

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PRU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP: 2018-2021)

**(THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK, AN
AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR
ALL 2018-2021)**

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DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

With the adoption and pursuit of decentralization by the Central Government, District Development Planning has been aimed at addressing specific problems and potentials of Districts without losing the national perspective. It is not only limited to spatial organizations within the District, but also geared towards ensuring that human, natural and financial resources are harnessed to promote the development of districts.

Background

The vision of Ghana as contained in the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF, 2018-2057) is a “just, free, and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development”. The vision is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of ten 4-year medium-term development plans (MTDPs). The first of these plans is to be prepared based on the medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF, 2018 – 2021). The MTDPF (2018-2021) is the framework for the preparation of district and sector plans.

The current policy framework, “An Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All” focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to continued macro-economic stability, prioritized private sector-led growth, vigorous human resource development, good governance and civic responsibility that are necessary to propel the economy into higher growth and accelerated poverty reduction. In this regard, Government’s expenditure will be prioritized in favour of policies, programmes and projects namely in areas of agriculture, infrastructure, water and sanitation, health and education (including ICT, Science, Technology and Innovation).

The District goal “To achieve sustainable growth by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance”. With its objective: To effectively mobilize, co-ordinate and utilize both human and material resources for provision of basic services in a participatory manner, is all geared towards accelerated development of the District.

In fulfilment of this national requirement, the Pru District Assembly came up with a Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 which was also harmonized with the national policies. The Medium Term Development Plan has been prepared in furtherance of the objectives of promoting just, free, and prosperous

nation with high levels of national income and broad based social development. The Plan is based on the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP as well as the NDPC Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF: 2018-2021) contained in the long-term national development policy framework (LTNDPF, 2018-2057)

Methodology

The plan preparation process was facilitated by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU). To ensure the formulation of appropriate policies, programmes and projects which responds to the needs and aspirations of the people, the planning process ensured effective public participation, relevance to local demands and priorities and in support of achievement of national objectives.

The plan preparation was preceded by a thorough examination and analysis of the constraints, problems and needs of the people by seeking the opinions of key stakeholders through interviews, surveys, fora and community meetings on how these problems would be solved and the needs provided.

The Scope Of The Plan

This Medium Term Development Plan, (LTNDPF: 2018-2021) is divided into seven main parts;

Chapter 1: plan preparation process, performance review and current situation of the District.

Chapter 2: Development priorities including inputs from sectorial departments linked to the appropriate pillars of the MTDP framework.

Chapter 3: District Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies consistent with the goal of the MTDF (2018-2021) including development projections.

Chapter 4: Adopted Composite Programmes of Action (2018-2021)

Chapter 5: Annual Action Plan (2018) with indicative costs.

Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

Chapter 7: Communication Strategy

Vision

To become the most effective and efficient District Assembly that serves her citizens in an environment that promotes development

Mission

The Pru District Assembly exist to advance the general well-being of the people through resource mobilization, co-ordination of socio-economic activities, capacity building and creation of enabling environment with active participation of all stakeholders.

Functions of the Pru District Assembly

The functions of the Pru District Assembly among others include;

- responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission of plans through the Regional Co-ordinating Council
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- execute approved development plans for the district
- co-ordinate, integrate and harmonize the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the district

Core Values Of Pru District

The core values of Pru District Assembly are:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Client Focus
- Team work
- Effective and Efficient use of resource

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CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

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

The DMTDP 2018 - 2021 reviewed the performance of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development which was prepared and implemented under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The review was presented to stakeholders at a seminar on 28th July 2017 by the DPCU which was attended by key stakeholders including Assembly members, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Urban/Area Councillors, representatives of the Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Traditional Councils and Development partners.

The review was undertaken to determine the extent of implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP and also to identify challenges that were encountered during the implementation of the plan which would serve as inputs to the preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) policy framework.

The GSGDA II (DMTDP 2014-2017) focused on seven main thematic areas namely;

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability.
- Enhancing Competitiveness in the Private Sector.
- Accelerate Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.
- Oil and Gas Development.
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement.
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment.
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

Table 1.1: The status of implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP is presented in table 1 below;

Thematic Area: <i>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</i>										
Policy Objective: Improve public expenditure management										
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Fiscal Policy Management	1. Comply with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds (Issuance of warrant and pre auditing)	Fully Implemented	Availability of internal audit reports	40% of payment vouchers issued with warrant	100% of payment vouchers issued with warrant	60%	70%	95%	98%	Target achieved
	2. Comply with approved guidelines for utilization of public funds	Fully Implemented	Availability of internal audit reports	Non-compliance with guidelines for utilization of public funds	Comply fully with internal controls for the utilization of public funds	√	√	√	√	Target achieved
	3. Implement asset management register	Fully Implemented	Availability of asset management register	Poor assets management	Efficient management of Assembly's assets	√	√	√	√	Target achieved
	4. Implement the recommendations of Auditor General's Dept and the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament	Fully Implemented	Availability of minutes/correspondents on actions taken	Non-compliance with recommendations of Auditors reports	Respond to all audit observations by 2017	√	√	√	√	Target achieved

Thematic Area: <i>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</i>										
policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Growth and Development of MSMEs	1. Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	Fully Implemented	No. of people provided with temporary jobs under the LIPW	500 people employed by LIPW	Create employment opportunities for 1,500 through LIPW from 2014-2017	500	450	300	378	Target over achieved
	2. Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the district	Not Implemented	No. of PPP agreements signed	No PPP agreement	Sign 4 PPP agreements with private individual	-	-	-	-	Target not achieved
	3. Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	On-going	No. of artisans and school graduates trained in entrepreneurial skills	No trained artisans	Train 30 artisans in entrepreneurial skills	5	10	5	-	Target likely to achieved
	4. capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	Fully Implemented	No. of women and other vulnerable groups trained in alternative livelihoods	10	Train 40 women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing,	10	20	10	-	Target achieved

					pomade and soap making					
	5. Support BAC to train and provide business services to SMEs including registration with Register General's Dept, VAT Registration, batik making, marketing, management, quality improvement and packaging of products to make them more competitive	Implemented	Availability of report on SMEs trained	5	train and provide business services to 15 SMEs	5	-	10	-	Target achieved
Growth and Development of MSMEs	6.Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	Implemented	Availability of report on exhibitions and trade shows organized	2	Help 10 SMEs in exhibitions and trade shows	2	4	-	-	Target not fully achieved due to lack of funds
	7..Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	Implemented	Number of SMEs supported by financial institutions	-	Link 5 viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	1	2	2	-	Target achieved
Tourism Development	8..Develop tourism development plan for identification and development of tourist sites	Implemented	Availability of tourism development plan	-	Develop 2 tourism areas	-	-	-	-	Target not achieved
	9..Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru River	Implemented	Percentage reduction on fatalities on the lake	-	Reduce fatalities on the lake to 0	3	2	14	-	Target not achieved

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: Stimulate growth of the agricultural sector for food security and ensure sustainable use of natural resources for development										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Job creation in agriculture	Procure 5 tractors for the establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Service Center (AMSEC) at Yeji, Prang, Parambo and Zabrama	Not implemented	No. of tractors procured and availability of AMSC	2	5	-	-	-	-	Target not achieved due to lack of funds
	Train 20 people in maintenance of farm machinery/tractor at Yeji	Not implemented	No. of people trained in maintenance of farm machinery	0	20	-	-	-	-	Target not achieved due to lack of funds
	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	Implemented	Type of improve varieties of crops introduced in EAs	Introduce 5 new improved crop/seed varieties	2	3	-	-	-	Target achieved
Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets	Train 18 extension agents on irrigation and water management technologies and skills to enable them undertake irrigation extension	Not implemented	No. of extension agents trained in irrigation and water management technologies	5	20	-	-	-	-	Target not achieved due to lack of funds

Conduct listing of farm households and holder in 10 EAs	On-going	No. of farm households listed in each EA	5	10	2	3	4	-	On-going
Establish demonstrations on field crops	On-going	No. of demonstrations on field crops established	6	15	5	5	3	-	On-going
Carry out field supervision and management	On-going	No. of field supervision and management carried out	20	40	7	12	15	-	Target will be achieved
Intensify the use of mass communication systems in extension delivery	On-going	Percentage of farmers covered by AEAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintain the role of Agriculture Award winners and FBOs to serve as sources of extension in production and markets to small scale farmers within their localities to help transform subsistence farming into commercial farming	On-going	No. of Agriculture Award winners and FBOs being used to serve as sources of extension	1	4	1	1	1	-	Target will be achieved
Monitoring pests and diseases on crops	On-going	Monitoring reports on pests and diseases	-	-	√	√	√	-	Target will be achieved
Recruitment 6 of Agriculture Extension Agents	Not implemented	No. of Agriculture Extension Agents posted to the district	8	6	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over to the next plan
Strengthen capacity of PPRSD for monitoring and certification of seeds and seedlings	On-going	No. of PPRSD trained and resourced for monitoring and certification of seeds and seedlings	-	-	√	√	√	-	PPRSD should be resourced to complete the task within the plan period
Promote farmer training on new technologies	On-going	Train 150 farmers on	50	150	90	30	25	-	Target will be achieved

			new technologies							
	Organize monthly management and technical review meetings for all DDOs and AEAs	On-going	Minutes of monthly management and technical review meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	Monthly meetings organized
	Collation, preparation and submission of monthly reports, quarterly and annual reports	On-going	Availability of monthly and quarterly reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	Reports submitted
	Establish links to input and output markets and service providers (strengthen value chain)	On-going	Ready access of farmers to input and output markets and service providers	-	-	√	√	√	-	Not effective as expected and should be rolled over
	Recruit 500 youth in the district for youth in Agric Programme (Block Farm)	Not Implemented	No. of youth engaged on the programme	-	500	-	-	-	-	Lack of political will to implement
	Organize annual District Farmers' Day	On-going	No. of District Farmers' Day organized	1	4	1	1	1	-	Target would be achieved
	Train and resource 18 AEAs in post-harvest handlings technology	Implemented	No. of AEAs trained in post-harvest handlings technology annually	6	18	8	6	4	-	Target achieved
	Train 100 producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	On-going	No. of producers, processors and marketers trained in post-harvest handling	-	100	50	10	20	-	Target would be achieved

Domestic and International Markets	Provide 4 improved storage facilities (warehouses) along the value chain	Not Implemented	No. of storage facilities constructed	1	4	-	-	-	-	Target would not be achieved
	Generate and provide regular market information (deficit /surplus areas) to improve distribution of food stuffs	On-going	Availability of ready markets for agric produce	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Establishment of grain processing and handling facilities	On-going	No. of grain processing facilities constructed	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Establishment of cassava processing center	Not Implemented	Availability of Cassava Processing Factory/centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Establishment of 2 mango pack houses	Not Implemented	No. of 2No. Mango Pack Houses established	-	2	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Provision of refrigeration truck for fresh fruits conveyance to Accra for Exports of mangoes	Not Implemented	Availability of Refrigeration truck for fresh Mango conveyance	-	1	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Establishing of mango fruit juice processing factory	Not Implemented	Availability of Mango Fruit Juice Processing Factory	-	1	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	Not Implemented	No. of water pumping machine procured	-	5	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	On-going	No. of FBOs formed and trained in vegetable farming	15	100	30	20	-	-	Target would be achieved

Livestock and Poultry Development	Rehabilitate 2No dam	On-going	No. of off season employment created	2	3	-	2	-	-	Target achieved
	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities	On-going	No. of farmers that have been given credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	Records on farmers having access to credit should be put in place
	Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	On-going	No. of farmers with regular access to trained AEAs	6	Train 18 AEAs	8	6	4	-	Target achieved
	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	Not Implemented	No. of livestock FBOs linked to credit sources and markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock housing by farmers	On-going	No. of livestock farmers supported to construct improved livestock housing	-	200	-	-	200	-	Target achieved
	Facilitate the linkage of producers to marketers	Not Implemented	Availability of ready market for livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be rolled over
	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	On-going	No. of cattle vaccinated against anthrax & CBPP	6,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	-	Target would be achieved
Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	On-going	No. of small ruminants vaccinated against PPR	7,000	12,000	2,500	6,500	2,000	-	Target would be achieved	
Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	On-going	No. of small dogs and cats vaccinated against rabies	500	1,000	200	400	150	-	Target would be achieved	
Carry out disease surveillance	On-going	Report on disease surveillance carried out	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over	

Fisheries and Aquaculture Development for Food	Establishment of modern fish landing site	Not Implemented	Availability of modern fish landing site	-	-	-	-	-	-	lack of funds
	Provision of modern fish processing, smoking, salting and drying center	Not Implemented	Availability of modern fish processing centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	lack of funds
	Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	On-going	No. of fishers trained on cage culture	-	100	20	10	45	-	Target would be achieved
	Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	On-going	Availability of baseline data on fishers, processors and canoes	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	On-going	No. of active private fish culture producers identified	-	2	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	On-going	No. of fishers producers, processors & marketers trained on post-harvest technologies	-	200	20	45	80	-	Target would be achieved
	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	On-going	No. of communities educated on biodiversity and ecosystem services	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	On-going	No. of communities around water bodies educated on buffer zone policies	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Educate communities on effects of climate change and natural disasters	On-going	Reports on education programmes organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres	On-going	Availability of a bye law banning farming within	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over

	of river basins within the district		50metres of river basins							
	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	On-going	Length/stretch of water sheds reforested	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Acquire EPA permits/EIA for implementation of large scale DA's development projects	Implemented	No. of development projects subjected to EPA requirements	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Ensure investors of large scale projects hold community fora on the likely environmental impacts of the projects they intend implementing in the district	On-going	Reports on community fora	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Collaborate with EPA to educate the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens	On-going	Reports on community fora	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest	Educate communities on the need to establish dedicated woodlots for wood fuel production and usage	On-going	No. of dedicated woodlots established in the district	-	-	√	√	√	√	To be rolled over
	Rehabilitation of 250Ha degraded land with Mangoes	On-going	No. of hectares of degraded land rehabilitated with mangoes	250	250	250	250	250	-	To be rolled over
	Establishment of nursery (seedling) in selected communities	Not Implemented	Acreage and type of nursery established	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
Climate Variability and Change	Facilitate establishment and operation of a meteorological station in the district	Not Implemented	Availability of meteorological station	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of capacity
	Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision	Not Implemented	Availability of early warning meteorological stations in the district	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of capacity

Thematic Area: Oil and Gas Development										
Policy Objective: Ensure that the District takes full advantage of the prospects the Oil and Gas Sector offers to create jobs for its people										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Employment Creation	Collaborate with the Oil and Gas Distribution/Filling Stations to create jobs for the unemployed youth	Implemented	No. of unemployed youth engaged by Oil/Gas filling stations	-	-	√	√	√	√	Data should be collected to know the exact number employed
	Ensure equitable distribution of pre-mixed fuel for fishermen and boat operators to sustain their businesses	Fully Implemented	Ease of access to pre-mixed fuel by fishermen and boat operators	-	-	√	√	√	√	Pre-mixed was equitably distributed
Protection of the Environment	Collaborate with appropriate agencies to ensure that Oil and Gas Distribution/Filling Stations fully comply with environmental and safety measures	Fully Implemented	Reports on Oil and Gas Distribution/Filling Stations compliance to environmental and safety measures	-	-	√	√	√	√	Fully complied with safety measures
Transparency in Revenue Management	Monitor to ensure that revenues generated by the landing beaches committees are used properly and for the benefit of the larger community	Not Implemented	Percentage of revenues generated by the landing beaches committees used for community projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of cooperation from dealers
	Collaborate with appropriate agencies to monitor the distribution of Oil and Gas to reduce hording by the Distribution/Filling Stations	Implemented	Ease of access to oil and gas by transport unions and other machine operators	-	-	√	√	√	√	Hording totally prevented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development										
Policy Objective: Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district	Implemented	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	Routine maintenance carried out annually
	Routine maintenance of town roads in the district	Implemented	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	Routine maintenance carried out annually
	Complete rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road at Abua-Ankrakuka	On-going	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated using labour-based methods	-	-	-	-	√	√	Target would be met
	Rehabilitation of 4km feeder road at Cherembo-Kamampa	Suspended	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated using labour-based methods	-	-	-	√	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
	Rehabilitation of 2km feeder road at Krobo-Kamampa	Suspended	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated using labour-based methods	-	-	-	√	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over

	Rehabilitation of Labun – Labun Nsouno feeder road	Fully Implemented	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated	-	-	√	√	-	-	Completed and handed over
	Facilitate construction of speed rumps	Not Implemented	No. of communities provided with speed rumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Improve safety on inland waterways to fully exploit potential	Not Implemented	Availability of documented safety measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Decongest of town roads for efficient and safe use of non-motorized transport facilities such as bicycle and pedestrian walkways in congested central business districts	On-going	Availability of lanes and walkways for bicycles and pedestrian	-	-	√	√	√	√	Adequate measures should be put in place to decongest major towns in the district
	Construct Yeji Lorry Park to meet modern standards	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	√	√	-	It should be rolled over to complete the second phase of the project
	Spot improvement of Presby Junction-Jaklai Feeder Road	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	Implemented	No./list of communities connect to the national grid	-	250	150	-	-	-	To be rolled over to complete the process
	Extend electricity/street lights in communities without electricity	Implemented	No. of communities with full coverage of electricity	-	-	√	√	√	√	Electricity/streetlights extended to communities

	Rehabilitate existing streetlights	Implemented	No. of broken bulbs/poles/wires replaced	-	-	√	√	√	√	Broken bulbs/poles replaced
	Provision of solar lamps	Implemented	No. of communities provided with solar lamps	-	-	√	√	√	√	Solar lamps provided to selected communities
Spatial/Land Use Planning and Management	Create public awareness on planning regulations/plot allocation	On-going	No/percentage of developers obtaining building permit	-	-	√	√	√	√	Public awareness created
	Facilitate development of layouts for selected communities	Not Implemented	No. of communities with layouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Enforce compliance with planning regulations to ensure orderliness in development	Implemented	No/percentage of developers obtaining building permit	-	-	√	√	√	√	Planning regulations enforced
	Ensure timely issuance of building permits	Implemented	Percentage increase in No. of developers obtaining building permits	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duely adhered
	Street Naming and Property Addressing System	On-going	No. of communities covered	-	-	√	-	-	-	Yeji and its surrounding streets named and this should be extended to other major towns
	Facilitate and support construction of drainage facilities	On-going	Length of drainage facilities constructed	-	-	√	√	√	√	Annually carried out
	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Implemented	No. of Statutory Planning Committee Meetings held	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out

	Facilitate recruitment of a town and country planning officer	Not Implemented	Availability of a town and country planning officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to suspension of employment
	Facilitate recruitment of two supporting staff (Draughtsman & Building Inspector)	Not Implemented	Availability of Draughtsman & Building Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Provide office for operation of the T&CP department	Not Implemented	Availability of a town and country office	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Support capacity building programmes to upgrade human settlements and land use planning competencies of key staff of the DA	Implemented	No. of staff trained on human settlements and land use planning	-	-	√	-	-	-	Was not done continually due to lack of funds
	Establishment of District Works Department	Implemented	Availability of well-equipped District Works Department office	-	-	√	-	-	-	Works department established
Settlement Disaster Prevention, Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation	Facilitate private sector involvement in the delivery of housing and provision of rental accommodation in urban centres	Implemented	No. of rental accommodations provided in the urban centres	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine process
	Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	Implemented	Availability of programme/plan on disaster prevention education	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out District wide
	Collaborate with NADMO to support disaster victims	Implemented	No. of disaster victims supported	-	-	√	√	√	√	Victims supported on every disaster encountered
	Launching of Anti-Wind Rainstorm or flood related issues in the district	Implemented	Reports on the launchings	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out annually

	Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	Implemented	Reports on the launchings	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done every farmers day
	Strengthen fire volunteer groups to deal with fire prevention and control	Implemented	No. of Fire Volunteer Groups strengthened	-	-	√	√	√	√	Every community fire volunteer group strengthen
	Organize workshops on safe transportation on the Volta Lake	Implemented	Reports on the workshop	-	-	√	√	√	√	Workshop organized for boat operators
	Facilitate preparation of district disaster response plan	Implemented	Availability of district disaster response plan	-	-	√	√	√	√	Disaster response plan prepared annually
	Facility & support restoration of the broken down Parambo/Sawaba water system	On-going	Functionality of the Parambo/Sawaba water system	-	-	√	√	-	-	Water saline and to be relocate
	Facility & support drilling of 20No IDA funded boreholes	Fully Implemented	No. of boreholes completed	-	20	15	5	-	-	Target achieved with the help of IDA
	Facilitate & support drilling of 32No AfD funded boreholes	Fully Implemented	No. of boreholes completed	-	32	20	12	-	-	But some dry wells discovered
	Mechanize 2No. boreholes to increase water supply	Fully Implemented	Percentage work done	2	2	2	-	-	-	Target achieved
	Rehabilitation/ completion of	Fully Implemented	No. of broken down boreholes rehabilitated	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

broken down boreholes										
Facilitate & support restoration of the broken down Yeji water system	Not Implemented	Functionality of the Yeji water system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Provision of 82 new boreholes	Fully Implemented	No. of boreholes completed	-	82	25	17	-	-	-	High number of dry wells
Facilitate & support const. of Small Town Water & San. Project	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually	Fully Implemented	No. of Basic schools educated and provided with hand washing facilities	-	10	3	2	5	-	-	Effectively carried out
Build capacity of WATSANs & WSDBs to operate & maintain water & san. facilities	Fully Implemented	No. of WATSANs & WSDBs trained on operation & maintenance water & san. facilities	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Train latrine artisans to facilitate construction of household latrines	Fully Implemented	No. of Latrine Artisans trained	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Carrying out of water quality test on 120 boreholes annually	Fully Implemented	No. of water quality test carried out annually	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Supply of 1No. Motor bike for the DWST	Fully Implemented	Availability of a Motor bike	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	A pick-up was provided
Monitoring and Evaluation of water and sanitation programmes and projects	On-going	No. of monitoring reports produced	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	Done periodically

