yield plot establishment	8%	Area cropped (Ha): 8,246.70 Average yield MT/Ha: 29.1 Estimated Production: 239,979
Percentage (%) increase in yield of Plantain	2017	Yield plot establishment	1%	Area cropped (Ha): 55.38 Average yield MT/Ha: 6.23 Estimated Production: 345
Percentage (%) increase in yield of mango	2017	Yield plot establishment	3%	Area cropped (Ha): 3,100 Average yield MT/Ha: 5.2 Estimated Production: 16,120
Percentage (%) increase in yield of Cashew	2017	Yield plot establishment	12%	Area cropped (Ha): 18,600 Average yield MT/Ha: 2.4 Estimated Production: 44,640
Percentage (%) increase in yield of Ginger	-	-		

Proportion/length of trunk roads maintained/Rehabilitated				
Proportion/length of urban roads maintained/Rehabilitated				
Proportion/length of feeder roads maintained/Rehabilitated				
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored				
Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity				
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)				
Maternal mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)				
Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)				
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000.00 population				
Proportion of				

households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year				
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources				
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)				
Gross Enrolment Rate for primary school				
Gross Enrolment Rate for Junior High school				
Gross Enrolment Rate for Senior High school				
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools				
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Kindergarten				
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Primary School				
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Junior High School				

Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Senior High School				
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.				
Total amount of internally generated revenue				
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation				
Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget				
Number of reported cases of children abuse				
Number of reported cases of women abuse				
Number of reported cases of men abuse				

6.2.5 Reporting Arrangement

The DPCU as part of its M&E responsibilities shall prepare and submit Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports on its M&E activities to NDPC, RCC and other relevant stakeholders. At the end of the implementation of 2018-2021 DMTDP, the DPCU is expected to prepare a total sixteen (16) and four (4) quarterly and annual reports respectively. Below is the format adopted for the preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports:

Title Page

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

Introduction

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

M&E Activities Report

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

The Way Forward

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

6.2.6 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

In order to prepare programmes/projects reports, DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district. This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly, Departments and Agencies as well as Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered by this register. The Project Register of the Assembly shall be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc as shown below in table

Table 6.3 1Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/Project Name
2.	DMTDP Medium-term goal
3.	District Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Budget, source and type of funding
8.	Date started
9.	Expected completion date
10.	Contract sum
11.	Expenditure to date
12.	Project implementation status
13.	Remarks

Source: NDPC, 2017

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2018-2021 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved. The DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2020 and a final evaluation in February, 2021. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organized to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organization is very important. It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District

The DPCU at relevant times will also undertake or commission other studies such as:

- Strategic Evaluation
- Impact Assessments (Economic, social and Environmental)
- District Poverty Profiling and Mapping
- Thematic Evaluation Studies
- Beneficiary Assessments

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

This chapter embodies the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the projects/programmes/activities implementation. Henceforth, this chapter captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to ensure the effective communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

7.1.1 District Communication Plan

Table 7.1 presents the District Communication Plan for the implementation of DMTDP 2018-2021

Table 7.1 1District Communication Plan/Strategy 2018-2021

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2018-2021	Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Meetings and Tours	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee
Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To collate Data from the Communities and Area Councils	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars and Meeting	January-March	DPCU Members
First Public Hearing	To assess the analysis of data collected	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	January	DPCU Members
Second Public Hearing	To adopt development options	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	February	DPCU Members
Third Public Hearing	To present the Draft Development Plan	Assembly Members Community Members, Traditional Authorities	Community Forum	March	DPCU Members
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2018-2021	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with Audio-visuals	Quarterly	DPCU Members
	To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations	Quarterly	DPCU Members
DCE Annual Community Meetings	To explain project progress and receive feedback	All citizens, Development Partners	Community Meetings	Annually	DCE

DCEs Ses- sional Ad- dress	To inform the DA con- cerning Municipal devel- opment projects and the progress made within the year	DA, Development Partners	DA, Assembly Mem- bers	Quarterly	DCE
Reports (Twice a year)	To report twice a year by DCE to the Head of De- partments informing them of the DMTDP progress and up-coming events	Departmental Heads	Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards	Twice a year	DCE PM
Departmental Reports (Quarterly)	To bring on board Depart- mental Heads' quarterly address to the DA and is- suing of progress and monitoring reports to De- partmental Staff	Departmental Staff	Memo, posting on staff and public notice boards	Quarterly	Departmental Heads
Quarterly Promotional Programmes	To organize quarterly TV documentaries and Radio Discussions on Municipal Development	General public	TV and Radio	Quarterly	DPCU
Instant Infor- mation	To distribute brochures and flyers and using the In- formation van to pass in- formation to the commu- nity on activities taking place or those to happen in the near future	General Public	Brochure, Flyers, In- formation Van	Monthly	DPCU
e-govern- ment	To post the District focus, goal, programmes and pro- jects reports on the District website	General Public, De- velopment Partners	District Website	Weekly Events	DCD

Weekly, monthly meetings	To engage religious bodies, youth groups, women groups, farmers groups, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and other community groups in conveying District development activities	Members	Group Meeting/Prayer Days	Every group meetings	Presiding Member, Assembly Members, Organizations Officials, DPCU
Monthly Campaigns	To sensitize the community on various government policies and projects	Citizens	Cultural Festivals, National Holidays, Information Centres	Monthly	Departmental Heads/Assembly Members
Yearly Sports Competition	To sensitize the youth on HIV/AIDS, STDs, Employment opportunities, Environmental conservation, security, Entrepreneurship	Youths	District Sports Day	Yearly	GES/NCCE
Yearly Cultural Festivals	To create awareness on the progress of DMTDP implementation	General public	Cultural Festival	Yearly	Traditional Authorities DPCU
MPs Address	To create awareness about his constituency, challenges, opportunities and the projects being implemented. These will include lobbying for funds from the Central Government and other Development Partners	National Assembly, Central Government and Development Partners	Parliament	Yearly	MP
Yearly posting	To issuing the DMTDP 2018-2021 to Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations	Embassies, High Commissions and International Organizations	E-mails, District Assembly Website	Yearly	DCD

	for collaboration in projects implementation				
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Source: DPCU-KSDA, 2017