Promote PPP in the construction and management of public latrines	Fully Implemented	No. of PPP agreement on sanitation	-	-	√	√	√	√	Most public latrines are into this arrangement
Acquire and develop final solid/liquid waste disposal sites	Implemented	Availability of a developed waste disposal site	-	-	√	√	√	√	Final disposal site acquired
Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste	Fully Implemented	Availability of refuse truck, containers and sanitary guards	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Evacuation of refuse heaps	Fully Implemented	No. of refuse heaps evacuated	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Provision of 30 refuse containers	Fully Implemented	No. of refuse containers provided							refuse containers Provided
Rehabilitation of public toilets	Fully Implemented	No. of public toilets rehabilitated	-	-	√	√	√	√	Selected public toilets rehabilitated
Const. of Institutional Latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	Fully Implemented	No. of public institutional latrines constructed	-	-	√	√	-	-	Completed and in use by some selected schools
Construction and completion of 1No. 20-seater Water Closet (W/C)	Fully Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	√	√	-	-	Completed and in use
Renovate of DEHO's Bungalow	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Construction of 1No. slaughter house	Fully Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	√	√	-	-	Completed and in use
Provision of street dust bins and education on its usage	Fully Implemented	No. of street dust bins provided	-	-	√	√	√	√	Street dust bins positioned at vantage points

	Procure of Sanitary Tools	Fully Implemented	No./Type of Sanitary Tools procured	-	-	√	√	√	√	Routine exercise
	Ensure proper treatment and disposal of hospital wastes	Fully Implemented	Availability of proper disposal sites for hospital wastes	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the GHS in collaboration with environmental health unit
	Regular desilting of public drains and promotion construction of Soak-away	Implemented	Availability of rooster for distilling of drains	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit/works department
	Ensure that developers incorporate appropriate sanitation facilities in their building plans	Implemented	No. of developers obtaining building permits	-	-	√	√	√	√	It is a pre-condition for the issuance of permits
	Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	Implemented	No. of household/ community latrines constructed	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	Implemented	Annual reports on public education organized on hygiene and environmental sanitation	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit
	Screen food/water vendors annually	Implemented	No. of food/water vendors screened annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	Implemented	No. of people prosecuted on environmental sanitation	-	-	√	√	√	√	Being enforced but not very effective

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene										because there is no court
	Organize public fora on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	Implemented	Annual reports on public education organized on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	-	-	√	√	√	√	Carried out whenever the rains set in
	Intensify house-to-house inspection	Implemented	Annual reports on house-to-house inspection	-	-	√	√	√	√	Monthly inspection being carried out by the environmental health unit
	Organize periodic community clean up exercise and public forum on its benefits and selection of the cleanest community	Implemented	Periodic reports on community clean up exercise and public forum on its benefits	-	-	√	√	√	√	Monthly sanitation days observed
	Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community	Implemented	No. of Annual Sanitation Weeks organized and number of cleanest communities awarded	-	-	√	√	√	√	Monthly sanitation days observed
	Celebration of annual District Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing community	On-going	No. of Annual District Open Defecation Free organized and number of communities awarded	-	-	√	√	√	√	Implemented under the sanitation challenge
	Organize public forums on the need to consume iodated salt	Implemented	No. of public forums organized on the need to consume iodated salt	-	-	√	√	√	√	The Public and OPD patience educated
	Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal	Implemented	No. of people enrolled on Door to door refuse collection	-	-	√	√	√	√	Refuse containers distributed to enhance that
	Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff	Implemented	No. of monitoring reports produced	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done at all times

Thematic Area: Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTD P Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	
Education	Const. of disable friendly 47No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with girl-child friendly ancillary facilities at Kobre JHS, Bupe Prim, Zabrama Eng/Arabic JHS, Konkoma JHS, Atta Kumah/Azu-Kope D/A Prim, Beposo D/A Prim, Ohiampe, Yawpare R/C JHS, Bronikrom JHS	Partially Implemented	No. of 3-units classroom blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	47	47	18	15	12	-	Target would be achieved
	Const. of disable friendly 6No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Abease Presby JHS, Yeji DA No.2 JHS, Labun Quarters	Implemented	No. of 6-units classroom blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	-	6	2	1	2	-	Target would be achieved

	(2No. 3-units), Parambo D/A KG, Kamanpa D/A JHS, Beposo DA Sch, Kajai D/A Prim (2No. 3-units), Parambo D/A Prim									
	Rehabilitation of 15No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disable ancillary facilities at Labun D/A Prim, Kojo Boffour D/A Prim etc	Implemented	No. of 3-units classroom blocks rehabilitated with ancillary facilities	-	15	6	4	3	-	Target achieved
	Rehabilitation of 4No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with disable friendly ancillary facilities at Yeji Sec/Tech, Zabrama R/C Prim, Abease D/A Sch, Prang Dan-nufawa & Kojo Boffour D/A	Implemented	No. of classroom blocks rehabilitated with ancillary facilities	-	4	1	2	-	-	Target achieved
	Facilitate & support completion of on-going GETFUND projects	On-going	No. of GETFUND classroom blocks completed	-	-	√	√	√	√	Most of the GETFUND projects are completed
	Construction of 15No. disable friendly Teachers quarters with ancillary facilities, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Teachers quarters constructed with ancillary facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Construction of disable friendly Community Library, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	2	2	-	-	-	Two community libraries completed at Yeji and Prang
	Support needy but brilliant students, District Wide	Implemented	No. of needy but brilliant students supported	-	-	√	√	√	√	Needy students supported in every release of DACF
	Provide 2,000 school uniforms to needy pup District Wide	Implemented	No. of school uniforms provided to needy pupils	-	-	√	√	√	√	Free School uniforms provided to some basic schools

Intensify public education on the need for girl child education, District Wide	Implemented	No. of public education organized on the need for girl child education	-	-	√	√	√	√	% of girls to boys in basic schools now is 50%,
Provide 3,000 dual decks to basic schools in the district, All the 7 Zones (Yeji, Kadue, Labun, Parambo, Prang, Abease and Zabrama)	Implemented	No. of dual decks provided to schools in the district	-	3,000	1,200	-	1,000	-	There is a supply gap and this should be filled
Provide 800 teachers table All the 7 Zones (Yeji, Kadue, Labun, Parambo, Prang, Abease and Zabrama)s with 800 chairs,	Implemented	No. of teachers tables with chairs provided	-	800	-	500	100	-	There is a supply gap and this should be filled
Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools, Abease, Zabrama, Parambo, Prang, Labun & Yeji Zones	Implemented	No. of public education organized on to enroll disable children in schools	-	To enrol disable children in schools	√	√	√	√	Target being achieved
Identify and support pupil who have special needs, All the ten zones	Implemented	No. of pupils with special needs identified & supported	-	To support pupil who have special needs	√	√	√	√	Pupil with special needs being supported all over the District
Drill 7 boreholes in 7 basic schools, District Wide	Implemented	No. of boreholes constructed in basic schools	-	7	2	3	-	-	There exist a gap and needs to be filled
Renovate/paint temporary office of GES	Not Implemented	GES office renovated	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Construction of girls dormitory block at Yesec	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	√	√	√	Girls dormitory being constructed by GETFUND
Construction of administration block at Yesec	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	√	√	√	Being constructed by GETFUND

Construction of 6No. Kitchens for GSFP, District Wide	Implemented	No. of schools benefiting from the School Feeding programme	-	6	6	-	-	-	Kitchens being constructed in schools under GSFP
Construction of dwarf walls for pavilions, District Wide	Implemented	No. of pavilions provided with dwarf walls	-	-	-	√	√	√	Dwarf wall constructed in some pavilions across the District
Construct an office for DDE, Selected Circuits	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Promote sporting activities in schools, District Wide	Implemented	Amount of money, facilities and logistics provided for sporting activities	-	-	√	√	√	√	Inter-school competitions organized at all zone in the District
Sustain the existing non formal classes, District Wide	Implemented	No. of existing non formal classes sustained	-	-	√	√	√	√	Executed by the non-formal division of the assembly
Promote income generation activities in maize and beans cultivation among literacy classes, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of classes trained in maize and beans cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Extension of Grass cutter rearing and Bee keeping ,District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of classes trained in Grass cutter rearing and Bee keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Extension of Grass cutter and Guinea Fowl rearing, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of classes trained in Grass cutter and Guinea Fowl rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Extension of Guinea Fowl rearing, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of classes trained in Guinea Fowl rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Conduct Common District wide end of term	Implemented	No. of Common District wide end of term examinations conducted	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

\	examinations, District Wide									
	Conduct annual BECE mock exams, Yeji	Implemented	No. of annual BECE mock exams conducted	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize inter zonal and inter district school games, District Wide	Implemented	No. of inter zonal and inter district school games organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize/participate in STME Clinics annually, District Wide	Implemented	No. of STME Clinics organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize annual District Best Teacher Award Ceremonies, District Wide	Implemented	No. of District Best Teacher Award Ceremonies organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students, District Wide	Implemented	No. of HIV/AIDS education organized for pupils and students	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the focal person on HIV/AIDS
	Organize annual inter zonal cultural festivals, District Wide	Implemented	No. of inter zonal cultural festivals organized	-	To promote cultural diversity	√	√	√	√	Done at all zonal levels
	Organize regular management meetings	Implemented	Minutes on the management meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) meeting, Yeji	Implemented	Minutes of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) meeting	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Compile pupils and teacher population data/statistics in basic schools, District Wide	Implemented	Data on pupils and teacher	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Audit Capitation Grant Account of basic schools, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of annual audit reports	-	proper use of public funds	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise	

Conduct needs assessment for teaching & non-teaching staff, District Wide	Implemented	List on training needs	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Prepare human resources development plan, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of human resources development plan	-	Enhance HR dev't	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Provide incentive packages for teacher, District wide	Implemented	No. of teachers provided with incentive packages	-	Achieve academic excellence	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Provide computers and accessories for DDE, District wide	Implemented	No. of computers supplied	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Resource the girl-child coordinator to carry out M&E on girl-child programmes, District wide	Implemented	No. of M&E reports on girl child education	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Regularly monitor and supervise education programmes to ensure performance, District Wide	Implemented	No. of monitoring & supervision reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials, District Wide	Implemented	No. of storage facilities provided for books and other TLMs	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Provide TLMs to schools at all levels, Daman Komfourkrom, -Nkwanta, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Kajai, Kpeveme/Komba, Berekente	Implemented	Access to TLMs by schools	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Facilitate recruitment of 100 trained teachers from Teacher Training Colleges to berth-up number of trained teachers in schools ,Prang Health Centre	Implemented	No. trained teachers recruited from Teacher Training Colleges within the plan period	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Organize Capacity Building workshops for Serving teachers	Implemented	No. of serving teachers trained	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning, District wide	Implemented	No. of teachers enrolled on access distance learning	-	-	√	√	√	√	Many of them have upgraded themselves through distance education
Organize annual workshops for Basic School C/S/SMCs/PTAs to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education, Yeji	Implemented	Reports on the workshops	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Provide guidance and counseling for JHS, Yeji	Implemented	No. of JHS with guidance and counselors	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Build capacity of untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. Records & teaching methods, District wide	Implemented	No. of untrained teachers trained on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. records & teaching method	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Train C/S and A/D supervision to strengthen monitoring, District Wide	Implemented	No. of C/S and A/D trained on M&E	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Organize INSET for teachers from KG-P3, District Wide	Implemented	No. of KG teachers trained on INSET	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Train ten NFED facilitators annually, District Wide	Implemented	No. of NFED facilitators trained	-	10	10	10	-	-	NFED not all that effective and to be considered in the next plan
Provide support for GES staff to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3, District Wide	Implemented	No. of teachers supported to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Intensify community education, sensitization to	Implemented	Percentage increase in	-	-	√	√	√	√	Sensitization being scaled up as the client base has

Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	scale up registration on the NHIS, District Wide		enrollment on the scheme							increase significantly
	Registration of the very poor on the NHIS, District Wide	Implemented	No. of people assisted to be enrolled on the NHIS	-	-	√	√	√	√	Indigents are registered free of charge
	Carry out annual Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), District Wide	Implemented	No. of children covered annually under EPI	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Disease surveillance (including control of Epidemic), District Wide	Implemented	Availability of disease surveillance reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Health education and health promotion activities, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of reports on the activities	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Intensify education on malaria prevention, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage reduction in reported cases of malaria	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district, District Wide	Implemented	No. of reported maternal mortality at health facilities	-	-	√	√	√	√	An undertaken between drivers and the District to ensure that maternal cases are rushed to the hospital
	Implement activities and programmes to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the district, District Wide	Implemented	No. of reported child (U-5) mortality at health facilities	-	-	√	√	√	√	Mosquito nets distributed to all lactation mothers
	Construction of disable friendly 9No. Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound, District wide	Implemented	No. of CHPS Compound constructed	-	9	2	5	-	-	Target would be met
	Const. disable-friendly 3No. Maternity Wards at Prang, Abease & Zabrama	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	3	-	2	-	-	Prang and Abease completed and in use

Upgrading of Health Centres, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Health Centres upgraded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Completion and operationalization of CHPS Compound, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	CHPS operational in the District
Erection of Shed for Antenatal Healthcare, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Carried in some communities
Construction disable friendly of Nurses quarters, District Wide	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Construction of disable friendly 4No. Semi-detached Staff Quarters, 4 Area Councils	Not Implemented	No. of Staff Quarters constructed	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Setting up of 4No. laboratories in four sub-districts Health centers, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of laboratories set up	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Construction of new Maternity ward at Mathias Catholic Hospital, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Renovation and expansion of children's ward at Mathias Cath. Hosp., Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
Renovation and expansion of OPD at Mathias Cath. Hosp.	Not Implemented		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be

			Percentage of work done							rolled over to the next plan
	Provision of 5No. Boreholes to 5No. CHPS Compounds, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Boreholes provided for the CHPS Compounds	-	5	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and will be rolled over to the next plan
	Organize in-service Training and Staff Development, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of reports on the training programmes	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Sponsor training of 4 Laboratory Technicians, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Laboratory Technicians sponsored	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Ensure effective operation of District Health Committee, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of minutes of meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Organize annual performance appraisal/review, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of annual review reports	-	-	√	√	√	-	A routine exercise
	Construction of 1No. wooden boat for outreaches on the Volta Lake (50ft x 6 1/2ft), District Wide	Not Implemented	Availability of .the wooden boat	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Purchase of 1No. Pick up District Wide	Not Implemented	Availability of a pick-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Purchase of 5No. Generators District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Generators procured	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Provision of 4No. Solar Energy sets to 4No. CHPS Compound, Parambo DA Primary School	Not Implemented	No. of Solar energy sets procured for the CHPS Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Purchase of 5No. Motor bikes to 5No. CHPS Compound, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. Motor bikes procured for the CHPS Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds

	Procurement of office equipment for DHD, District Wide	Not Implemented	Type of office equipment procured	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Maintenance of Vehicles, Motorbikes, Boats and other equipment	Implemented	No. of Vehicles, motorbikes, boats and other equipment maintained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Supply of medical equipment for the health facilities, District Wide	Implemented	Type of medical equipment supplied and No. of health facilities equipped	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Improve access to quality clinical services, especially the management of emergencies and accidents, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of facilities and health professionals to handle emergency cases	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Improve blood transfusion services, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of blood in the district blood bank	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Strengthen diagnostic services at all levels, District Wide	Implemented	No. of cases diagnosed before treatment	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Improve access to quality pharmaceutical services at all levels , District Wide	Implemented	Availability of essential drugs in public health facilities	-	-	√	√	√	√	GHS in the ensured that the right drugs goes to clients
	Improve access to quality ambulance services, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of ambulance vehicles	-	-	√	√	√	√	Ambulance service well delivered
	Intensify awareness creation and education on priority mental health issues ,District Wide	Implemented	Availability of reports of education on mental health	-	-	√	√	√	√	The District mental health unit has executed the activity
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes, District Wide	Implemented	Report on No. of PLWHIV counseled	-	-	√	√	√	√	counselling and testing intensified
	Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population, District Wide	Implemented	No. of condoms distributed	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

infections, especially among the vulnerable Group	Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on eMTCT of HIV services	-	-	√	√	√	√	Well adhered to by DDHS
	Provide care and support for PLWHIV and Orphaned Vulnerable Children (OVC) and people living with HIV/AIDS, District Wide	Implemented	No. of PLWHIV and OVCs identified and supported	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the social and community dev't unit of the assembly
	Ensure effective operation of the DAC and DRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programmes in the district, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of DAC/DRMT quarterly reports/minutes	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	Streamline recruitment and skills development under the self-employment modules of the GYEEDA	Implemented	No. of people enrolled on the GYEEDA	-	-	-	-	√	-	YEA recruited in 2016
	Provide employable skills training for out-of-school youth and graduates, District Wide	Implemented	No. of artisans and school graduates trained in entrepreneurial skills	-	-	√	√	√	√	LIPW of GSOP/LEAP targets the group
	Facilitate and support implementation of the new youth policy, District Wide	Not Implemented	Availability of action plan for implementation of the new youth policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	The District needs some sensitization on the new youth policy
	Promote access to Social Welfare Service for the disadvantaged vulnerable and excluded group and individuals, District Wide	Implemented	No. disadvantaged vulnerable and excluded group and individuals attended to by DSW	-	-	√	√	√	√	LIPW of GSOP/LEAP targets the group
	Ensure income security among the disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded through linkages to social protection strategies- LEAP, GSOP, LESDEP, R.E.P etc, District Wide	Implemented	No. of disadvantage, vulnerable and excluded linked to social protection strategies/programmes	-	-	√	√	√	√	LIPW of GSOP/LEAP targets the group

Social Policy and Social Protection	Registration of all CBOs, FBOs and NGOs in the districts and monitor their activities in compliance to Laws available to their areas of operation, facilitates opportunities for NGOs to develop social service with communities, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on No. of CBOs, FBOs and NGOs registered and monitored	-	-	√	√	√	√	The only viable NGO being monitored
	Intensify education on the various women and children Acts, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on public education	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Home visits (Educating households on balance diet, intra inter personal relationships, malaria prevention , and personal hygiene ,District Wide	Implemented	Quarterly progress on the activities	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Rural and Small Community profiling, District Wide	Not Implemented	Developed profile on communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Advocacy on Tree Planting Exercise in communities, Yeji	Implemented	Reports on community advocacy programmes	-	-	√	√	√	√	250Ha mango plantation being maintained
	Monitoring and reporting on social protection programmes in the district, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of monitoring reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	LEAP/GSOP programs reported
Mainstream issues on ageing in the development planning process	Organize Senior Citizens' Day annually, District Wide	Implemented	No. of Senior Citizens' Day organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Improve funding of programmes for older persons, District Wide	Implemented	Amount/No. of programme of the aged funded	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Promote the observance of the right and protection of Child Maintenance, Child custody, Paternity, Reconciliation, General welfare, Housing and Miscellaneous, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of periodic progress reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Strengthen existing Child Protection committees and form new ones in 20 child labour prone communities, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of existing Child Protection committees strengthened and No. of new ones formed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labour, District Wide	Implemented	No. of public awareness programmes organized on children's right and the dangers of child labour	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Develop district action plan for implementation of the national plan of action (NPA) on WFCL, District Wide	Not Implemented	Availability of district specific action plan for implementation of the national plan of action on WFCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of capacity to implement
Prevention, withdrawal and rescuing of children in W.F.C.L, District Wide	Implemented	No. of children rescued from W.F.C.L in the district	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Done by the social and community dev't unit of the assembly
Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on public education	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Identify, rescue and support abused children, District Wide	Implemented	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Done by the social and community dev't unit of the assembly
Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on public education	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders, District Wide	Implemented	No. of abused children rescued and rehabilitate/linked with their families	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Preparation of Social. Enquiry Reports for the Juvenal court, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Social. Enquiry Reports prepared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of capacity

Child Development and Protection	Ensure the implementation of the compulsory component of the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), Beneficiary Schools	Implemented	No. of children of school going age actually in school	-	-	√	√	√	√	Implemented progressively
	Expand the School Feeding Programme, District Wide	Implemented	No. of provided with the school feeding programme	-	-	-	-	√	-	GSFP expanded in 2016
	Const. of disable friendly 7No. KG Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities, District Wide	Implemented	No. of KG blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	-	-	√	√	√	-	Every School building there is a KG attached
	Provide 4,000 No. 4sitter KG tables with chairs, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of 4sitter KG tables with chairs provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Organize My First Day at School annually, District Wide	Implemented	No. of My First Day at School organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	Monitor implementation of the School Feeding programme, Beneficiary Schools	Implemented	Monitoring report on the School Feeding programme	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	Train 20 PWDs in various skills, District Wide	Implemented	Training reports	-	-	√	√	-	-	Trained in mushroom cultivation
	Ensure that PWDs' share of the DACF is applied fully to their benefit, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage of DACF for PWDs used for their benefit	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done as soon as the DACF is released
	Promote designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the district, District Wide	Implemented	No. of infrastructure with disability friendly facilities	-	-	√	√	√	√	All infrastructure is disability friendly
	Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district, District Wide	Not Implemented	Availability of data on people with disabilities in the district	-	-	-	-	-	-	Difficulty in data collection
Population Management and	Intensify education on the importance of family planning, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage coverage of family planning	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Migration for National Development	Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage coverage of family planning	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the District focal person
	Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues, District Wide	Implemented	No. of radio discussions held on adolescent issues	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the District focal person
	Dissemination of 2010 PHC district report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data, District Wide	Implemented	Reports on the dissemination of 2010 PHC	-	-	√	√	-	-	Two officers were trained and the dissemination carried successfully
Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities	Link food crop farmers in the district to the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), second cycle institutions and Prisons Service to serve as a ready market for their produce, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of food crop farmers in the district linked to the GSFP, second cycle institutions and Prisons Service	-	To reduce post-harvest losses and ready market for farmers	-	-	-	-	Lack of policy directive
	1. Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services, District Wide	Implemented	No. of food crop farmers supported with farm inputs and other services	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	2. Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making, District Wide	Implemented	No. of women and other vulnerable groups trained in alternative livelihoods	-	-	√	√	√	√	Women and vulnerable groups trained at Abease, Komfourkr om, Prang, etc.

Thematic Area: <i>Transparent and Accountable Governance</i>										
policy Objective: <i>Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance</i>										
Programmes	Sub-programme	Extent of Implementation of all programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements				Remarks
						2014	2015	2016	2017	

Local Governance and Decentralization	1. Organize and participate in annual independence Day Celebrations on 6 th March, District Wide	Fully Implemented	Minutes on Exco meetings before DA ordinary meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	Independence day celebrated every year
	2. Organize DA sub-committee meetings before ordinary general Assembly Yeji meetings,	Fully Implemented	No. of District Assembly Meetings organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	3. Organize Executive Committee meetings, Yeji	Fully Implemented	Availability of office and desk officer for the committee	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	4. Organize ordinary District Assembly Meetings and open it to the public,	Fully Implemented	No. of DA's activities placed on public notice boards	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	5. Organize meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee and publicize its activities, District Wide	Fully Implemented	Availability of minutes on its meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	6. Publicize key activities of the DA on Public Places in the District notice boards,	Fully Implemented	Availability of a public notice board and file on items publicized	-	-	√	√	√	√	Key activities displayed on Assembly's notice boards
	7. Support Assembly Members to hold regular community meetings before and after DA's Ordinary meetings to ensure	Implemented	Availability for assembly members meet	-	-	√	√	√	√	Members supported upon request

	information flow between DA and the District Wide C'nities		the citizens plans							
	8. Inaugurate the Area Councils (ACs) and Unit Committees (UCs) after district level elections, District Wide	Implemented	Minutes on the inaugurated Area Councils and Unit Committees	-	-	√	√	√	√	All ACs duly inaugurated
	9. Complete abandoned Area Council Offices, Labun AC, Adjaraja/ Beposo AC	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	10. Const/renovate. offices for the Town/Area Councils, Parambo/ Sawaba, Prang, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma	Not Implemented	No. of AC offices constructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	11. Const. disable friendly Yeji Urban Council (UC) office, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	12. Equip the offices of the ACs, Yeji, Parambo/ Sawaba, Prang, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma	Not Implemented	Type/No. of equipment provided to the Acs	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	13. Build capacity of ACs for efficient performance, Yeji, Parambo/ Sawaba,	Implemented	Report on the trainings	-	-	√	-	-	-	AC officers capacity built in 2014

	Prang, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma									
14.	Recruit and pay secretaries for the ACs,	Not Implemented	No. of secretaries recruited for the ACs	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
15.	Regularly monitor the activities of the ACs, Yeji, Parambo/ Sawaba, Prang, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma, Cherepo/Ayimaye	Implemented	No. of monitoring reports/minutes of ACs' meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
16.	Build capacity of staff for efficient performance, Yeji	Implemented	No. of staff Trained	-	-	√	√	√	√	Staff capacity built internally and externally
17.	Ensure participation of staff, assembly members and others in workshops and programmes organized outside the district, Nation Wide	Implemented	No. of staff supported to participate in programmes outside the district	-	-	√	√	√	√	Staff capacity built internally and externally
18.	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance, Yeji	Implemented	No. of Assembly members Trained	-	-	√	√	-	-	Members performance enhanced
19.	Pay Ex-gratia to assembly members after their 4-year term District Wide,	On-going	No. of Assembly members paid Ex-gratia	-	-	-	-	√	-	Part payment made to members

20. Organize quarterly Heads of Departments review meetings, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of quarterly Heads of Departments minutes	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
21. Preparation and approval of annual procurement plans with copies to the DTRB, PPA & RCC, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of annual procurement plans	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
22. Organize quarterly District Tender Committee (DTC) meetings Yeji,	Implemented	No. of DTC Meetings organized annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
23. Refer projects and programme whose thresholds are above that of the DTC to the DTRB, & RTRB for their concurrent approval, Yeji	Implemented	No. of projects and programmes referred DTRB/RTRB for concurrent approval	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
24. Ensure that projects and programme procured by the DA conform to the tenets of the PPA , Nation Wide	Implemented	No. of projects and programmes subjected to the public procurement process	-	-	√	√	√	√	All DA procurements conformed PPA standards
25. Collaborate with GNFS to combat the annual bushfires in the district	Not Implemented	Percentage reduction in acreages of land burnt by bushfire	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of commitment
26. Facilitate recruitment of			-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of capacity

	District cultural officer, Yeji	Not Implemented	Letter for the recruitment							
	27. Procure 2No Motorbike for the Internal Audit Unit and Dept of Comm. Devt., Yeji	Not Implemented	Availability of a motorbike for the Internal Audit Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	28. Develop comprehensive database on revenue sources and other basic socio economic issues, District Wide	Partially	Availability of database on revenue items	-	-	√	√	√	√	Started with the revenue base
	29. Set targets for revenue collectors, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of letters outlining targets for revenue collectors	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	30. Register bicycles, power tillers & motor kings, District Wide	On-going	No. of bicycles, power tillers and motor kings registered	-	-	√	√	√	√	Motor, bicycles stickers issued
	31. Increase involvement of tax payers in fixing fees and fines, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of minutes of stakeholders' meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	All stakeholders were involved
	32. Intensify public education on the need to pay taxes to the DA, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of public education action plan/ expenses on public education	-	-	√	√	√	√	Public sensitized
	33. Prosecute tax defaulters, District Wide	Not Implemented	Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of Political will
	34. Prepare and display monthly		Availability of monthly trial	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the accounts section of the Assembly

	trial balances on DA's notice board, Yeji	Fully Implemented	balance on DA's notice board							
	35. Re-value buildings/houses, Yeji and Prang	Not Implemented	Availability of list on revalued houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	36. Build capacity of revenue collectors annually for effective tax collection, Yeji	Implemented	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	Revenue collectors trained annually
	37. Cede selected revenue items for collection by the Area Councils, Yeji	Implemented	Letter ceding revenue items to the Area Councils	-	-	√	√	√	√	Revenue ceded to the area councils
	38. Prepare and submit annual statements of accounts to Auditor General's Dept,	Implemented	Availability of annual statements of accounts	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	39. Invite Auditor General's Dept to audit accounts of the DA annually, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of annual external audit reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	40. Ensure timely meetings of the Audit Implementation Committee to act on audit reports, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of minutes of AREC meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	41. Resource the Internal Audit Unit to enforce the provisions of the IAA & FAA (2 Laptop computers, HP Laser Jet	Implemented	Availability of monthly and quarterly internal audit reports for management	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	Printer, Comb binding machine, Steel cabinet, 2 Office desks, 2 Swivel chairs & Visitors' chair,									
42.	Organize periodic community fora to solicit the need Yejis and aspirations of the communities for annual review of the DMTDP , District Wide	Implemented	Availability of reports on DA-community engagement in review of the DMTDP plan	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
43.	Complete preparation of the DMTDP including public hearing and endorsement, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of endorsed DMTDP	-	-	√	-	-	-	2014-2017 DMTDP ready
44.	Make copies of the DMTDP available to NDPC, RCC, MPs, PM, Decentralized Depts, ACs, NGOs, the four Paramountcies & other stakeholders, District Wide	Implemented	Evidence in the dispatch book of copies of the DMTDP dispatched to the stakeholders	-	-	√	-	-	-	2014-2017 DMTDP ready
45.	Organize annual stakeholders' review meeting on the implementation of the DMTDP, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of minutes on the stakeholders' review meeting	-	-	√	√	√	-	A routine exercise
46.	Preparation of annual composite budgets in line with national guidelines (including organization of	Implemented	Reports on stakeholders' consultative meetings before and after planning and budget preparations	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	stakeholders' consultative meetings), District Wide									
47.	Organize Assembly meetings for discussions and approval of annual budgets, Yeji	Implemented	No. of Assembly meetings organized to approve DA's annual budgets	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
48.	Mid-year review and approval of the composite budgets, Yeji	Implemented	Copies of reviewed and approved composite budgets	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
49.	Resource the DPCU for effective implementation of the M&E plan, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of M&E reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	Mandate carried out successfully
50.	Organize quarterly DPCU meetings to review implementation of the DMTDP, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of quarterly DPCU minutes	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
51.	Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to RCC, Yeji	Implemented	No. of quarterly progress reports submitted to RCC	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
52.	Prepare and submit annual progress reports to RCC and NDPC, Yeji	Implemented	No. of annual progress reports submitted to RCC and NDPC	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
53.	Formation of LED plan preparation team, Yeji	Implemented	Letter on the formation of the committee	-	-	√	√	√	√	LED Plan prepared and implemented

	54. Organize orientation workshops on LED for DA members and heads departments and units, Yeji	Not Implemented	Letter of invitation and report on the programme	-	-	√	√	√	√	Lack of funds
	55. Develop Local Economic Development (LED) plan to promote job creation for the unemployed, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of LED Plan	-	-	√	√	√	√	Plan developed
Public Policy Development and Management	56. Develop SEA plan on projects and programmes outlined for implementation in the DMTDP , District Wide	Implemented	Availability of SEA implementation plan	-	-	√	√	√	√	All DA projects went through SEA
	57. Provision of adequate stationery and other logistics for efficient performance, Yeji /Nation wide	Implemented	Availability of quotations and agreements on items procured	-	-	√	√	√	√	Enough stationary provided
	58. Procurement of Computers and accessories for office work – Various, Yeji /Nation wide	Implemented	No. of Desktop computers procured	-	-		√	√	-	Computers bought for Some Officers
	59. Procurement of 4No. Photocopiers for office work, Yeji /Nation wide	Implemented	No. of Photocopiers procured	-	4	-	2	4	-	Target over achieved

60. Procurement of 5No. Scanning Machines for office work	Implemented	No. of Scanning Machines procured	-	5	-	-	5	-	Target met
61. Procurement of 4No. Binding Machines for office work, Yeji /Nation wide	Not Implemented	No. of Binding Machines procured	1	4	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
62. Procurement of 2 sets of living room furniture for Hon. DCE's residence, Yeji	Implemented	No. of living room furniture procured	-	-	-	√	-	-	DCE's Bungalow full furnished
63. Regular maintenance of DA's Vehicles (Procurement of tires, engines, batteries, oil etc), Yeji, Kumasi and Sunyani	Implemented	No. of vehicles maintained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
64. Maintenance of DA's office equipment, buildings and other assets District Wide,	Implemented	No. of DA's fixed assets maintained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
65. Construction and completion of disable friendly 1No. Assembly complex , Yeji	On-going	Percentage of work done	-	1	√	√	√	√	Roofed and about 80% complete
66. Equipping the offices of the DA and its departments, Yeji	Not Implemented	No. and types of equipment procured	-	-	-	-	-	-	Awaiting completion of the Assembly complex
67. Const. of disable friendly 2No. Security Posts, DA Village, Yeji	Fully Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	2	-	2	-	-	Two security posts fully completed

68. Rehabilitation of .Assembly's Guest House , Yeji	Not implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
69. Construction of 1No. Septic Tank at Block 5, DA Village, Yeji	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1No. Septic tank constructed
70. Renovate and equip dilapidated offices of EHU , Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
71. Construction of disable friendly 1No. 3-Bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalows for heads of District Security Agencies, DA Village, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
72. Const. of community center, Prang	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
73. Procurement of 1No. Pick-up for administration work	Not Implemented	Availability of a newly acquired pick-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and to be rolled over to the next Plan
74. Construction of disable friendly 1No. 3-Bedroom Bungalow for District Director Agriculture, DA Village, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and to be rolled over to the next Plan
75. Construction of disable friendly 1No. 3-Bedroom Bungalow for District Director Education, DA Village, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and to be rolled over to the next Plan

76. Construction of disable friendly District Director of Health Services bungalow, DA Village, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and to be rolled over to the next Plan
77. Construct disable friendly residential accommodation for the resident magistrate, Yeji	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	Completed and handed over to District Police commander as a temporal residence
78. Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics etc, District Wide	Implemented	No. of women groups trained	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Implemented under CIGS
79. Link viable women groups to financial institutions for credit, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of women groups linked to financial institutions for credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of commitment
80. Build capacity of decentralized departments on gender profiling and mainstreaming, Yeji	Not Implemented	Report on the training programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of commitment
81. Ensure operation of the District Court	On-going	No. of people prosecuted	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Efforts being made every year-Bungalow built
82. Organize regular DISEC meetings to assess the security situation in the district, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of draft/gazette Bye-Law	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

83. Provide vehicle, fuel and other logistics to the security agencies to fight crime, District Wide	Implemented	Minutes on DISEC meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
84. Motivate personnel involved in fighting crime in the district to commit themselves District Wide s,	On-going	List of allowances paid to Security Personnel involved in crimes control	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
85. Support annual celebration of Yam Festivals in the 4 paramountcies, District Wide	Implemented	No. of Yam Festivals celebrated annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
86. Support Muslims in the annual fasting and other celebrations, District Wide	Implemented	Type of support provided to Muslims	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
87. Support annual Maulidin celebrations by Muslims ,Prang	Implemented	Type of support provided towards the celebrations	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
88. Computation of selected indicators for monitoring district level socio-economic growth, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of reports on district's socio-economic growth	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Table 2: Summary of Projects/Programme Implemented Under the 2014-2017 DMTDP

No	Thematic Area	No. of Planned/Proposed Projects/Programme as per DMTDP	No. of Planned/Proposed Projects/Programme Implemented as at December 2014	Percentage (%) of Implementation
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	4	4	100.00
2	Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector	9	8	88.89
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	58	40	68.70
4	Oil and Gas Management	5	4	80.00
5	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	77	68	88.31
6	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	139	110	79.14
7	Transparent and Accountable Governance	88	65	73.86
Total Projects and Programmes		380	299	78.64

From the above table, it is realized that the District generally performed creditably with regards to level of implementation of projects and programmes outlined in the District Medium Term Development Plan. Out of a total of 380 projects and programmes, 299 (78.64%) were either fully/partially implemented whilst 81 (21.32%) could not be implemented due to a number of reasons major among them was inadequate funds.

Figure 1.1: percentage of project implementation

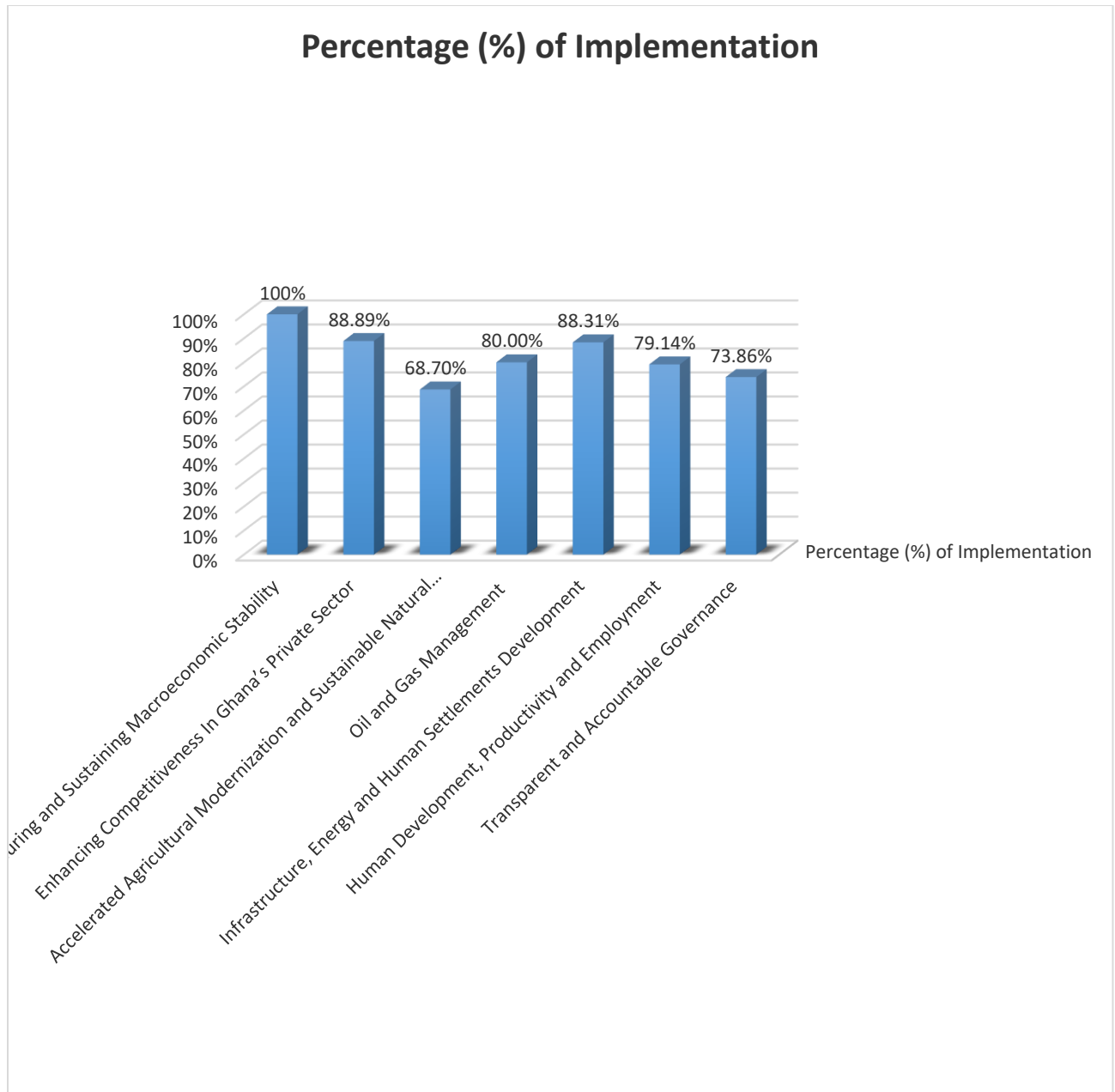


Table 3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (I.E WAGES AND SALARIES)						
Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilisation Capacity (C-D)
2014	961,452.52	961,452.52	910,916.32	50,536.20	910,916.32	-
2015	1,141,518.28	1,141,518.28	1,054,722.97	86,795.31	1,054,722.97	-
2016	1,533,468.84	1,533,468.84	1,072,874.66	460,594.18	1,072,874.66	-
2017(Mar.)	1,324,213.00	1,324,213.00	139,284.28	1,184,928.72	139,284.28	1,045,644.44
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE/ASSETS						
YEAR						
2014	2,786,877.00	2,786,877.00	1,239,803.00	1,547,074.00	1,169,859.00	69,945.00
2015	3,700,106.00	3,700,106.00	3,277,995.10	422,110.90	2,859,957.00	418,038.10
2016	4,692,276.59	4,692,276.59	3,286,435.27	1,405,841.32	3,891,912.80	(605,477.53)
2017	4,588,014.00	4,588,014.00	-	4,588,014.00	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES						
YEAR						
2014	663,255.20	663,255.20	705,981.15	(42,725.95)	705,981.15	(748,707.10)
2015	459,499.00	459,499.00	340,767.50	118,731.50		118,731.50
2016	1,180,709.34	1,180,709.34	1,690,748.00	(510,038.66)		(510,038.66)
2017	1,257,369.65	1,257,369.65	10,000.00	1,247,369.65		1,247,369.65

Table 4: All Sources of Financial Resources to the District from 2014-2017

S/No.	Revenue Item	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance
1.	Grants-GOG	961,452.52	910,916.32	(50,536.20)	1,616,688.28	1,395,490.47	(221,197.81)	1,539,839.61	1,054,722.97	(485,116.64)	1,360,248.83	-	(1,360,248.83)
2.	IGF	322,739.46	304,386.75	(18,352.71)	393,118.48	364,911.70	(28,206.78)	483,408.06	398,265.34	(85,142.72)	536,800.00	74,813.00	(461,987.00)
3.	DDF	761,522.00	981,150.66	219,628.66	881,509.38	561,000.00	(320,509.38)	981,182.00	920,022.00	(61,160.00)	981,180.00	-	(981,180.00)
4.	DACF	2,419,865.00	964,487.11	(1,453,377.89)	2,925,046.80	2,711,056.55	(213,990.25)	3,788,613.00	2,335,761.50	(1,452,851.50)	3,708,403.00	10,000.00	(3,698,403.00)
5.	HIPC	35,000.00	200,000.00	165,000.00	225,000.00	25,000.00	(200,000.00)	75,000.00	75,000.00	-	50,000.00	-	(50,000.00)
6.	GSOP	2,302,776.00	805,766.36	(1,497,009.64)	1,025,660.00	179,948.44	(845,711.56)	1,927,135.00	281,378.12	(1,645,756.88)	98,000.00	-	(98,000.00)
7.	SRWSP	592,007.20	165,041.15	(426,966.05)	218,337.38	38,213.71	(180,123.67)	40,000.00	36,697.08	(3,302.92)	40,000.00	-	(40,000.00)
8.	DFID	133,988.00	115,278.00	(18,710.00)	310,971.00	261,898.00	(48,893.00)	315,000.00	66,211.50	(248,788.50)	-	-	-
9.	RSTWSSP	888,010.00	25,889.33	(862,120.67)	152,462.31	119,493.30	(32,969.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	GSFP	617,858.00	646,849.99	28,982.99	417,858.00	343,017.50	(74,840.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	UNFPA	-	167,727.00	167,727.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	MP	245,000.00	206,513.34	(38,486.66)	472,476.90	472,797.36	320.46	744,202.30	745,000.00	797.70	745,000.00	-	(745,000.00)
13.	MSHAP	20,000.00	-	(20,000.00)	8,250.00	12,482.06	4,232.06	15,600.00	14,652.59	(947.41)	15,600	-	(15,600.00)
14.	PWD	69,011.00	18,947.41	(50,063.59)	69,011.00	56,979.59	(12,031.41)	69,011.00	116,818.88	47,807.00	69,011.00	-	(69,011.00)
15.	CWSA	634,293.00	280.00	(634,013.00)	4,500.00	-	(4,500.00)	6,000.00	-	(6,000.00)	-	-	-
16.	REP	142,000.00	200.00	(141,800.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000.00	-	(50,000.00)
Total		10,143,522.18	5,513,424.42	(4,630,097.76)	8,720,709.53	6,542,288.68	(2,178,420.85)	9,984,990.97	6,044,529.98	(3,940,460.99)	7,654,242.83	84,813.00	(7,569,429.83)

Source: DPCU, 2017

1.1.1 Revenue and Expenditure Patterns of the 2014-2017 DMTDP(Cumulative)

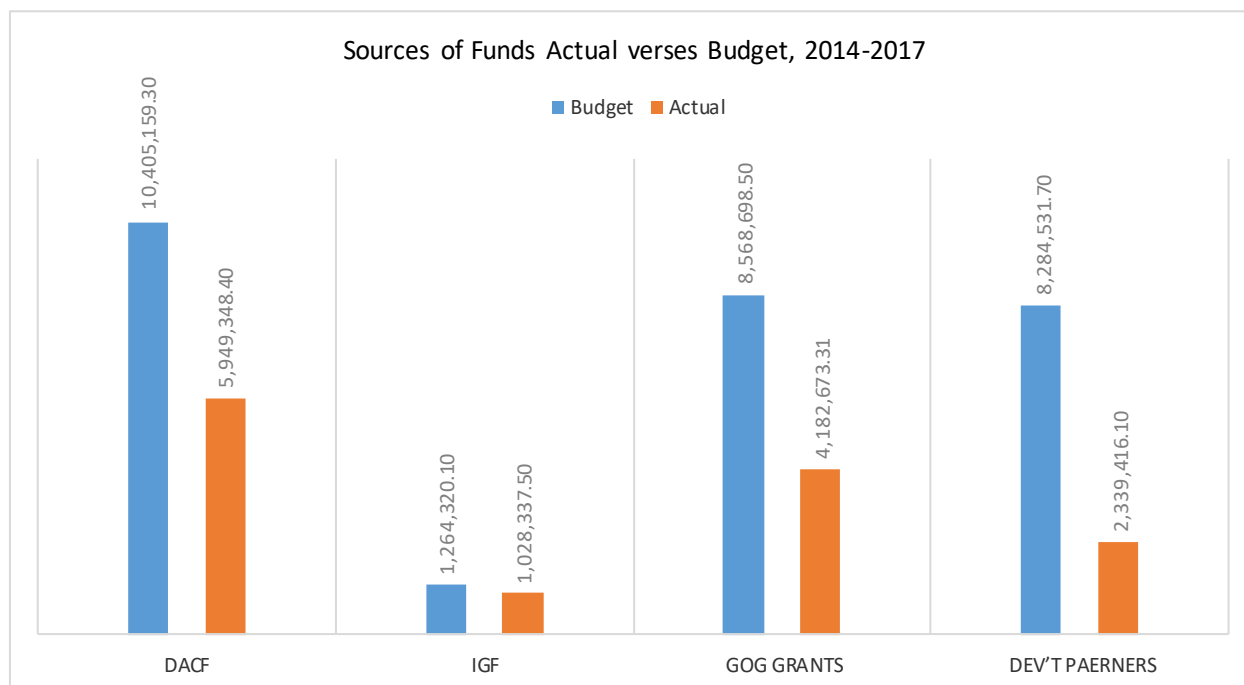
Under the period of review (2014-2017), the DA mobilized and received funding from various sources to finance its programmes and projects as contained in the DMTDP. The funds as indicated in table 3 below only represent direct inflow to the DA and hence exclude direct central government inflow to the decentralized departments for the year.