7.1.2 Dissemination of DMTDP 2018-2021 and Annual Progress Report

The dissemination of information of the DMTDP was organized in three public forums in the District. This collectively captured all the concerns and issues from all the communities and Area Councils in the District making the plan more inclusive and implementable. The Annual Progress Reports for 2018-2021 will be used to disseminate the implementation of the MMTDP 2018-2021 through the submission of annual reports to RCC and NDPC for necessary actions.

7.1.3 First public Forum after data collection and Analysis

The first public forum was held from Tuesday, 16th January-Wednesday, 30th January, 2018. The purpose was to lunch the importance of the DMTDP 2018-2021 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the district and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District. In furtherance to the discussions the people were sensitized about the issues in the District, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum was also meant to select various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

7.1.4 Second Public Forum on Development Options

The second public forum was held from Monday, 12th February-Monday, 26th February, 2018. The purpose of this forum was to analyze the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus.

7.1.5 Third Public Forum on Draft Development Plan

The third public forum was held on Wednesday, 28th March, 2018. The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2018-2021

APPENDICES

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Kintampo South
Region	Brong Ahafo
Name of Area Council (s)	Anyima, Apesika, Amoma-Pamdu, Mo Area
Venue (s)	Jema, Apesika, Kwabia, Sabule, Amoma, Nante, Nante Zongo, Suamire, Agyegyemakunu, Hyereso, Kraboso, Korkuma, Pramposo, Pamdu, Ntankro, Ayorya, Mansie, Chirehin
Date	16 th January-30 th January, 2018

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters	
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited		
c	Identifiable groups at Public hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties and Community Members	
d	Total Number of persons	278 persons attended with males 158 and 120 females	
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males-57% Females-43%	
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi	
g	Major Issues Raised	The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the area and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District/Community. In furtherance to the discussions the people were sensitized about their Area Council, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to	

		solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum was also meant to select various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP 2018-2021.	
G	Main Controversies	None	
h	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	-	
i	Unresolved questions or Queries	-	
j	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	-	
k	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized as it was used to validate the data collection to reflect the true picture of development issues, gaps and problems facing the District. Target	

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1.		District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2.		District Coordinating Director (DCD)	
3.		Presiding Member (PM)	
4.		Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-Comm.	
5.		District Planning Officer	

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Kintampo South
Region	Brong Ahafo
Name of Area Council (s)	Amoma-Pamdu, Anyima, Apesika, Mo Area
Venue (s)	Jema, Apesika, Kwabia, Sabule, Amoma, Nante, Nante Zongo, Suamire, Agyegyemakunu, Hyereso, Kraboso, Kokuma, Pramposo, Pamdu, Ntankro, Ayorya, Mansie, Chirehin
Date	Monday, 12 th February-Monday, 26 th February, 2018

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters	
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties and Community Members	
c	Identifiable groups at Public Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties and Community Members	
d	Total Number of persons	428 persons attended with males 296 and 132 females	
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males-69% Females-31%	
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi	
g	Major Issues Raised	The second public forum was organised from Wednesday, 12th February, 2014 to Wednesday, 26th February, 2014. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus, programmes, projects and activities.	

g	Main Controversies	The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus, programmes, projects and activities.	
h	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	None	
i	Unresolved questions or Queries	-	
j	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	-	
k	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized as it was used to discuss the development options for the District for the present and future generations	

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1.		District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2.		District Coordinating Director (DCD)	
3.		Presiding Member (PM)	
4.		Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-Comm.	
5.		District Planning Officer	

APPENDICES

KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

THIRD PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District	Kintampo South
Region	Brong Ahafo
Name of Area Council(s)	Amoma-Pamdu, Apesika, Anyima, Mo Area
Venue (s)	Jema, Apesika, Kwabia, Sabule, Amoma, Nante, Nante Zongo, Suamire, Agyegyemakunu, Hyereso, Kraboso, Kokuma, Pramposo, Pamdu, Ntankro, Ayorya, Mansie, Chirehin
Date	Wednesday, 28 th March, 2018.

S/N	Report Description	Activity Report	Remarks
a	Medium of Invitation	Letters	
b	Name of Special/Interest Groups/Individuals Invited		
c	Identifiable groups at Public Hearing	The identifiable personalities at the hearing were Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Religious Groups, Women Groups, Area Council Members, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties and Community Members	
d	Total Number of persons	254 persons attended with 169 males and 85 females	
e	Gender Ratio/Percentage	Males-67% Females-33%	
f	Language Used at Hearing	Twi	
g	Major Issues Raised	The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2018-2021	
g	Main Controversies	None	
h	Proposal for Resolution of the Controversies	-	
i	Unresolved questions or Queries	-	

j	Level of Unresolved problems going to be resolved	-	
k	Comment on General Level of Participation	The hearing was successfully organized as it was used to discuss draft development plan for the 2018-2021.	

S/N	Name	Designation	Signature
1.		District Chief Executive (DCE)	
2.		District Coordinating Director (DCD)	
3.		Presiding Member (PM)	
4.		Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-Comm.	
5.		District Planning Officer	