Table 5: Cumulative Sources of Funding the District Assembly (2014-2017)

Funding Source	Year - 2014-2017		
	Budget (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	Deviation (GH¢)
DACF	10,405,159.30	5,949,348.40	(4,455,810.90)
IGF	1,264,320.10	1,028,337.50	(175,982.00)
GOG GRANTS	8,568,698.50	4,182,673.31	(4,386,025.40)
DEV'T PAERNERS	8,284,531.70	2,339,416.10	(5,945,115.60)
OTHERS	1,363,225.65	917,229.71	(445,995.94)
TOTAL REVENUE (GH¢)	29,885,935.25	14,417,005.02	(15,408,929.84)

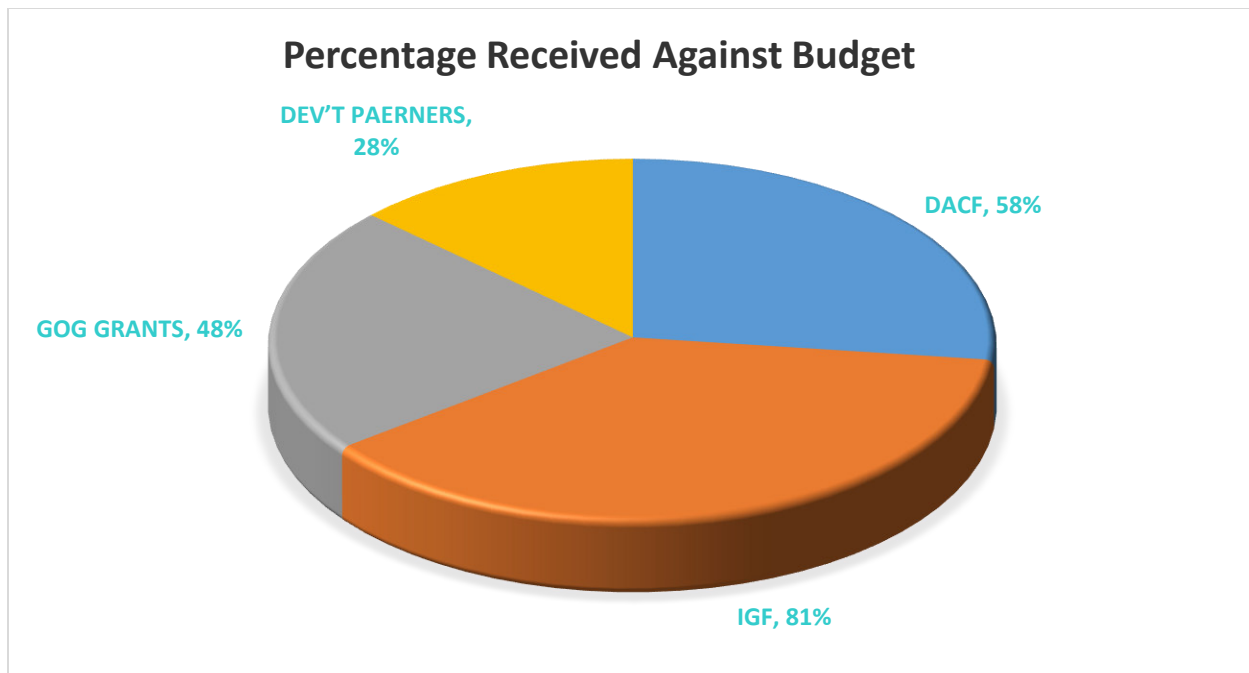
Source: Finance Department, PDA, 2017

Figure 1.2: Source of funds Actual verses Budget



Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 1.3: Percentage received against Budget



Source: DPCU, 2017

From the table above, total revenue inflow into the District within the plan implementation period amounted to GH¢14,417,005.02 (48.24%) as against the projected revenue of GH¢29,885,935.25. There was therefore a revenue shortfall of GH¢15,408,929.84 (51.56%). The targets from all sources could not be achieved with Development Partners topping with a shortfall of 71.76%, followed by GOG Grants which fell by 51.19%, DACF fell by 42.82% whilst IGF fell by 13.92%. This situation no doubt negatively affected successful implementation of the plan.

1.1.2 . Reasons for Deviation in Flow of Revenue

Key factors that accounted for the poor inflow of revenue into the district within the plan period included;

- Upsurge of armed robbery seriously affected patronage of the weekly Yeji market hence revenue generation.
- Low Payment of property rates due to lack of re-valuation of landed properties.
- Lack of realistic baseline data on taxable/revenue items for realistic fee fixing and budgeting.
- Poor releases of the DACF and funds from Development Partners
- Lack of vehicle and inadequate motorbikes to facilitate education, supervision and monitoring of revenue mobilization.

- Poor nature of feeder roads seriously affected patronage of the weekly markets thus revenue generated from market tolls.
- Lack of court within the district to ease prosecution of tax defaulters.

1.1.3 Actions taken to remedy the poor Revenue Generation

To improve local revenue generation, the DA took a number of measures including;

- Police escort of market women intensified and the erection of security posts along the highway.
- Expanded ratable items including introduction of revenue stickers and licensing of motor kings.
- Reorganization of ceded revenue collection activities at Yeji Urban Councils, Parambo/Sawaba and Prang Town Councils.
- Carried out periodic spot checks at revenue stations
- Trained revenue collectors on effective revenue collection techniques.
- The DA also intensified supervision and monitoring of revenue collection.
- The DA formed revenue mobilization task force which improved revenue collection.

1.1.4 Key Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the Plan

In spite of the achievements, the implementation of the DMTDP was faced with a number of challenges. The performance review undertaken brought the following to light;

1.1.5 Challenges of the Agricultural Sector

- Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents
- Difficulty in accessing tractor services by farmers
- Lack of warehouse facilities in most communities
- Poor pricing of farm produce especially for maize and yam
- Over reliance on rain fed agriculture/lack of irrigation facilities
- Untimely release of farm inputs and credits to farmers
- Poor recovery of credit advanced to farmers
- Inadequate logistics and fuel for extension services

- Inadequate office and residential accommodation

1.1.6 Challenges of the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

- Inadequate Funding for provision of infrastructure
- Lack of Physical Planning Officer to oversee physical planning activities in the district
- Non-compliance with building regulations
- Poor enforcement of building regulations
- Lack of properly acquired and well developed final refuse disposal site
- Low water table and hardness nature of sub water affect success of boreholes in the district.
- Poor nature of roads affects access to some communities.
- Absence of a modern abattoir in major towns

1.1.7 Challenges of Human Development, Productivity and Employment

i. Challenges of the Educational Sector

- Lack of permanent education office/Inadequate office accommodation.
- Inadequate accommodation for teachers in rural/deprived communities.
- Inadequate logistics (Computers & photocopies)
- Immobility of circuit supervisors.
- Lack of funds to conduct common District Examinations.
- Inadequate means of transport for administrative/general activities.
- Inadequate/lack of school infrastructure (Some schools are under trees).
- Dilapidated classroom blocks

ii. Challenges of the Health Sector

- Transportation problem (old pick-up, inadequate and frequent breakdown of the available motorbikes, broken down wooden and fiberglass boats)
- Lack or inadequate Resources for the inland and overbank outreaches
- Lack of some critical staff e.g., Store Keepers, Laboratory Technicians and Medical Assistants in the District
- Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities.
- Inadequate funding to carry out monthly outreach healthcare activities in communities on the Volta Lake and in-land hard to reach communities.
- Inadequate transport to carry out general activities

- Lack of vaccine fridges and power especially at the sub-districts and new CHPS Compound to establish and maintain a cold chain for vaccines.
- Inadequate accommodation for health personnel.
- Lack of support from the DA to staff who have gone for further training and are to come back and serve the district.
- Encroachment of land allocated to health facilities at Parambo and Prang Health Centres.
- Inadequate health Personnel (psychiatric Nurses and Laboratory Technicians)

1.1.8 Challenges of Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Poor coordination of programmes between the decentralized and the District Assembly.
- Inadequate funds for the implementation of DMTDP.
- Untimely release of funds which affected the completion of projects. Also the transitional process affected the release of funds especially the DACF and Donor funds.
- Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP.
- Inadequate consultations in the planning and implementation of the DMTDP.
- Weak linkage between planning and budgeting.
- High incidence of highway armed robbery affected security of the people in the district
- Incidence of chieftaincy disputes impeded development of the district

1.1.9 Lessons Learnt/The Way Forward

Following the review of the plan, the team proposed the following recommendations to be mainstreamed into the current (2014 - 2017) DMTDP.

- All decentralized departments as well as the civil society organizations and the private sector that would have a role to play in the plan implementation process should be adequately consulted and their plans and programmes given space in the broad district development plan.
- District administration must think outside the box to identify innovative ways of mobilizing funds for development of the district rather than the continuous reliance on traditional funding sources such as the DACF.

- Participatory methodologies must be adopted throughout the plan preparation process to ensure district ownership of the plan and what it seeks to achieve.
- The role of the DCE in the plan preparation process must be taken seriously. It should be ensured that the DCE participate in all deliberations leading to the formulation of development proposals so as to make him an integral part of the aspirations of the plan.
- Transparent and accountable measures must be put in place and adhered to. This would increase public confidence in the system and ensure community involvement in the plan implementation.
- Monitoring is a critical component of any development intervention. The DPCU should therefore be capacitated financially and logistically to continuously monitor, review and evaluate the plan to ensure achievement of set objectives and goals.
- Plans can only be realized when accompanied by realistic budgets. It is therefore important that budgets drawn by the Assembly are closely linked with the plan.

1.2: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.2.2: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEED

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The District Chief Executive
23 Assembly members (Male = 21, Female = 2), made up of 16 elected by universal adult suffrage and 7 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Government Act 936, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- ii. The Member of Parliament in the District.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- ❖ Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- ❖ Works Sub-committee
- ❖ Social Services Sub-committee
- ❖ Development Planning Sub-committee
- ❖ Justice and Security Sub-committee
- ❖ Agric and Fishery Sub-committee
- ❖ Revenue Mobilization
- ❖ Education Sub-committee
- ❖ Public Relations and complaints committee
- ❖ Sanitation Sub-committee

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which serves as the technical wing of the District Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads and chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director. Currently, the composition of the DPCU in the District are the DCD, DPO, DFO DBA, DE, DDH, DDE, DDA, Community Dev. Officer, BAC, NADMO, Reps of Civil Society organizations, Rep of Traditional Authority and a member of the District Assembly. The district lacks the departments of Feeder Roads and hence depends on Atebubu-Amantin District for such services.

Under Act, 936, decentralized departments of the Assembly are presented in the table below. However, the commencement of section 38 and 161 of the Act, and the coming into force of LI 2232, 2016, the departments in the first schedule of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 are established as Departments of the District Assemblies. Departments ceasing to exist and the new departments established are presented in table 1.11 below.

Table 6: Decentralized Departments

Department Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Department Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Public Works department Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Department of Trade and Industry	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries Department of cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Dept of Social Welfare Dept of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	Dept of Animal Health and Production Agricultural Extension Services Division Crop Service Division
Department of Education, Youth and sport	Ghana Library Board Office of the National Youth Organizing commission Office of the District Sport Organizer
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths

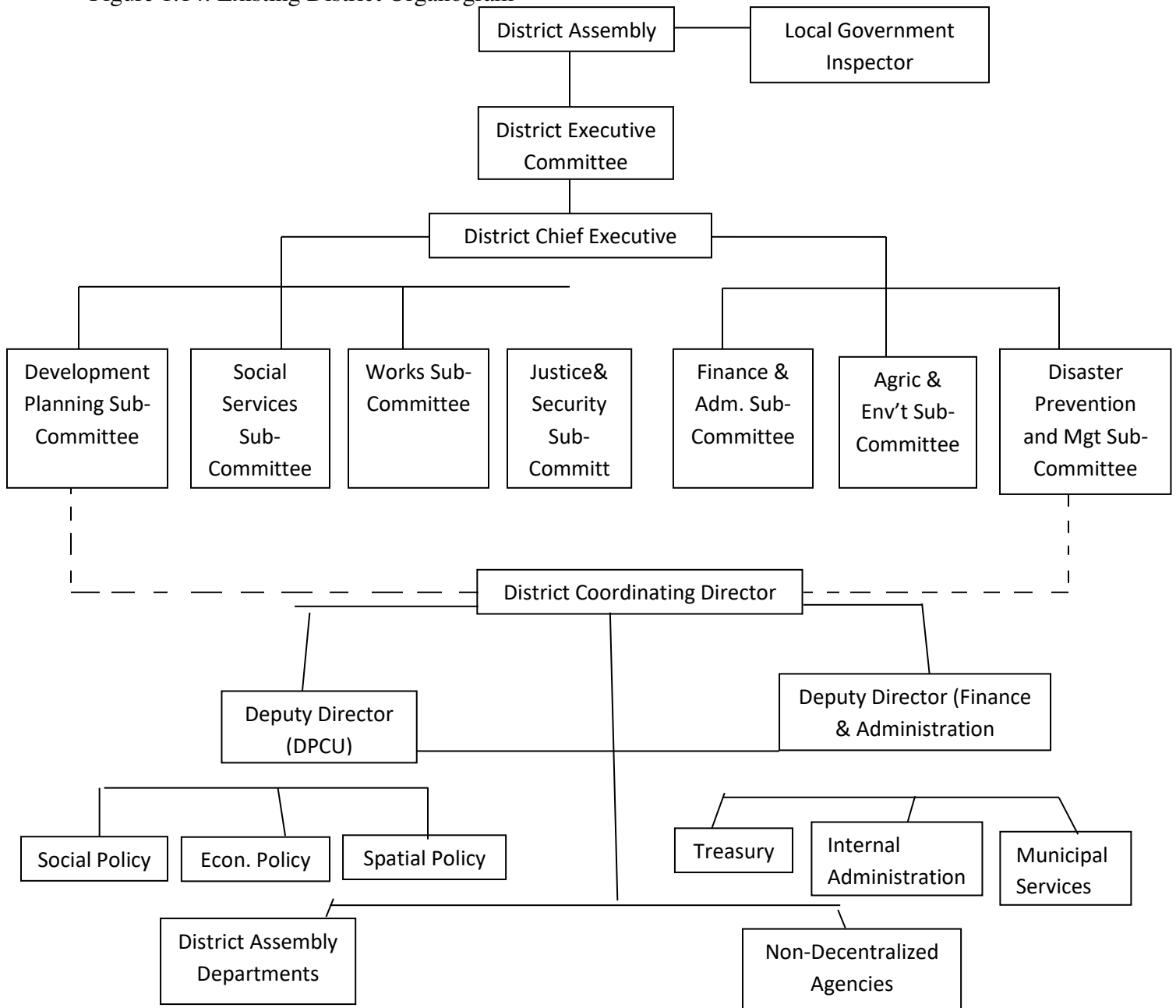
Source: LI 2232, Act 936.

In the performances of the functions assigned to the District under the Act, the Assembly is beset with numerous challenges including:

- Inadequate office accommodation for Decentralized Departments
- Inadequate financial and technical logistics for monitoring and evaluation data management
- Inadequate qualified personnel in some departments.

The existing organizational structure of the Pru District is shown in Figure 10 below

Figure 1.14: Existing District Organogram



Key

Command Link

- - - - -

Consultative Link

1.3: PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1: Introduction

This section of the DMTDP seeks to detail the physical, environmental, economic and social conditions that shape and influence lives in the Pru District. There are core natural and anthropogenic factors that influence economic production, consumption, reproduction, health, sanitation and the overall welfare of the people of the district. It is therefore important to put these issues into perspective to enable a fair appreciation of the current state of the district.

1.3.2: Location and Size

The Pru District has been part of the Atebubu District until its establishment in 2004. The District was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I.1778) of 2004 (18th February). Pru District lies between Longitudes 0^o30’’W and 1^o26’’W and Latitudes 7^o50’’N and 8^o22’’N. It shares boundaries with six (6) other districts, namely East Gonja to the North (Northern Region), Sene to the East, Nkoranza and Atebubu-Amantin to the South and Kintampo-North and Kintampo South to the West, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. (**Figures 1, 2 and 3** show the map of the Districts in the national, regional context).

Yeji, the District capital is a major market centre located just at the edge of the Volta River and is about 223km North-East of Kumasi, the Ashanti Regional capital and about 310km (Via Nkoranza/Techiman North-East of Sunyani in the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital. It is also 493km North of Accra, the national capital. The Pru District covers an area of 2,195kmsq representing about 5.6% of the total land surface of the Brong Ahafo Region.

1.3.3: Climate

The District is located within the transitional zone, thus it experiences the tropical continental or interior Savannah type of climate, which is a modified form of the wet semi-equatorial type of climate. The total annual rainfall ranges between 800mm and 1400mm and occurs in two seasons. The first rainy season begins June whilst the second rainy season begins in September or October.

The difference between the minor and major season is hardly noticed due to the transitional nature of the area.

The mean monthly temperature ranges from a height of 30⁰C in March to as low as 24⁰C in August. Mean annual temperature ranges between 26.5⁰C and 27.2⁰C. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40⁰C.

The District comes under the influence of the North-east trade winds (Harmattan) between November and March/April. The climate in the District is hardly stable as in some years the rains delay or come in low quantities and in other years the rains come in excess with stormy and torrential down pours, which are sometimes destructive to both crops and the built environment e.g. in 2008 and 2009.

Figure 1.4: Location of the Pru District in National Context

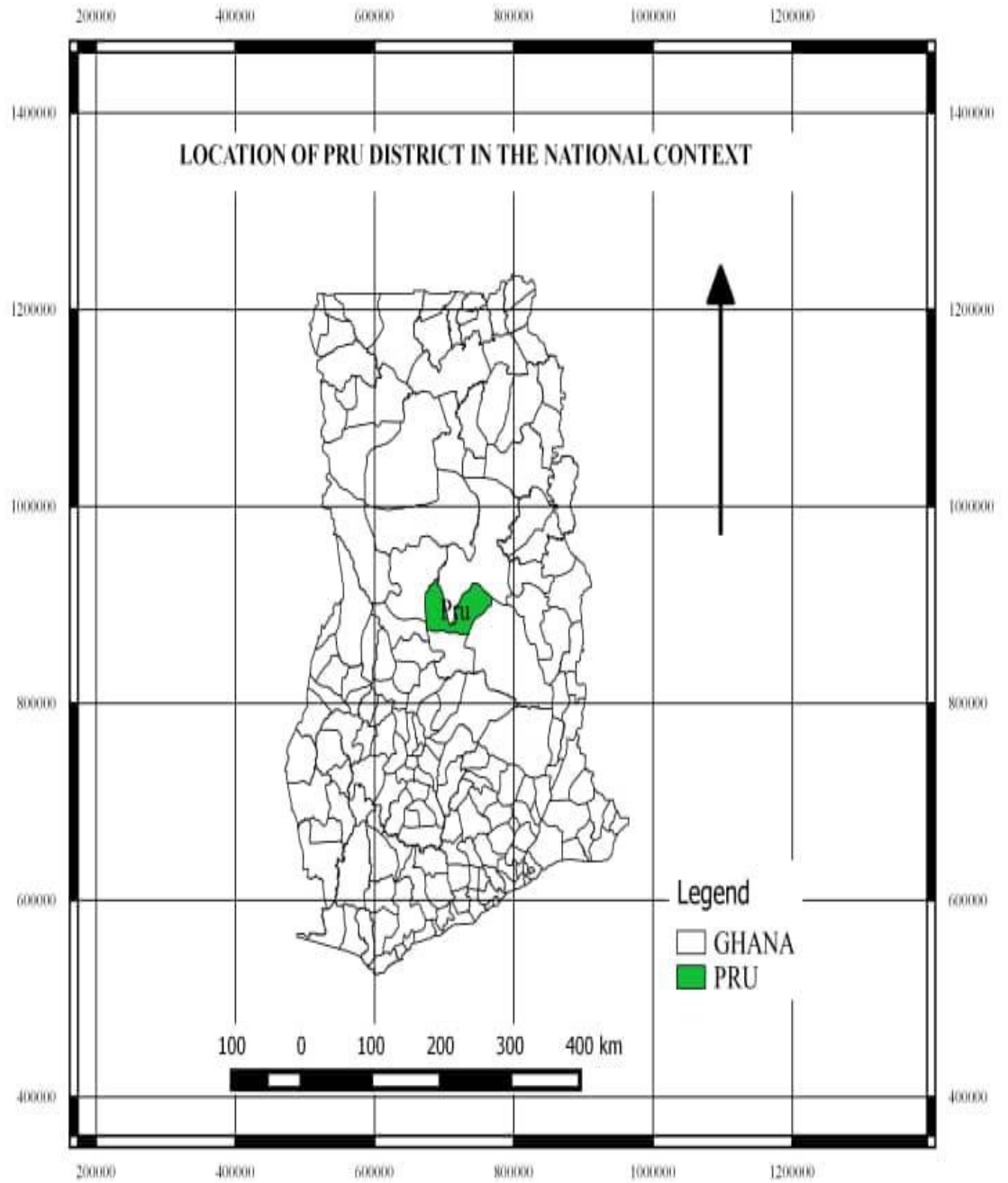


Figure 1.5: Location of Pru District in the Regional Context

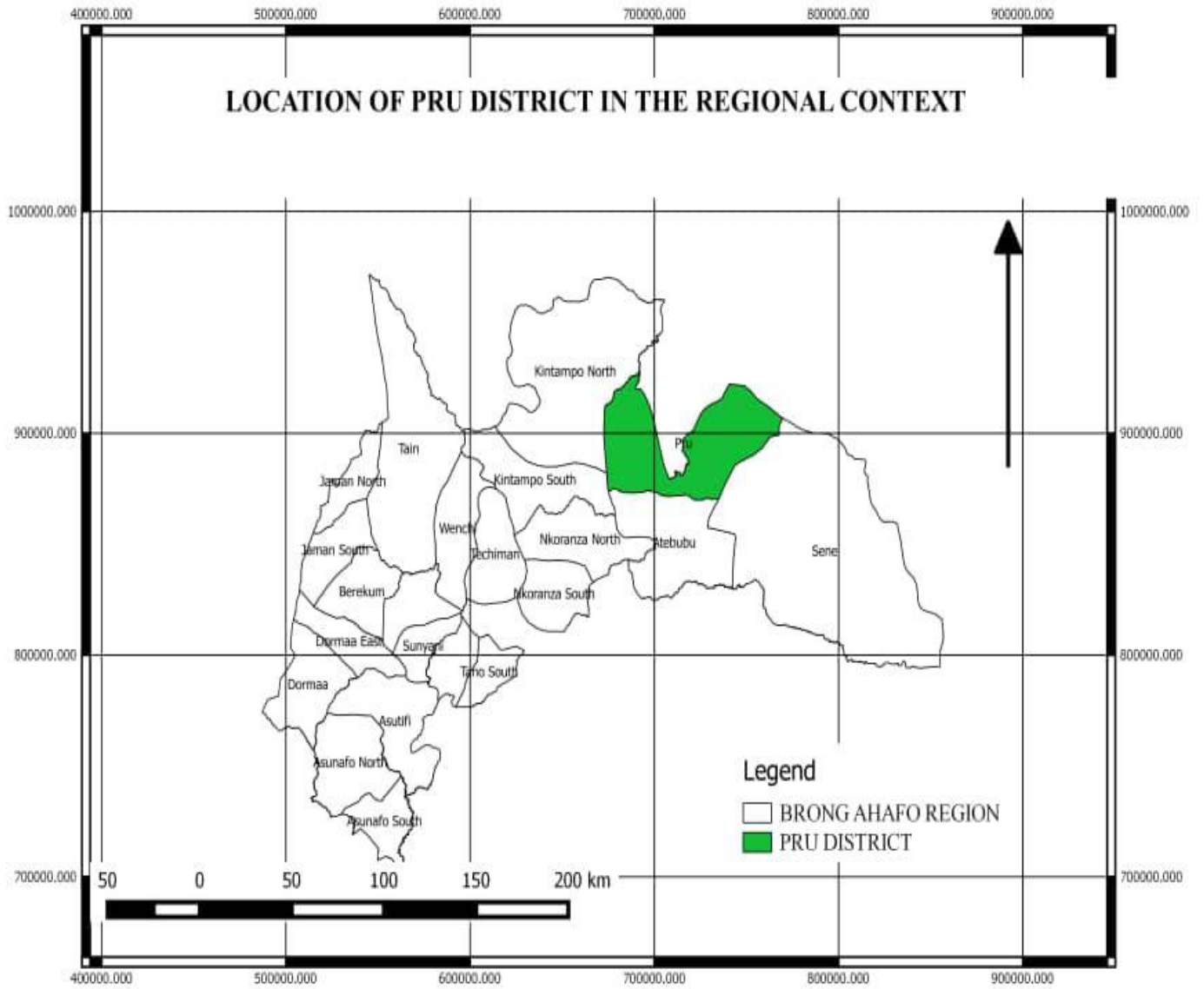
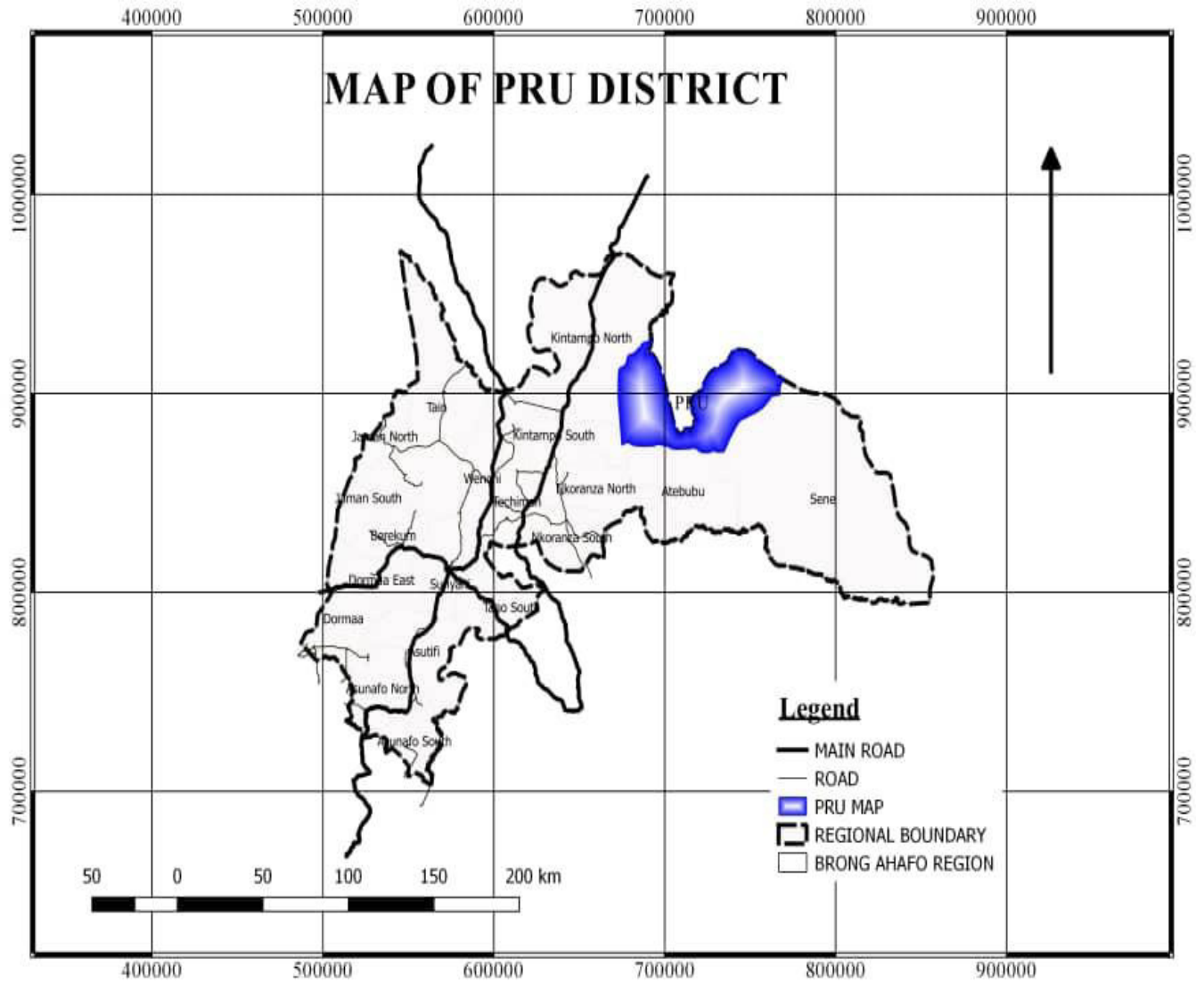


Figure 1.6: Map of Pru District



1.3.4: Vegetation

The District falls within the interior wooded savanna or tree savannah. However, due to the transitional nature, the area does not exhibit typical savannah conditions. The savannah used to be heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the moist deciduous forest but due to the human activities, the current prevailing natural condition is not the best. There is therefore the need to embark on a Massive tree replanting under the youth in Agro forestry currently introduced by the government.

The existence of “fringe forest” along the banks of rivers, streams and other areas where the impact of human activities are minimal is evidence of the fact that the transitional zone was once forested. Trees are widely scattered in the district. Common trees species found outside the few dotted “fringe forest” include, baobab, dawadawa, acacia, sheanut trees, and mahogany which have adapted to this environment. Grass grows in tussocks and can reach a height of 10 feet or more.

1.3.5: Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally plain with rolling and undulating land surface of an elevation between 60 – 300 meters above sea level. The district is unfortunately not associated with any significant highlands or hills except in the Abease and Benim (Buom) area where a few matured hills and caves can be found.

The Pru River, which is a right tributary to the Volta Lake flows across the Northern part of the district. The Volta Lake and the Pru River almost drains around the District. One does not leave the District without crossing the river and its tributaries. The sluggish flow of the river permits the depositing of alluvial soils on the river beds and along their banks. The fertile nature of alluvial soils is a great potential for increased food production in the district.

Due to the low water table, the Volta Lake is currently treated to supply the entire inhabitants of Yeji, Konkoma, and Sawaba-Parambo under the Small Town Water Supply System and Sanitation Project and a few surrounding communities. However, due to the recent floods (2009) the Parambo/Sawaba water system is down. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to as a matter of urgency repair the system to prevent the occurrence of water related disease like Cholera, Guinea Worm among others. Other minor rivers/streams or channels of the Volta Lake and Pru River include Kpantwi, Gyebresesi, Bonfra, Malakepo, Tanfi, Bumfari, Wansan, Pranbon,

Bolepoase, Wotrewotre, Sele, Kefoose, Kalekya, Pre and Nyelase. The Volta Lake serves as a potentials resource for small scale irrigation schemes.

1.3.6: Soil

Soils in the district belong to a group called “groundwater lateritic soils” which cover nearly three-fifths of the interior wooded savanna zone of Ghana. These soils are formed mainly over Voltaian shales and granites. Most of the soils are fine-textured, ranging from fine sandy loams to clayey loams, and are mostly poorly drained. Crops that can potentially be supported by these soils include rice, vegetables, yams, cassava, maize, groundnuts, soya beans, cowpeas, tobacco and sorghum.

1.3.7: Geology and Minerals

The district is underlain by the voltaian formation which covers about two-fifths of the surface area of Ghana. The rocks belonging to this formation are rich in sandstone, shales, mudstone and limestone which can be harvested for constructional purposes in the district. There are also few deposits of clay which when given the needed attention can boost the pottery industry to generate revenue for the local inhabitants.

The rocks in the area are believed to contain gold deposits; however, no investigation has yet been carried out to corroborate this assertion.

1.3.8: Conditions of the Built Environment

Data extracted from the 2010 PHC reports indicates that the District has a total of 22, 579 houses containing about 127,069 households. Out of this number 76.9% of the structures are constructed with mud/mud bricks or earth and 1.3 % palm/earth/thatch. Sand Crete/land Crete forms 4.2%.

The main materials used for roofing of dwelling units were corrugated metal sheets (44.2%), thatch/palm leafs (54.3%). Most of the structures in the district are poorly constructed with low quality building materials. The phenomenon is probably due to high poverty levels in the district. There are no drains leaking the various structures into one system. The surroundings are generally unkempt, with exposed foundations and leaking roof of buildings. Deep cracks are also common on structures in the district. The structures in the district in fact are built/put-up in a haphazard manner. Adherence to Building regulations is very poor.

1.3.9: Conditions of the Natural Environment

With the District falling within the interior wooded savannah or tree savannah it faces serious threat of deforestation through pressures from human and animal activities such as housing expansion, farming, overgrazing, bushfires and timber exploitation. These activities have no doubt contributed to the seasonal drying up of some rivers and other water bodies. It is clear that given the current situation, a lot of conscious and sustained efforts will have to be employed if the natural environment is to be restored and resources sustainably exploited. The Youth in afforestation programme under the National Youth employment programme needs to be supported seriously by the District to bridge the gap between the rate exploitation and re-stocking of the vegetative cover

1.4: BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

Climate change is a change in the statistical properties of the climate system, when considered over periods of decades or longer, regardless of cause. Accordingly, fluctuations on periods shorter than a few decades, such as do not represent climate change.

The term sometimes is used to refer specifically to climate change caused by human activity, for example, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods.

In Pru district, climate change has brought about extreme temperatures leading to evaporation of streams, evapo-transpiration in plants and prolonged droughts, water pollution, heavy rains leading to floods, deforestation and disease infestations. Human activity such as deforestation can be considered a factor which has led to extreme effects of climate change in the district. It is observable that, the whole of Pru district is rural and characterized by scattered hamlet settlements. As most of the population can be found in these sparse settlements, deforestation can be attributed to the people who, day in and day out, cut down smaller trees for charcoal and firewood, for domestic purposes in the rural areas, and in the urban towns.

Food production in the district solely depends on the climate, that is to say, crop cultivation depends on the existing rain and weather pattern. Almost all the population relies on the product, both for domestic and commercial purposes. Food crop production and fishing remains the life-wire of the populace in terms of food and employment. Access and availability of food is one of

the main concerns of most of the population and accordingly, engaging in agriculture is a good source of income. However, as the people rely so much on the climate to boost the production of its agriculture produce, with the fast-changing of the climate in recent times, agriculture produce might be in danger.

Accordingly, climate change will directly affect future food availability, and compound the difficulties of feeding the rapidly growing population. This has the tendency of putting the growing population in jeopardy making them more prone to risk and vulnerability, or become food insecure during the lean season, or at the onset of a shock, natural, or man-made disaster.

In as much as we recognize the implications of the impacts of climate change on the lives of human beings, wetlands and biodiversity, frantic and collaborative efforts must be made by the various stakeholders in the district and beyond so that, lives and properties will be protected with the future safeguarded.

1.5 WATER SECURITY

Water is an essential commodity required by every living organism especially human beings for survival on this earth. It is based on this fact that clean, adequate and sustainable potable water is of great concern to household members in the localities as well as the District. The main sources of drinking water in the urban and peri-urban settlements are pipe borne water (Yeji only) and boreholes, whilst unprotected wells, rivers and streams are dominant sources in the rural areas.

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicates that 32.6% of the people had access to safe drinking water in the district. But with the broken down of Small Town Water Supply System in Yeji, the proportion of people with access to safe water has gone down to about 48%. Generally access to safe water is low in the rural communities. About 60% of rural localities do not have access to safe drinking water, whilst this figure is somehow low in the urban communities.

In localities where rivers and streams are the major sources of water, there may be serious health implications for the people. Table 1.24 below depicts the distribution of potable water sources in the district by Area Councils.

Table 7: Potable Water Sources

Source of water	Quantity	Location	Status
Small Town Water Supply System	2	Yeji and Parambo/Sawaba	All the two facilities have broken down
Boreholes	218	Scattered	65 in use
Mechanized boreholes(Public)	4	Yeji	All in use
Mechanized boreholes(Private)	8	Yeji	All in use

Source: PDA, District Water and Sanitation Team, 2017

The provision and management of potable water has not been an easy task to the Assembly. The Assembly is currently faced with a number of challenges in its quest to make water accessible to the people. The challenges range from human to natural factors.

- Most water sources dry-up in the dry season, compelling people in those areas to revert to drinking from contaminated sources, which make them vulnerable to water related diseases.
- The boreholes breakdown constantly as a result of excessive pressure coupled with the inability of communities to raise enough money for replacement and general maintenance.
- Even though wells appear to be the major source of water, they are mostly left unprotected. As a result, run-off trickles down into such unprotected wells making them unsafe for human consumption.
- As a result of the limited number of water points, coupled with the general low water table in the District, Women spend much of their productive hours in search of water to undertake their domestic chores. Children, and especially the girls, are mostly found helping their mothers to draw water at the expense of their education.
- Administration, inadequate logistics transport and remuneration for office and field staff hamper the provision and management of water systems.

In strenuous effort to improve upon people's access to potable water, the Assembly has collaborated with a number of development partners in the provision of potable water in the District. Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), DWST and other NGO's have complimented these efforts by educating people and also assisting in detecting and treating water-borne diseases. Community Ownership and Management (COM) is also being promoted to enhance the sustainability of existing water facilities. Communities that have benefited from some

form of water facilities especially boreholes are being trained and provided with basic tools and equipment to undertake regular servicing and maintenance of their water facilities.

1.6 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

The District for the past years has been experiencing a number of natural disasters. Prominent among them include flooding, bush, Boat disasters and domestic fires. In 2016 lives were lost to boat accidents in the lake. Yeji the District capital is just located on the edge of the Volta lake, where most of the people are engaged in fishing activities which is their main preoccupation. Communities like Fanteakura, Brekente, Parambo Nsuano, Cherepo VRA quarters, Vutideke and some parts of Yeji are areas that are more prone to flooding in recent times. A total number of 8,330 people have been estimated to be affected by floods in 2010. Concerted efforts need to be put in place to sensitize the people living in these areas. Also, there will be the need to construct drainage systems in some of the towns especially Cherepo VRA quarters to link the main gutters leading to the lake. In 2009 7,531 were displaced by flood.

1.7 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION

Man has always sought to improve his physical surroundings to make it more habitable. Over the years considerable amount of energy is being put into activities aimed at improving the welfare of mankind. Some of these measures include the construction of physical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, water facilities, toilets, houses etc. Although these interventions help mitigate major human sufferings, they sometimes impact negatively on the environment which supports our existence on this earth.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the growth rate of Pru district at 3.0% rates slightly higher than the national figure of 2.7%. This is an indication that the growth of the local context population is higher than the national growth. The people in the district derive mainly their livelihoods from the environment thus the land for farming, animal husbandry and settlements and the rivers (Volta Lake and Pru) for fishing and transportation. Juxtaposing the rapid population growth and the daily requirement of the population imply much pressure on the natural resources to meet the growing demand.

Population and development are inextricably related as changes in one extreme invariably affect the other. Everything that humans do has some impact on the environment. Pollution is a result of human activities on the environment. The main sources of pollution are farming, water pollution

and air pollution. Farming is having an increased impact on the environment. This is because there is increased pressure on farmers to produce a single crop and to concentrate on one form of animal husbandry, such as, dairy cattle or pig breeding. Monocultures are produced from this, which are large areas of the same crop grown on the same land year after year.

To explore the impacts of increasing human numbers on nature, many changes have been observed in the district regarding the relationships between human population density (HPD) and biodiversity. The implicit assumption in many of these observations is that as population density increases so does the threat to biodiversity. The implications of this assumption are compounded in our understanding that, species richness for many taxonomic groups is often highest in areas with high human population density. If increasing human population density is a threat to conservation, this threat may be magnified owing to the spatial congruence between people and species richness. In light of this, recognition must be given to the relationships between human population density and measures of biodiversity status focusing in particular on evidence for the spatial congruence between people and species richness and the threat that increasing human population density may pose to biodiversity conservation.

Our understanding of the relationships between human population density and biodiversity is skewed by geographic and taxonomic biases. The most convincing indication of the negative impact of increasing human population density was a significant negative population correlation between density and the size of protected areas. The magnitude and implications of spatial congruence between people and biodiversity should be explored using the principles of complementarity and irreplaceability. Human development as a threat to conservation should be assessed within a complex, interdisciplinary framework, although population size is still considered a key factor. Future population growth and expansion of human settlements in the district will present increasing challenges for conserving species-rich regions and maximizing the benefits humans gain from nature.

Human activities have a major impact on the biodiversity, while biodiversity change is considered as an important global change in its own right. Experiences in the district have shown that, the effect of human activities on soil environment and plant diversity showed that the main soil environmental factors and plant species diversity had some obvious changes, of which, the changes of man-made pine woods and heavy grazing disturbance were the largest. It is suggested that

natural laws and consistency of ecosystem processes in the low and long temporal scale should be considered adequately in the management of the environment.

Industrialization and Modernization has brought about a drastic change in the quality of the environment. Industrial pollution has caused air, water and land pollution. The emissions from the vehicles and the industries have caused the deterioration in the quality of air. The waste water generated from domestic and effluents released from industries are being sent directly to the rivers thereby deteriorating the water quality. Lack of waste management practices has also had a negative effect on the quality of the environment. Human activities like burning of electronic wastes (e-wastes) and plastics have caused release of carcinogenic substances. Dumping of wastes in landfills has also caused slow seepage of wastes into the ground thereby polluting the land and also polluting water in the nearby vicinity.

This way, the effect of human activities has been unexplainably and extraordinarily huge. Human activities, industrialization, modernization and rapid advancement in technology have had pernicious effects on the quality of the environment. There has been degradation of the quality of air, water and land. The need for economic growth by the nation and for that matter the district has put everybody in a race which in turn has had a negative effect on the quality of the environment. Individuals and organization are exploiting the natural resources present for a better living, but the repercussions are felt on the quality of the environment in threefold.

1.8 POPULATION

1.8.1: Population Size and Growth Rates

The population size, growth rate, structure and distribution of the district has been estimated from various census figures of the then Atebubu District which was splited into the Pru and Atebubu-Amantin Districts in 2004. Based on data currently issued by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District had a population of 129,248 (2010 PHC) and projected to be 164,306 in 2018.

The population of the district has witnessed rapid increase from a modest of 23,488 in 1970 to 129,248 in 2010 with inter-censual growth rates of 3.0% which is far higher than the regional (2.6%) and the national (2.5%) average growth rates.

The high population growth rate of the district can be attributed to a number of factors including the large influx of settler farmers and fishermen from the three (3) Northern Regions, Volta, Accra, the opening up of the area by the Kumasi-Ejura-Atebubu High way and the natural increase resulting from high birth rate and low infant mortality rate.

This trend of population growth have a negative effect on environment since Agric arable lands are being reduced and degraded for settlements, which when not given necessary attention is likely to result in desertification and environmental degradation in the District. The Forestry Department and other stakeholders therefore need to be supported to effectively monitor and sensitize the people to protect our natural resources from the ravages of population pressure.

1.8.2: Age and Sex Composition

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the district has a relatively large male population compared to that of female. This structure is not different from that of the Brong Ahafo Region where the district is located. It however differs from that of the national sex structure which shows a female dominance. The sex ratio, male to female is 103.8 compared to the regional of 105.1. The large male population trend in the district is partly due to the continuous influx of settler farmers and fishermen who come into the district to tap the districts agricultural and economic potentials. It has been observed that most of these settler farmers if not all are males.

The District has a large youthful population. The two cohorts that contain most of the people are the 0 – 14 group which constitute 42.9 and the 15 – 64 group which also forms 51.3% 65+ forms only 4.3%. The age structure depicts that the district has a large labour force (51.3%) while the regional and national active labour force are 52.4% and 55.2% respectively. This large active labour force could be positioned to harness and maximize the vast agricultural potentials and motivated groups to grow more trees to improve the vegetation of the district.

1.8.3: Household Composition

The composition and structure of the households reflects the general social structure of the society. According to extracts from the 2010 PHC, the average household size is 5.6 compared to the regional average of 4.6.

1.8.4: Dependency Ratio

Statistics from the 2010 PHC shows that the district has a dependent population of 62,943 (48.7%) with an economically active population (Age 15 – 64) of 66,304 (51.3%). The age dependency ratio therefore is 95.2 which is far higher than the regional average of 90.5. This has implications for savings and capital accumulation.

1.8.5: Population Density

The increase in population over time is reflected in the high population densities for the period 1970, 1984 2000 and 2010. In 2010, the population density stood at 40.1 per km sq. With a static land size of 2,195kmsq and ever dynamic population, this means there is great pressure on the district's fragile environment and other resources, which if care or pragmatic measures are not taken May gradually result in environmental degradation.

Settlements such as Sawaba-Parambo, Yeji, Prang, Zabrama, Komfourkrom, Abease, Buom, Adjaraja/Beposo, Cherembo, among others are growth points which continue to accommodate relatively higher population densities with corresponding pressure exerted on existing limited infrastructure facilities. This trend has led to the development of slums in the two main urban towns (Yeji and Prang) with its attendant socio-economic effects. Table 1.1 below shows the population trends from 1970 to 2010.

Table 8: Population Trend from 1970 to 2010

No	Year	1970 Extracts PHC	1984 Extracts PHC	2000 Extracts PHC	2007 (Estimated)	2010 Extracts PHC
1	Total Population	23,488	51,457	98,077	117,269	129,248
2	Total land size (sq km)	2,195	2,195	2,195	2,195	2,195
3	Population Density	11	23	45	53	40.1
4	Proportion of urban (%)	-	-	33.1	37	42

Source: Estimates based on 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.8.6: Rural/Urban Split

The population of the district is basically rural, with about 63% of the people residing in rural areas. The remaining of the population can be found in major towns of the district like Yeji, Prang, Sawaba/Parambo, Zabrama, Abease and Komfourkrom. Table 1.2 below illustrates the population of the district, by type of locality and sex.

Table 9: Population by type of locality and sex

Total population			Urban			Rural		
Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
129,248	65,832	63,416	47,754	22,231	21,904	81,494	27,171	26,771

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

Population distribution is uneven with the two urban and other most populous localities in the district constituting about 53.1% of the total population of the district. Yeji, the district capital, alone constituted about 19% of the population.

Table 10: Ten most populated localities in the District

No.	Name of Locality	Share of population	Percentage
1.	Yeji	28,515	22
2.	Prang	8,470	7.5
3.	Parambo	5,587	4.3
4.	Dama-Nkwanta	4,044	3.1
5.	Zabrama	5,182	4.0
6.	Abease	4,117	3.2
7.	Sawaba	4,850	3.8
8.	Komfourkrom	3,564	2.8
9.	Kojo Boffour	3,320	2.6
10.	Konkoma	3,227	2.5
Total		70,876	54.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.8.7: Spatial Distribution of Population

The district contains a total of 153 localities; most of the populated localities are located along the main roads from Yeji to Kumasi and Prang to Kintampo through Abease. Yeji and Prang are the only urban localities according to the 2010 PHC with a population of 28,515 and 8,470 respectively. This may be partly due to the concentration of most of the social amenities in Yeji and Prang to the detriment of the less populated ones. Therefore, there is the need to evenly distribute socio-economic facilities to other smaller communities to help them grow.

The Abease Area Council holds about two thirds of the total land area in the district and contains most of the rural population.

Table 11: Area Councils and their Settlements in the District

No	Area Council	Communities	Population		
			2010	2014	2017
1	Yeji Urban Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yeji 2. Kojo Baffour 3. Kobre 4. Adjantriwa 5. Kachawura 6. Kwayiase 7. Jaklai 8. Kobre Nsuoano 	28,515 3,320 1,126 1,062		
2	Parambo/Sawaba Area Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parambo 2. Sawaba 3. Bada Akura 4. Dumasi Akura 5. Ayinguy No.3 6. Komba 7. Parambo Nsuano 8. Matabor Akura 9. Sankase Akura 10. Chikpa Akura 11. Anyingbei Akura 12. Kwayini Akura 13. Konja Akura 14. Chrikrono Akura 15. Kabumagyi Akura 16. Domemprikura 17. Sikakura 18. Gavekogzi 19. Maway 	5,587 4,850		

		20. Cote d: Ivoire 21. Parambo Battor 22. Hausakope 23. Alabawei Akura 24. Aschawo			
3	Prang Town council	1. Prang 2. Abua 3. Ankrakuka 4. Bachimbure 5. Seila No.1 6. Seila No.2 7. Agyekum 8. Tingamegam 9. Nyarko 10. Bitakura 11. Mepasem 12. Noga	8,470		
4	Abease Area council	1. Abease 2. Dama- Nkwanta 3. Zabrama 4. Komfourkrom 5. Yawpare 6. Cherembo 7. Benim/Buom 8. Kamanpa 9. Bupe 10. Krobo 11. Adaprase 12. Fawomang 13. Nyamebikyere 14. Bronikrom 15. Bodom 16. Gyedabi 17. Agege 18. Tanfiano 19. Dompeakura 20. Bempe 21. Beposo 22. Tangare 23. Bolonye 24. Hiampe 25. Asuogya 26. Yabrase 27. Congo 28. Sakora	4,117 4,044 5,182 3,564 1,560 1,927 1,381 1,793 1,697 1,216 350		

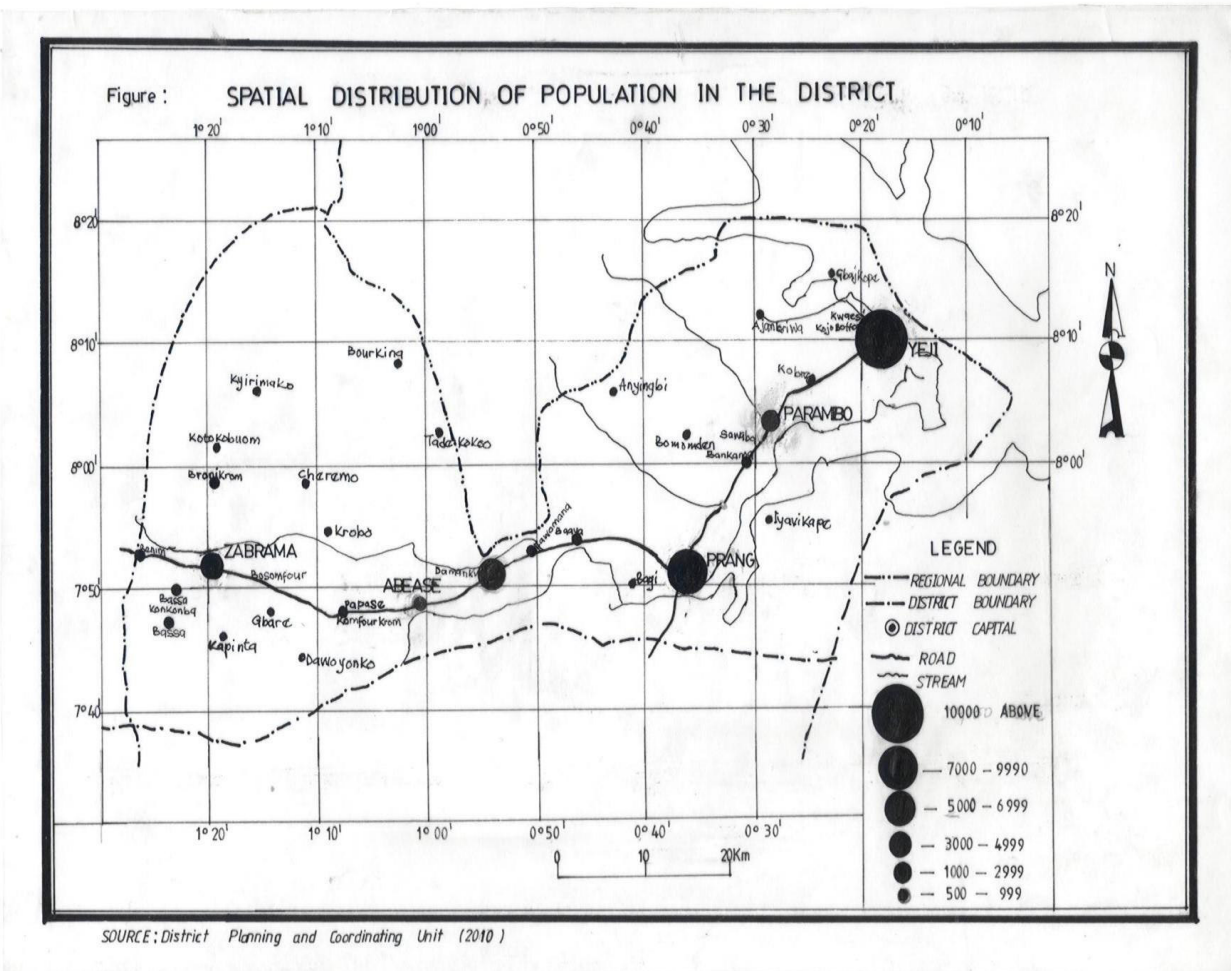
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29. Ntenkoa 30. Burkina 31. Kyiremako 32. Domeabra 33. Kojoabe 34. Pruso Nkwanta 35. Bampa 36. Akwaba 37. Baagya 38. Kagyabo 39. Babee 40. Abuom/Basara 41. Bassa 42. Bosomfour 43. Bodam 44. Gbari Nkwanta 			
5	Konkoma Area Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Konkoma 2. Berekente 3. Tonka 4. Korancha 5. Kajai 6. Kajai Nsuano 7. Vutideke 8. Fulanikope 9. C.K Akura 10. Sowah Akura 11. Mosiokura 	3,227		
6	Ajaraja/Beposo Area Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beposo No.1 2. Beposo No.2 3. Beposo No.3 4. Bayaa 5. Adjaraja 6. Bachuruni 7. Asubenda 8. Seyanse 9. Boyie 10. Mantukwa 11. Ehemankyene 12. Bomoden 13. Gachuba 14. Domeabra 15. Mempase 16. Pruagya 17. Kojoaba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,990 1,140 1,094 1,062 180 109 106 94 84 64 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labun/Kofi Basare 			

7	Labun Area council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Labun Quarters 3. Kunkunde 4. Domeabra 5. Nchanba 6. Anyingbi No.1&No.2 7. Bomoden/Brabebome 8. Nakpoe 9. Nakpei Junction 10. Nakpei Beposo 11. Kojokrom 12. Basare/Labun Nsuano 13. Yaachi 14. Agege 15. Abordjese/Nyavikope 16. Kojoabi 17. Akabuga 18. Adjakum 19. Kpeveme/Komba 20. Logokope 21. Bankama 			
8	Kadue Area Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kadue 2. Accratown 3. Kranyakura 4. Kupua 5. Hiamankyen 6. Kakrunge 7. Kaganansuo 8. Kasanga 9. Kabunagi 10. Kyerkrono 11. Sodja Akura 12. Israel 13. Makomanga 14. Who Are You 15. Lagostown 16. Gadakope 			
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cherepo 2. Ayimaye 3. Nyanyakura 4. Abenka 5. Avokope 6. Bachinabacha 7. Dudene 8. Ghanakpe 9. Mantukwa 			

9	Cherepo /Ayimaye Area council	10. Charleskope 11. J. B. Kura 12. Konkonse 13. Mangoase 14. Avorkope 15. Tetekope 16. Kyeame Akura 17. Ezukope 18. Debume 19. C.K. Akura 20. Miawani 21. Polorkura 22. Gyatakope 23. Gagkope 24. Issakakura 25. Battorkope 26. Domeabra 27. Abrakyireakua			
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Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 1.7: Spatial Distribution of Population by Settlement in the District



1.9: MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

The movement of people into and out of the district is very prominent. This could be attributed to the advantageous location of the district and the bustling fish and food crops market which runs from Sunday to Wednesday. The fish market attracts a floating population of about 2,500 people every week into the District. Out-migration is very low due to the fact that about 55% of the total population is farmers/fishermen who have access to fertile lands and well stocked (fish) water bodies for farming and fishing respectively. On the other hand in-migration is prominent in that, there are vast arable land for agricultural activities which has attracted many farmers from the three (3) Northern Regions and the Volta Region.

The high in-migration has made labour cost cheaper and promoted economic activities, especially farming, fishing and trading. However, the outcome is much to be desired since the district's

limited resources, social amenities, especially sanitation are under pressure. They also have implication for security, health and environment.

1.10: GENDER EQUALITY

1.10.1: Introduction

The decentralization process of Ghana is mainly to enhance popular participation of all stakeholders in decision-making at all levels of development. It is therefore important that all sections of the population is represented in local governance structures as well as given access to the public decision-making processes at the local level. However, women and other vulnerable groups who arguably form the majority of the population are underrepresented in the Assemblies. In almost all issues relating to development of communities, women and other identifiable vulnerable groups such as children, the poor and the physically challenged have not being as involved as men. Their roles and interest are often ignored and in most cases relegated to the background during decision-making. This therefore calls for the inclusion of these groups of people who constitute a substantial part of the population of the Pru District to play a major role in local decision-making.

Gender has been defined as the cultural, economic, social and political roles ascribed to women and men because of their sexual difference. These roles may differ among different families and within different cultures districts. Since these roles are learned, they change with increasing gender awareness and sanitization programmes.

The Pru District population is projected to be 133,390 in 2013 with women, children (0 – 14) forming about 49%. Therefore their neglect in the decision-making process is likely to affect the implementation of most of the programmes that may be outlined in this document. The DPCU therefore undertook a detailed analysis of gender in the District to ensure their active involvement.

1.10.2: Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Gender roles are basically the different tasks, responsibilities and expectations the society has defined and allocated to men, women, boys and girls. Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. These roles are not different from the roles identified in the District from the findings of a study undertaken by the DPCU.

Reproductive roles involve the care and maintenance of the household and its members including food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping, housekeeping and family care. Reproductive roles include child bearing and rearing responsibilities for both men and women. However, women and girls perform the bulk of reproductive tasks considering its importance of human survival. This role is often time consuming, labor-intensive and places some limitations on women participation in other activities. The importance of this role cannot be down scored, therefore the need to design and deliver basic social services for women to facilitate the continuous play of this role.

Productive roles on the other hand are what people do to produce commodities for their own consumption or to exchange with others (trade) for what they need. This role involves engaging in the formal and informal sectors, employment and self-employment. The District's booming fish market is dominated by women and serves as a source of income for the upkeep of families and payment of schools fees. About 30% of the Assemblies IGF is from this sector which is dominated by women. It is therefore necessary to extend credit facilities/loans under MASLOC to the women to help promote their businesses and improve upon their income levels.

Community management roles involve the collective organization of social events, maintaining family links, managing council resources, developing community infrastructure, making-decisions for the community and ensuring that the household support each other. Women ensure that basic resources are available for the household, including cooking, cleaning and healing. Maintaining cleanliness of the community, preparing places and foods for festivals, funerals and other communal events are assigned to women and children. This has been perceived to be an extension of domestic work. Women are responsible for allocating the limited resources, services and infrastructure to achieve optimal results. However, local political activities which involve participation in public decision-making in the district favors men compared to women.

Women, men, boys and girls are likely to be involved in all three broad areas of roles. In the district, however, women do almost all of the reproductive and much of the productive work. Any intervention in one area will affect the other areas. Women's' work load can prevent them from participating in development projects. When they do participate, extra time spent farming, producing, training or meeting means less time for other tasks such as child care or food preparation. Table 1.28 below shows the defined societal roles and responsibilities, needs and interests of the various gender groups identified in the district.

Table 12: Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the Pru District

No		Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1		Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise monies for the up keep of their families/households. • Provision of food for the family. • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Are often heads of families or households. • Are often owners of productive resources such as land. • Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households. • Recognized as decision makers and hence involved in decision making that affect development of their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to reliable sources of incomes that enable them meet the needs of their families. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Are recognized as leaders and given the due respect. 	Men are actively involved in decision making and gender development in the district
2		Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must ensure that there is food on the table • Ensure up keep of the home • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Must back the decision of the men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their own children • Proper upbringing of their children • Peace in family and society. • Have happy/successful marriages 	Involvement of women in decision making and development process is limited because of marginalization by men and lack of gender officer at the local level to promote gender issues
3		Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in house chores like pounding of fufu and fetching water for the family. • Behave like men and for that matter like the father. • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	Involvement of boys and for that matter the young in decision making is limited due to lack of national policy on youth development

4		Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching of water. • Behave like women and for that matter like the mother. • Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	<p>Involvement of girls and for matter the y in dec making limited due of nat policy on y developmen</p>
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Source: PDA, District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2014

1.10.3: Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits

Gender roles also affect how men and women have access to and control over resources, benefits and decision-making. Having access means having the opportunity to use a resource or influence a decision but it does not mean having control over it.

Productive, reproductive and community management roles all require the use resources. Availability of resources to women engaged in work usually generates benefits for individuals, households, the communities and the District at large. The gender and development approach to development requires sensitivity to women's access to the resources needed for their work, their control over those resources to use as they wish, their access to the benefits gained from family and personal work, and to the control they have over the benefits.

Resources such as land, equipment, tools, labour, cash/credit, employable/income earning skills, employment, leadership, education and information, self-confidence and credibility and time are generally critical but scarce for women.

In the District, women have access to most of the resources they use to perform their roles, but no control over them. For instance, women have access to land, food, income, local political processes but no control over ownership, its allocation, how it can be spent and little influence and control over the nature of issues to be addressed and final decisions.

A study conducted reveals that access to and control of the District resources is skewed towards men. However, further disaggregation of the data shows, women control most of the productive roles (petty trading, fish smoking etc) are dominated by women. The Assembly therefore has to promote these sub-sectors to help bridge the gap in other roles especially in community management roles and political roles.

1.11 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

1.11.1 Introduction

This section discusses the spatial organization of the settlement system in the district. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, destination of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

1.11.2: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Analysis of the distribution of facilities and service using some combined settlement systems techniques show that facilities and services are not evenly distributed within the district. The tools used are the Scalogram and the settlement distance matrix. The distance matrix depicts the travel distance in terms of kilometers between the major settlements in the District. However, the Scalogram indicates the services within some major communities in the District. The analysis is based on the assumption that people would access the nearest service. For instance the analysis indicates that people of Kamampa travel to Cherembo to access education because it the nearest in terms of physical distance. Again the analysis established that Yeji and Prang offer the most number of functions in the district and can thus be termed first order settlements. Second order settlements would include Parambo, Zabrama, Sawaba and Abease. Third order settlements, for the purpose of this analysis include all other settlements except Kachawura, Komfourkrom and others which have been classified as no order settlements.

Figure 1.8: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

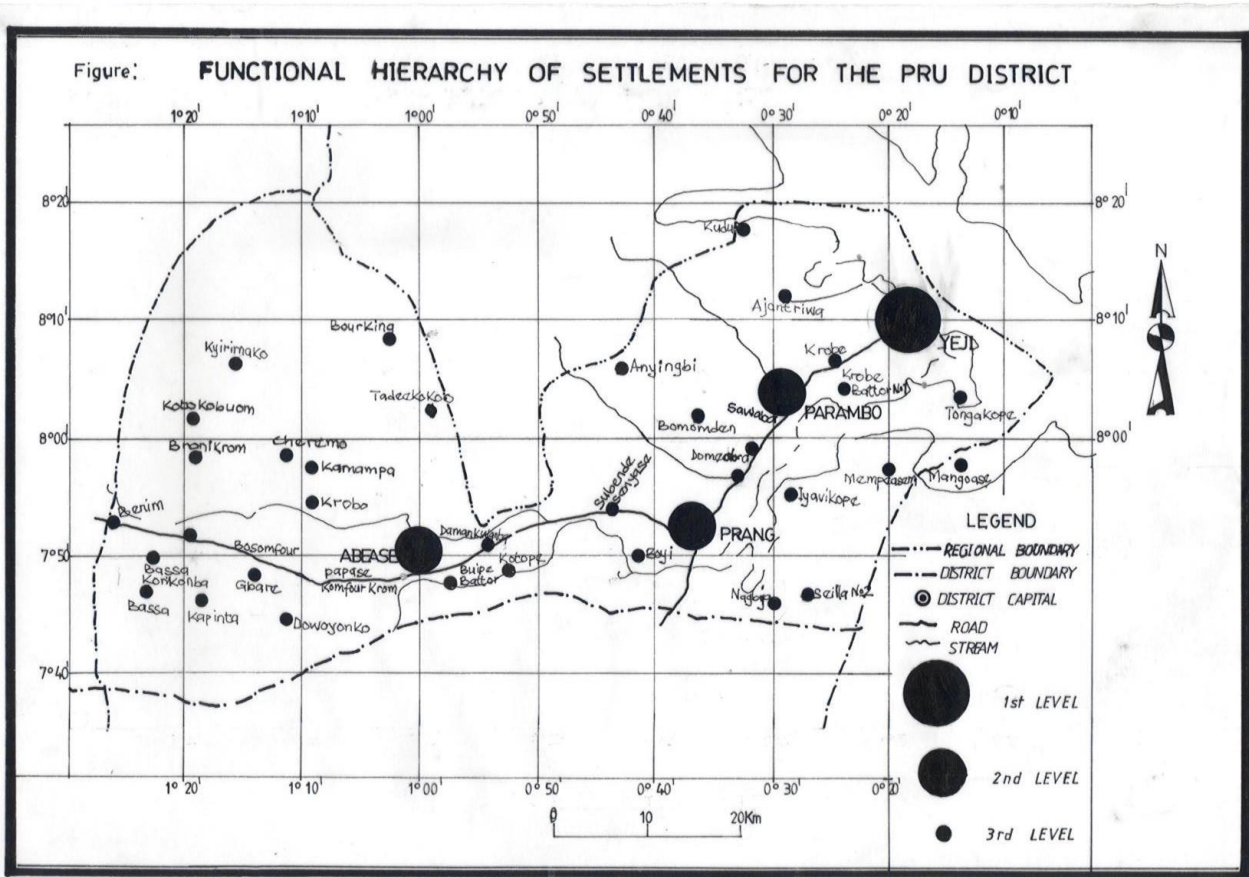


Table 14: SCALOGAM ANALYSIS OF MAJOR TOWNS

	Tertiary	SHS	JHS	Primary	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/CHPS	Borehole	Dug Hand well	Fire Station	Filling Station	Post Office	DA Admin	Police Station	Electricity	Weekly Mkt	Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	River port	Lorry Park	Total No. of services	Total Centrality	Order of Settlement
Weight	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			
Yeji	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19	1331	1st
Prang	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	14	497	2nd
Parambo			X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	12	197	3rd
Abease		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X			12	272	
Zambrama			X	X			X	X	X		X				X	X		X		X	10	106	
Sawaba			X	X				X	X		X				X	X		X			8	73	4th
Kobre				X				X	X						X						4	20	
Kojo Boffour			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
Tigangan				X				X	X						X						4	20	
Fante Akura			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
Bankama				X				X	X						X						4	20	
Fawoman				X				X	X						X						4	20	
Labun Qtrs			X	X			X	X	X						X						6	39	
Benim			X	X			X	X	X						X						6	39	
Kachawura			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
Konkoma			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
Daman Nkwanta			X	X			X	X	X						X	X					7	51	
Cherembo			X	X			X	X	X						X						6	39	
Yawpare			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
Adjaraja Beposo			X	X			X	X	X		X				X						7	53	
Konfourkrom			X	X			X	X	X						X	X					7	51	
Kamanpa			X	X			X	X	X						X						6	39	
Buipe			X	X				X	X						X						5	31	
No. of Settl'ts	2	3	18	22	1	3	12	23	23	1	7	1	1	4	23	8	1	6	1	4			
Centrality Index	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

W'ted Cent Score		200	100	11	4	300	66	8	8	4	100	14	100	100	25	4	12	200	16	100	25			
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1.11.3: Commodity Flows

Pru district trades with various marketing centres nationwide. Key districts that trade with Pru are Kumasi Metropolis, Techiman Municipal, Kintampo North Municipal, and Sunyani Municipal. Commodities that flow from Pru to its trading partners are basically agricultural produce. Usual produce are yam, cassava, charcoal, fish, cattle and sheep. On a usual market day, these items are sold to buyers from all over West Africa.

The District also gets manufactured goods from Kumasi Metropolis. These range from household provisions to construction materials, automobiles, consumables, to telecommunication gadgets. This is a clear indication that the district economy is not diversified to harness the raw materials that abound.

1.11.4: Inter and Intra District Trade

There is a high degree of internal trade among communities in the Pru District. This is so because many small communities do not offer marketing opportunities for farmers who want to exchange their produce for money in order to purchase other consumables. Major trading centers are Yeji, Prang, Parambo/Sawaba and Zabrama. They offer varying degrees of marketing opportunities for all market players. Usually the relationship is such that people from remote rural areas and overseas communities bring their fish and agricultural produce to Yeji and other marketing centers and in exchange purchase consumables, spare parts and inputs back home.

On the other hand there is general trade between the district and other districts of the country. Kumasi Metropolis in the Ashanti Region is the major trading partner of Pru. Adjoining districts such as Atebubu-Amanten District, Techiman Municipal, Ejura-Sekyedumase of Ashanti Region, Nkoranza District, Kintampo North and South Districts, Sunyani Municipal and West Gonja District in the Northern Region are also important trading partners with the district. However there is direct transport only to Kumasi Metropolis and Atebubu-Amanten District from the District Capital, Yeji. All other districts connect to the district for trading purposes on market days using specially arranged transport services.

1.12 CULTURE

1.12.1: Culture and Indigenous Knowledge

The people of the Pru District have a very rich cultural heritage. The annual Kajuji Festival of the people of Yeji is one such rich cultural practice that unites the people for a common course in coming years. Beyond this is a rich heritage of herbal medicine and indigenous knowledge that is most often quite relevant than orthodox practices. A very common practice is the use of indigenous knowledge to heal people who have broken legs or arms. It is most often effective and guarantees speedy recovery than that practiced in the formal hospitals. The challenge for district development is how best to streamline and harness this local knowledge into our formal health delivery systems. It is a challenge because in Ghana health policy is basically a national issue and therefore driven by central government policy rather than local governments. This challenge notwithstanding, it is in the interest of district administration to ensure that such rare knowledge of extreme importance is not left to fade out with the death of such practitioners. There should be mechanisms to streamline and support their continuous practices.

1.12:2 Origin of the Yeji People

According to oral tradition, the people of Yeji are Guans from the Aduana clan, who migrated from Larteh in the eastern region of Ghana on account of slavery and wars during the 15th century. In order to prevent their people from being sold into slavery, they moved from their ancestral home, Larteh, to Agogo in Asante Akim. They further moved from Agogo to Kachempo, situated between the present day Yeji and Wiase, in the Sene district. They finally moved and settled at their present place as a result of scarcity of drinking water at Kachempo. However, before their final settlement, two hunters, Banka and Gyima Panin were on hunting expedition and in the same vain searching for water and fertile land. They discovered Titabor (The River Volta) also called Aderi and the land on which Yeji occupies today. The two hunters went back and reported their discoveries and said in the native language “Aniyeji” which literary means let us go and eat thus they moved from Kachempo to occupy this fertile land. The term Aniyeji has been corrupted to Yeji.

In the 17th century the Ashantis extended their wars up north and conquered the people of Yeji and held them responsible for all traffic within the area. The Asantehene Kofi Karikari during the reign of Nana Kwasi Gyams gave Talking drum, soldier metals (Krafokrom), a palanquin, state

umbrella, an executioner knife, a horn among others, recognizing the Yeji stool as a paramount stool. However, in 1924, when the Asantehene Prempeh returned from exile, the allegiance to the Golden Stool stopped.

The Yejihene and his people then joined the Northern territories administratively, serving no one. Later they joined the Brong Ahafo region when it was created in 1960 due to cultural differences and the natural boundary that is the Volta River.

1.12.3: Traditional Setups

The district currently has four Traditional Paramount Chiefs namely; Yeji Paramountcy, Prang Paramountcy, Konkoma Paramountcy and Abease Paramountcy. It is believed that, these paramountcies were once together under one traditional leadership structure, but due to a protracted litigation there was separation and each one became autonomous. Despite this, the four paramountcies collaborate in promoting the development of the District.

1.12.4: Situation of Communal Spirit and Participation

The tradition of communal spirit and participation in the development process of the communities especially in terms of labour and financial resource is a major project implementation strategy in ensuring sustainability of programmes and projects. There is somewhat high communal spirit in the District especially in the rural areas where the Chiefs command a large following. However, this spirit for some time now is becoming very low or almost non-existent in the urban communities. Notwithstanding this, the Yeji Traditional Council is currently undertaking a Five Hundred thousand Ghana cedis (GHC 500,000.00) project (Construction of one-storey community centre) with resources (Labour and funds) from community members both locally and citizens abroad.

1.12.5: Religious Composition

The distribution of the population by the various religious denominations is not different from that of the region. Christianity forms about 62.8% compared to the regional figure of 70.8%. The Muslims (28%) are mainly the Mole-Dagbon, who are settler farmers from the southern region due to their proximity to the district through the Volta Lake for farming activities. The remaining 9.2% of the residents are professing traditional religion and or no religion at all.

1.12.6: Ethnicity

The district is ethnically diverse with people from northern Ghana forming about 65% of the population, among the northern tribes are Mamprusis, Konkombas, Dagonbas, Gonjas, Dagaaba's, Frafras, Kusasis, Moshies and the Chumerus. The Battors, Gas, Adangba and a few Akans follow. The natives, Chumerus constitute a small portion of the population. Even though, the natives form a small portion, the population shows homogeneity which has positive implications for development.

1.12.7: Cultural Practices Inimical To Development Of The District

There are still some few cases of Female Genital Mutilation and early marriage within some of the migrant communities especially among the Fulanis. This calls for a sustained public education to forestall such practices. However, the challenge is that these people are mostly nomads making it difficult to communicate to them. It only comes to light when there are complications that may cost the life of the victim.

1.13: GOVERNANCE

1.13.1: Introduction

Governance refers to that process of decision making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The concept is applied in many context as such corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption and voice and accountability of minority groups.

The development process of the Pru District is underpinned on the various institutional set-ups which include traditional governance structures, the private sector, state institutions, non-governmental organizations and community/faith based organizations.

Under the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Pru District Assembly is the highest political administrative and planning authority at the District level and responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole District. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.13.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- iii. The District Chief Executive
- iv. 41 Assembly members, made up of 28 elected by universal adult suffrage and 13 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- v. The Members of Parliament in the District.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Justice and Security Sub-committee
- Agric and Fishery Sub-committee
- Revenue Mobilization
- Education Sub-committee
- Public Relations and complaints committee
- Sanitation Sub-commi

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which serves as the technical wing of the District Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads and chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director. Currently, the membership of the 11 member DPCU in the District are the DCD, DPO, DBA, DE, DDH, DDE, DDA, Community Dev. Officer, and a member of the District Assembly. The district lacks the departments of Feeder Roads and the Town and Country and hence depends on Atebubu-Amantin District for such services.

Under Act, 936, decentralized departments of the Assembly are presented in the table below. However, the commencement of section 38 and 161 of the Act, and the coming into force of LI 1961, 18th December, 2009, the departments in the first schedule of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 are established as Departments of the District Assemblies under the Local Government Service Act, 2003, Act 656. Departments ceasing to exist and the new departments established are presented in table 1.11 below.

Table 15: Decentralized Departments

Department Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Department Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Public Works department Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Department of Trade and Industry	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries Department of cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Dept of Social Welfare Dept of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	Dept of Animal Health and Production Agricultural Extension Services Division Crop Service Division
Department of Education, Youth and sport	Ghana Library Board Office of the National Youth Organizing commission Office of the District Sport Organizer
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths

Source: LI 1961, Act 656

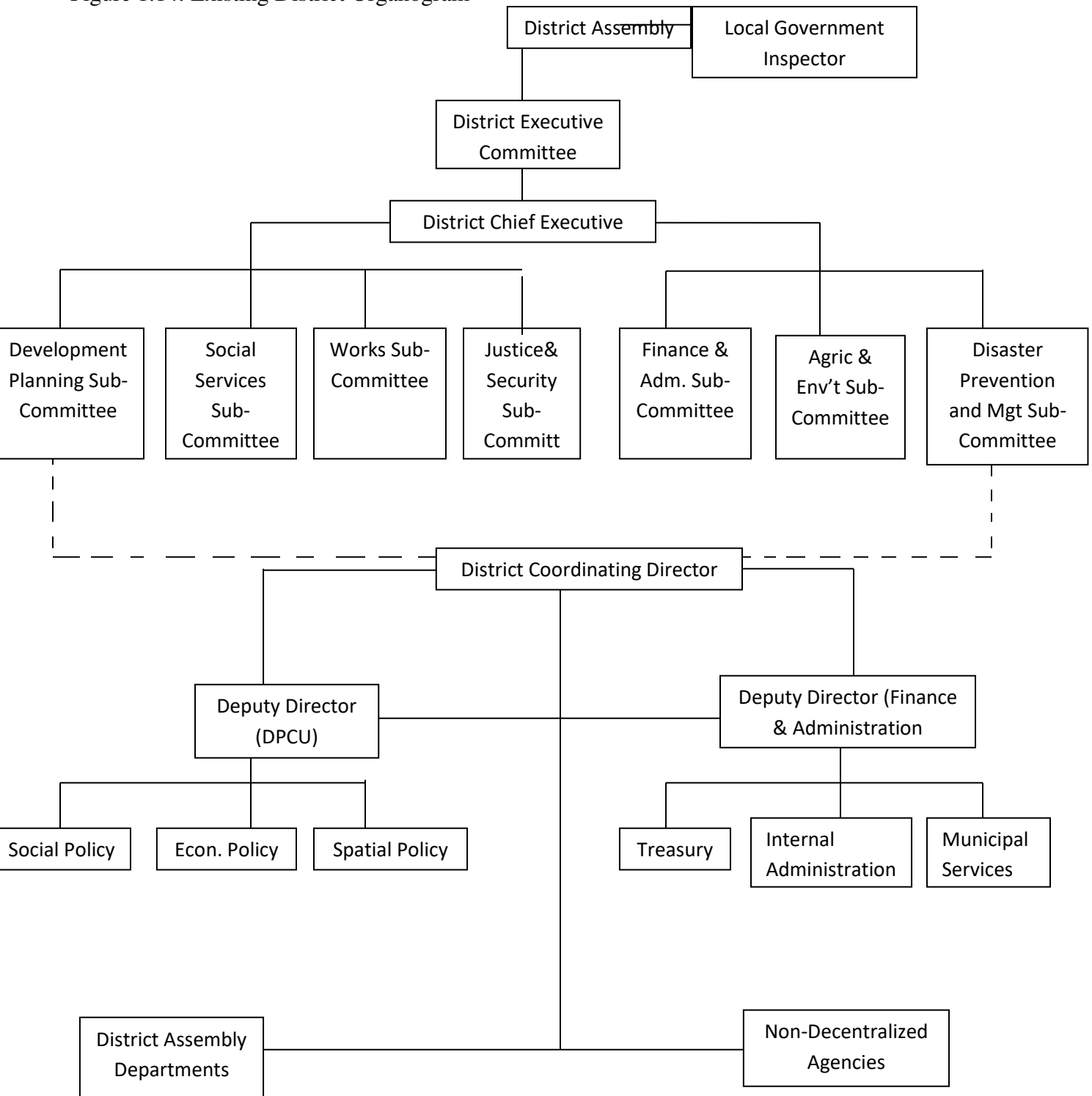
In the performances of the functions assigned to the District under the Act, the Assembly is beset with numerous challenges including:

- Inadequate office accommodation for Decentralized Departments

- Inadequate financial and technical logistics for monitoring and evaluation data management
- Inadequate qualified personnel in some departments.

The existing organizational structure of the Pru District is shown in Figure 10 below

Figure 1.14: Existing District Organogram



Key

—————	Command Link
- - - - -	Consultative Link

1.13.3: Sub-district Structures of the Assembly

Below the Pru District Assembly are the Sub-district Structures established under Legislative Instruments 1589 (LI 1589) in response to the demand for popular participation in promoting decentralization and good governance. The Assembly is subdivided into six (6) Area Councils, two (2) Town Councils and One (1) Urban Councils (Yeji) namely:

- Yeji Urban Council
- Prang Town Council
- Parambo/Sawaba Town Council
- Kadue Area Council
- Abease Area Council
- Konkoma Area Council
- Labun Area Council
- Adjaraja/Beposo Area Council
- Cherepo/Ayimaye Area Council

Despite their importance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually non-performing due to financial, logistical, office accommodation and human resources capacity challenges. The relevant staff required to manage the operations of the councils are non-existent. The few staff available to manage these local councils have very little training to enable them carry out their day to day operations coupled with the absence of any office accommodation and payment of commensurate allowances by the District Assembly. Three of the Area Councils namely Kadue, Abease and Parambo/Sawaba Counselors over the past years were trained in various training programmes in procurement, stock management, openness, transparency and social accountability, participatory Monitoring and Evaluation and assisted to prepare development plans covering the period 2010 – 2013 and further assisted with GH¢15,000.00 each to implement projects identified in the plan by Community Based Rural Development Projects.

The remaining sub-structures also need to be trained and assisted to identify their needs and assisted to prepare a development plans.

1.13.4: Traditional Authority

The District has four paramountcies namely: Yeji, Konkoma, Prang and Abease paramountcies with their sub chiefs working harmoniously to ensure that their paramountcies benefit positively from the District and National cake. The cordial relationship between the traditional authorities and the Assembly would be harnessed for the development of the district. This is especially so in the area of community mobilization, project and programme identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation development projects and programmes.

In rural areas, traditional authorities command the respect of greater numbers of their people that Assembly can take advantage of in the dissemination of government policies and mobilization of people for development especially in community self-help projects which will be rolled out by the government under the social opportunities project. Another crucial role of the traditional authorities is the issue of acquiring land for development. The District is largely agrarian with a large farmer base, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable and excluded becomes very important. Partnership with traditional authorities could therefore provide a platform for improved consultation and cooperation which may lead to positive economic and social transformation.

1.13.5: Participation, Consultation and Accountability

Participation has been defined as the process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders (individuals, beneficiary communities of a project, donors etc) in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in the analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities be it political, physical, cultural, socio-economic which have a positive effects on their lives.

1.13.6: Citizenry Participation in Community Development/Decision Making

Citizens participation in community level decision-making can be traced back to some centuries ago, where the concepts of freedom of speech, Assembly, voting and equal representation were pioneered. Citizen participation therefore is the essence of democracy.

The level of citizen's participation in the district varies with respects to the subject matter and also a number of factors like the benefits to be gained (immediate or future) from the issue under discussions, the availability of appropriate mechanism that allows community members to participate in issues that concern them and their political and religious affiliations. Generally however, there is lot of indiscipline and poor citizenry attitude to communal labour which account for lot of filth consuming the district. These include polythene bags, open defecation, indiscriminate disposal of refuse and waste water. The DA would have to do lot of public education to change people's behavior towards sanitation and also enforce its by-laws for compliance.

1.13.7: Citizens Participation in Elections

Another important means through which citizens participate in issues that influence their lives is through elections. Involvement in politics at the local level can take the various forms from voting in elections to holding positions as Assembly Members or Unit Committee Members. Trend of Participation in general elections over the past four elections are as follows: in 2004 for instance, the voter turnout was 75.4% as compared to 57.1% in 2008, 75.84% in 2012 and 66.33 in 2016. The target of 100% turnout has not been achieved yet; The Electoral Commission and National Commission on Civic Education must therefore intensify their education to sensitize the public to exercise their franchise since it forms part of their civic responsibilities. In general men turn to be more active than women as it is evidenced in the last district level elections where there were only 1 females out of 28 elected assembly members

1.13.8: Role of Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations

The role of Non-governmental and civil society organizations in the development of the District cannot be overemphasized. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. To ensure true ownership and sustainability in the District development agenda it is necessary to create the enabling environment for stakeholders and interested groups to effectively contribute to the development process. The Assembly must therefore institute channels for consultation with key stakeholders at the District, Area and community levels. These may take the form of public fora, information dissemination, Town Council meetings and mass Public Education with the support of the Information Services Department and the National Commission for Civic Education.

1.14 SECURITY

1.14.1 Introduction

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and a situation where crime levels are relatively low or not in existence at all. This allows community members, market women and other 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.

Data from the District Police Headquarters reveals that there has been an increase in the incidence of crime over the past years. The most prominent among crimes reported to the police station include assault, stealing, highway robbery, acts tending or causing unlawful harm. The increase in crime rates especially armed robbery on the highways is partly due to the inadequate staff of the district police force. The absence of a police barracks,

inadequate vehicles and the lack of mobile communication equipment make the mobilization of men for operational duties very difficult.

There is therefore the need to strengthen the District police force through increased staff strength, the construction of police barracks and the provision of adequate logistical support to arrest the emerging crime situation in the district. Also, adequate streetlight must be provided in public places in the district.

1.14.2: The Police Service

The maintenance of law and order in the District is the sole 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 Ghana Prison Service, Bureau of National Investigations, The Navy and the Ghana National Fire Service to ensure that life and property are secured.

The District has 4 police stations with total staff strength of 59. With a population of 129,248 in 2010, the police citizen ratio is 1: 2,190 compared to the national figures of 1:761. This is a clear indication of police concentration in the cities of our Country. The Police Administration of Ghana should therefore make efforts for proper decentralization of the Police to close the gap at the District level.

1.14.3: The Ghana Fire Service

There is a fire station manned by 13 staff in the district. The major task of the service includes combating 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 especially as the Harmattan approaches. The service currently lacks the needed financial and logistical support to effectively execute their functions. Residential accommodation is a challenge to the service in the District.

1.15 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 PPPs 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 Pru 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 fish and related products, leather and related products, specialized agricultural produce etc. 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 demand.

1.16: THE ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

1.16.1: Introduction

Yeji, the District capital is noted for the largest inland supplier of smoked/salted fish, cattle and other food crops in the district. The fish market serves as the main backbone of the Assembly's revenue. The strategic location (just on the edge of the Volta Lake) makes it ideal for trade in general commodities which are basic to human survival. Vehicles from the southern sector to northern sometimes use the route through to Salaga and to Tamale. Distance from Kumasi to Tamale through Yeji is very short compared to Kintampo to Tamale. However, the poor road network from Mankago through Salaga to Tamale needs to be seriously rehabilitated if the District really wants to fully achieve its potentials. Also the pantoon needs to be replaced or an additional one acquired to facilitate travelling across the Volta Lake.

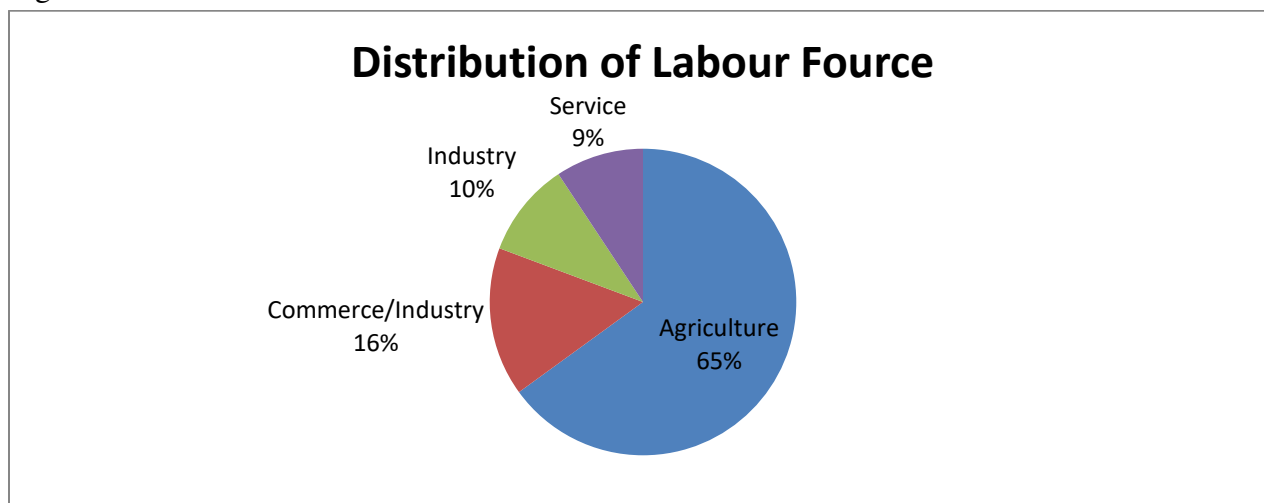
The service industry over the year has witnessed expansion especially in the areas of trading, telecommunication and retail, shops and bars.

1.16.2: Major Economic Activities

Agriculture (farming, fishing and fishing related activities) and related commerce/trading are the main economic activities in the District. Diagram 1.1 below shows the distribution of the economically active population by the various sectors.

Table: Economic Population

Figure 1.9: Distribution of Labour Force



Source: Pru

From the figure, it is evident that agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, which employs more than one half of the economically active population (labour force). Nearly every household in the District is engaged in farming/fishing or an agricultural related activity. Farming in the district is largely carried out on small scale basis. The average cultivated land ranges between 4 – 6 acres for all crops.

Despite its importance in the district economy, much of the agricultural potentials in the district remain unutilized. For instance, out of the total of 22,261 hectares of arable land only 3,167 hectares is currently utilized. The district's irrigation potentials also remain unexploited. Nothing concrete has been done to develop irrigation potentials that have been discovered in about six (6) localities. The soils in the area favor the production of a variety of crops. Crops currently grown in commercial quantities include Yam, Cassava, maize and Rice. Major production centres include the Prang Abease corridor, Kadue, Adjaraja Beposo, Parambo/Sawaba and Yeji. Farmers in the district still practice the traditional shifting cultivation, rotational, bush fallow or slash and burn, which are associated with problems like deforestation, soil erosion and decline in soil fertility. Farmers therefore need to be sensitized on the effects of this practice and also introduced to the use of agro-chemicals (fertilizer) to improve the nutrients in the soil for improved production. However, care must be taken if not such agro-chemicals may be misapplied or wrongly used which may have serious implications on the environment.

1.16.3: Manufacturing Industries

The District is less developed in the industrial sector. The sector is currently characterized by small scale vehicles repairs, metal based industries and the manufacturing of farm implements/inputs. The sector employs only about 10% of the economically active population. Kimminic Ghana Limited, NAD and other few manufacturing companies have expressed interest in the establishment of factories to process Jathropha into Biodiesel. Already a total of 450 acreage of Jathropha has been cultivated. The Assembly therefore needs to facilitate the process for the quick establishment of these factories to create employment for youth. However, civil society groups are championing the ban on the cultivation of Jathropha since experience from other parts of the world shows great negative effects on the land after its cultivation. They rather suggest that, the company should focus on food crops like Maize, Millet, Guinea Corn to ensure all year long food security in the district and Ghana at large.

1.16.4: Energy

The major sources of energy for lighting in the communities in the District are Electricity, Kerosene, Lamps, Flashlight/Torch light, Firewood and Candles. That for looking on the other hand includes firewood, charcoal, kerosene, crop residue and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Table 1.7 below illustrates the various sources of energy.

Table 16: Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Source of Energy for Lighting	%	Sources of Energy for Cooking	%
Electricity	38.5	Firewood	64.8
Kerosene Lamps	27.1	Charcoal	31.0
Flashlight/Torchlight	33.0	Kerosene	0.2
Firewood	0.5	Electricity	0.1
Others	0.0	Gas(LPG)	1.1
		Others	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

The persistent power outage (electricity main), inadequate supply and high cost of fuel for cooking and high poverty levels are some of the challenges mitigating against the use of environmentally friendly energy sources especially for cooking. The construction of a substation at Atebubu to serve the three districts will remedy the frequent power outages and boost small scale industries especially the Cold store operators, welding operators among others.

1.16.5: Fishing

Yeji is popularly known for the production of fish. The fish industry provides jobs for about 46.3% of the people in the district either directly or indirectly in the areas of fishermen, fish mongers and traders. The fisheries sector has therefore organized a series of training for fish mongers on processing methods with the aim of increasing their income. It has also trained fresh fish traders on how to export fresh fish to big markets like Kumasi and Accra. The major challenge however, is the depletion of the fish stock in the Volta Lake as a result of over fishing and the use unapproved fishing gears and nets for fishing. The table 1.8 below presents estimated fish stocks in the district. This only shows the most dominant species often caught.

Table 17: Fish Production in Pru District over 5 years

Fish Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chrysichthys	1,178,294	636,045	544,754	589,852	2,720,152	423,476
Tilapiines	795,027	127,697	104,772	185,064	950,921	238,591
Synodontis	95,458	9,017	1,986	2,972	47,367	12,257
Clupeiidae	372,881	103,050	128,163	105,511	340,831	94,306
Labeo	147,118	15,101	2,145	3,910	14,141	5,443

Source: Yeji Artisanal Fisheries Station, 2017

1.16.6: Tourism

The strategic location of Yeji, the district capital offers potentials for the development of tourism and the hospitality industry. The chain of rock caves in the southern-western part of the district which houses the Rosetta

fruit bats and other wildlife are all areas which needs to be harnessed for the benefit of both the community and the district. The weekly traditional markets at Yeji, Prang, Zabrama, Dama-Nkwanta, Abease, Islands along the Volta Lake are not developed.

Some of the potentials sites include:

- The caves and rocks at the Buom which house Rosetta Fruits bats
- The existence of the largest island on the lake (Accra Town)
- The undeveloped vast land along the lake could be developed for site seeing swimming, restaurants and bars to serve travelers, hotel accommodation and recreational centres.
- The confluence (meeting point) of the Pru river and the Volta lake
- The 3-day weekly market at Yeji
- The rich culture and traditions of the people of Yeji, Konkonma, Prang, and Abease. Example the Yam festivals of the chiefs and people.
- Waterfalls at Benim on the Wansan River.

The hospitality industry also boasts of hotels and guest houses like:

- Anini Hotel, Yeji
- Alliance Hotel, Yeji
- Volta Lake Hotel, Yeji
- Ebenezer Hotel, Yeji
- Anifanifa (Senior) Hotel, Yeji
- Pru District Assembly Guest House, Yeji

Apart from the Modena Hotel, all these facilities are however, located in Yeji. The standards and services of the hospitality industry need to be expanded and improved upon to attract the grading of Ghana Tourist Board. The private sector therefore needs to be encouraged to invest more in these areas to create employment.

1.16.7: Financial Institutions

The Pru District can boast of two commercial banks (Ghana Commercial Bank and GN Bank), two rural banks (Yapra and Amanten-Kasei Rural Banks) and five credit unions operating micro-finance schemes namely, Yeji Community Co-operatives Credit Union, Brong-Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD), Super Nick Micro Finance, Yeji Progressive Co-operative Credit Union and Inter-Zen Micro Finance Scheme.

All these financial institutions are concentrated only at the major communities like Yeji, Prang, Sawaba/Parambo, with agencies of the Yapra Rural Bank located at Abease and Zabrama.

The Assembly has developed and submitted proposals to commercial banks like Merchant, Agricultural Development, Barclays, Pro-credit, Home Finance Bank to open-up branches in the district. It is the hope that one or two of these will soon open branches in the district to boost business activities.

Access to credit facilities from the few financial institutions in the district, for small-scale, agro-processors, farmers and enterprises are limited and unreliable due to demand for high collateral, and loan recovery problems if granted. Most of the activities of the SME's and other agricultural activities are therefore funded from personal loans, relatives and money lenders whose interest rates tend to be very high.

The Assembly should therefore create a platform for dialogue between the financial sector and the SME's under the private sector drive of the government to encourage lending to the SMEs and agro-based industries.

1.17 FOOD SECURITY

In the wake of global food and financial crises and the fact that over one billion people still live without food, a majority of whom are in developing countries, it is important to detail out the measures to deal with food security concerns at the district level. Pru District is an agrarian one which should naturally not suffer from food insufficiency. Varieties of crops, vegetables and animals are farmed all over the district landscape. The issues that should be of concern are environmental management to ensure that natural regeneration and soil fertility can be maximized.

Again, aquaculture which has a natural potential in the district needs to be further explored and developed to reduce the level of dependence on fishing from the major water bodies. District stakeholders should also examine ways of ensuring that raw agricultural outputs and especially perishable ones are properly stored so that the benefits can accrue to the district population. Natural disasters such as perennial flooding and bush fires can also hamper food security in the district. It is therefore necessary to manage disasters effectively to ensure that there is no spill-over that would adversely affect food security.

1.18 NUTRITION SECURITY

Malnutrition and undernourishment not only reduces a person's immune system, but also makes the individual more vulnerable to diseases, negatively affects a child's cognitive abilities and educational performance and eventually reduces their productivity as working adults. Household earnings therefore stagnate and/or decline, affecting their welfare, reducing the potential of and adding to the burden of District's economy. If the District is to increase the pace of economic development, there must be a strong focus on investing in the nutrition of its people, particularly women and children who currently carry the highest burden of malnutrition. Among others the District will encourage food fortification and diet diversification to improve diet quality, Provide Iron and

Folate supplements for women preconception and during pregnancy, Carry out awareness creation to reduced consumption of foods high in fat, saturated fat, salt and sugar, Promote safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to limit infections that lead to reduced iron absorption, Promote early initiation of and 6 months exclusive breastfeeding, Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators into social protection programmes etc.

1.19 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.19.1: Education

Education is the most treasured legacy any district can give to its residents and also the only means through which development can be propelled. Literacy is by far the most important and/or effective means by which a society can preserve and transmit its culture from one generation to another. The ability to read and write is an essential ingredient in developing the intellectual, moral and practical capacities of the individual, the family and society as a whole. The present literacy rate of the district does not give a good picture of the district's educational status. The illiterate population (67.5%) in the district is higher than the regional and the national averages of 48.5% and 42.1% respectively.

In view of this high illiteracy levels, the District Directorate of Education, in collaboration with the Assembly for the past years have set objectives aimed at closing the literacy and gender gaps in access to education as well as improving the quality of education.

The district is endowed with 91 primary schools (including Nurseries) with enrolment of 37,261, 29 Junior High School with 5,512 students as well as 2 Senior High School as at 2009.

1.19.2: School Enrolment Levels and Teachers

Enrolment levels of schools in the district have witnessed significant growth since 2006. The table shows the gross enrolment figures and staffing levels in the district for both public and private schools at the basic and SHS levels

Table 18: School Enrolment Levels and Teaching Staff from Primary to JHS

Schools levels	Public/Mission Schools						Private Schools					
	No. of School	Enrolment Level	Trained Staff		Untrained Staff		No. Of School	Enrolment Level	Trained Staff		Untrained Staff	
			M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
Primary and	91	37261		24	159	104	13	3,917				

Nurseries			126								
JHS	29	5,512	96	9	39	5	10				

Source: PDA, District Education Department, 2013

Table 19: Enrolment Level from 2014-2017

Year	Enrolment							
	Public/Mission				Private			
	Primary		JHS		Primary		JHS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2014	10,151	9,245	3,795	2,890	1,965	1,964	690	587
2015	10,111	9,292	3,336	2,605	1,871	1,781	657	572
2016	10,099	9,436	3,448	2,723	2,345	2,296	719	636
2017	9,588	8,904	3,473	2,744	2,113	1,942	662	651

Source: PDA, District Education Department, 2013

1.19.3: School Infrastructure and Utilities

The existence of schools is a key determinant of access to education. The district, as already indicated has 124 schools throughout the district; this is made up of 91 primary schools, 29 Junior High School (JHS) and 4 Nurseries (note only those with complete infrastructure), 91 Nurseries mainstream into the primary education), 4 Senior High Schools, 2 Technical and Vocational Schools. Most of the educational facilities (87%) are owned and managed by the government. In terms of location; primary schools are the most widely distributed educational facilities in the districts. Most of the communities have access to a primary school located either in the community or in a neighboring community.

Most of the Junior High Schools (JHS) and all the Senior High Schools (SHS) are located in the only two urban centres in the district that is Yeji and Prang. This implies that students from the rural areas have to either relocate to the town or travel daily to these centres to pursue their post primary or post JHS education. Due to the difficulties that this poses to them, there is a high dropout rate at the transitional level of moving from primary to JHS and from JHS to SHS.

Again, most infrastructures of the primary schools in the district are in dilapidated state which needs urgent attention for rehabilitation. Though for the past years (2014-2017) the Assembly has constructed a number of classrooms to improve access, most of the primary schools are found in make-shift structures or under pitched pavilions because of the inadequate school accommodation.

The physical infrastructure of the Senior High Schools is not the best, teaching and learning is done under pavilions and there are no dormitories and hostel facilities to accommodate students. There are also no workshops to facilitate technical training of students and no library facilities for both JHS and SHS pupils and students.

Table 20: School Infrastructure and Utilities

Level	Permanent Building Block Wall	Mud Wall	Pavilion without Walls	Pavilion with Wall	Total
Primary	4	45	23	20	92
JHS	18	4	2	5	29

Source: PDA, District Education Department, 2013

Poor sanitary facilities and public hygiene also pose a serious challenge to most schools in the district. In the urban and rural areas, only 38 primary schools and 21 JHS have access to latrines and urinals. Water facilities are not available in most JHS due to scarcity of underground water in the district. Rain harvesting techniques therefore needs to be provided at the various schools to promote school hygiene. Electricity is not available in most of the schools. Office space for teachers is woefully inadequate and this is a matter of concern in the district.

Despite efforts being made so far in the establishment of schools and the provision of school infrastructure more stills needs to be done to improve access to education in the district. More schools are particularly in the rural communities where pupils walk long distances daily to nearby communities to access education. A lot more has to be done to improve the infrastructure of the existing schools to enable them deliver quality education.

Teacher accommodation also needs to be provided especially in deprived communities where schools facilities exist to serve as motivation to teachers who accept posting to these communities and also reduce the daily commuting of teachers from the relatively endowed urban centres like Yeji and Prang to their schools in the deprived areas. This may address lateness, absenteeism and loss of pupil-teacher contact hours as a result of lack of suitable accommodation and other social amenities.

1.19.4: Teacher Availability and Qualification

The district has a total number of 1,157 teachers. Out of this number 614 are trained while 246 are untrained at the pre-school and primary levels. The issue of high proportion of untrained teachers at the basic level needs to be addressed to improve the quality of education. Hence the policy of sponsorship for teacher-trainees by the Assembly needs to be pursued vigorously. Also the untrained teachers need to be encouraged with the support of the Assembly to undertake opportunities in distance education currently being run by almost all the universities in Ghana.

1.19.5: Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The pupil-teacher ratio is an indicator used to access the adequacy of teachers in relation to pupils. The current pupil-teacher ratio in the public schools in the district does not completely differ from the national standard pupil-teacher ratio as shown in the table below.

Table 21: Pupil-Teacher Ratio

Level	Enrolment			No. of Teachers			Pupil- Trained Teacher ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
Nursery + Primary	13,742	13,305	27,047	357	200	557	49: 1
JHS	3,,473	2,744	6,217	257	46	303	21: 1
Total	17,215	16,049	33,264	614	246	860	39:1

Source: Source: PDA, District Education Department, 2017

These figures appear manageable and could enhance the attention given to pupils and students. This makes the classroom more conducive for learning as teachers would have ample time to address the individual academic problems of pupils and students.

1.19.6: School Performance

Table 18 below analyses performance of students of Junior High Schools (JHS) in the district from 2014 to 2016.

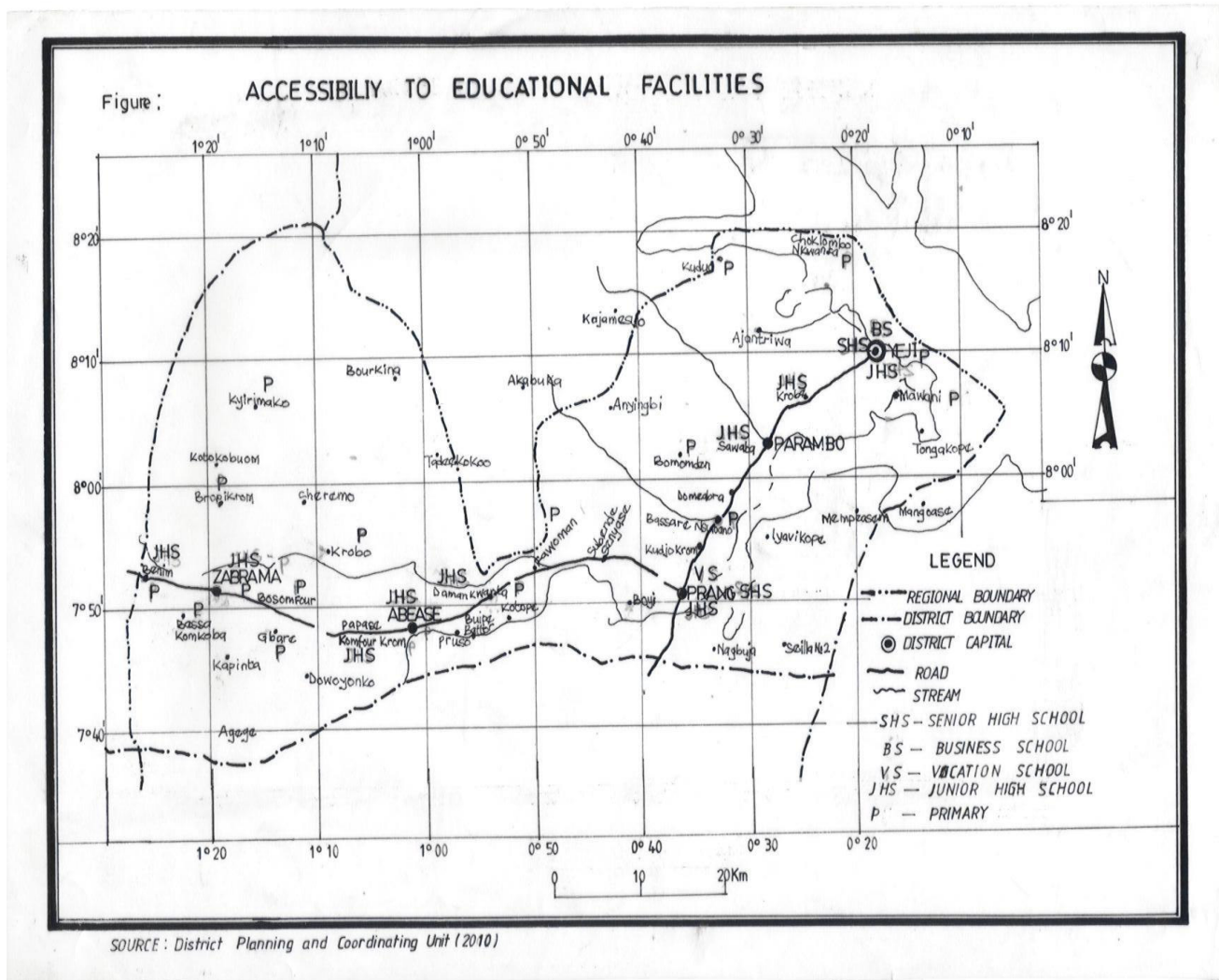
Table 22: BECE Performance

Year	No. of Candidates			No. Passed	Percentage
	Male	Female	Total		
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	1,421	1,013	2,439	1,470	59.89
2016	1,414	983	2,397	1,730	74.00

Source: Source: PDA, District Education Department, 2017

The district performance in BECE in the 2016 shows an improvement. The situation though is not bad, however, efforts would be put to improve the situation for the better. This performance can be sustained if there would be constant supervision on the part of GES official (supervision team) down to the heads of schools, improved infrastructure, and motivation of both teachers and pupils.

Figure 1.19: Educational Facilities



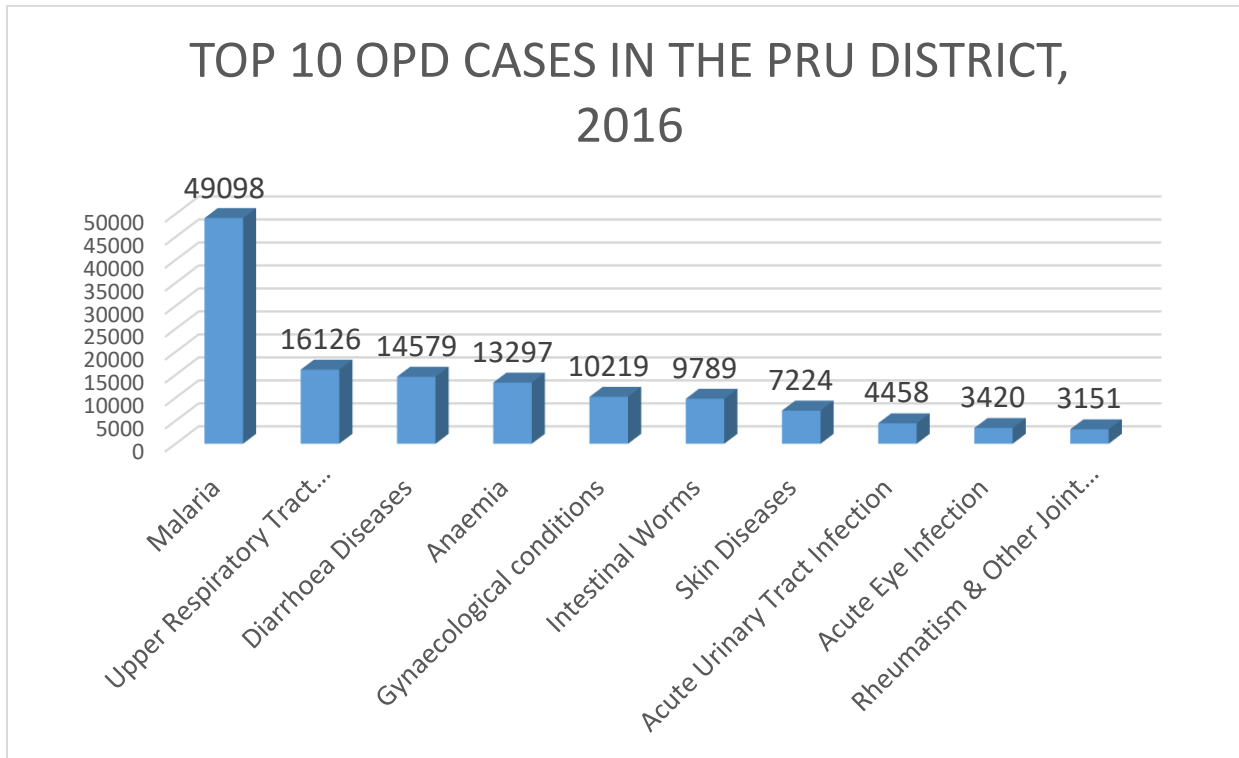
1.19.7: Health Care

Health Care delivery in the District is the shared responsibility of Ghana Health Service and all stakeholders who have interest in the sector. Health according to the world Health Organization is the complete state of the mind and not the mere absence of diseases or infirmity. This therefore means that, the health situation of a population is critical to the Socio-economic development of the district.

Even though, the District has one main hospital, a number of successes were chalked in some of the indicators identified for tracking the performance of the sector. Concerted efforts still need to be put in place to improve the health delivery challenges in terms of access, quality and affordability in the District.

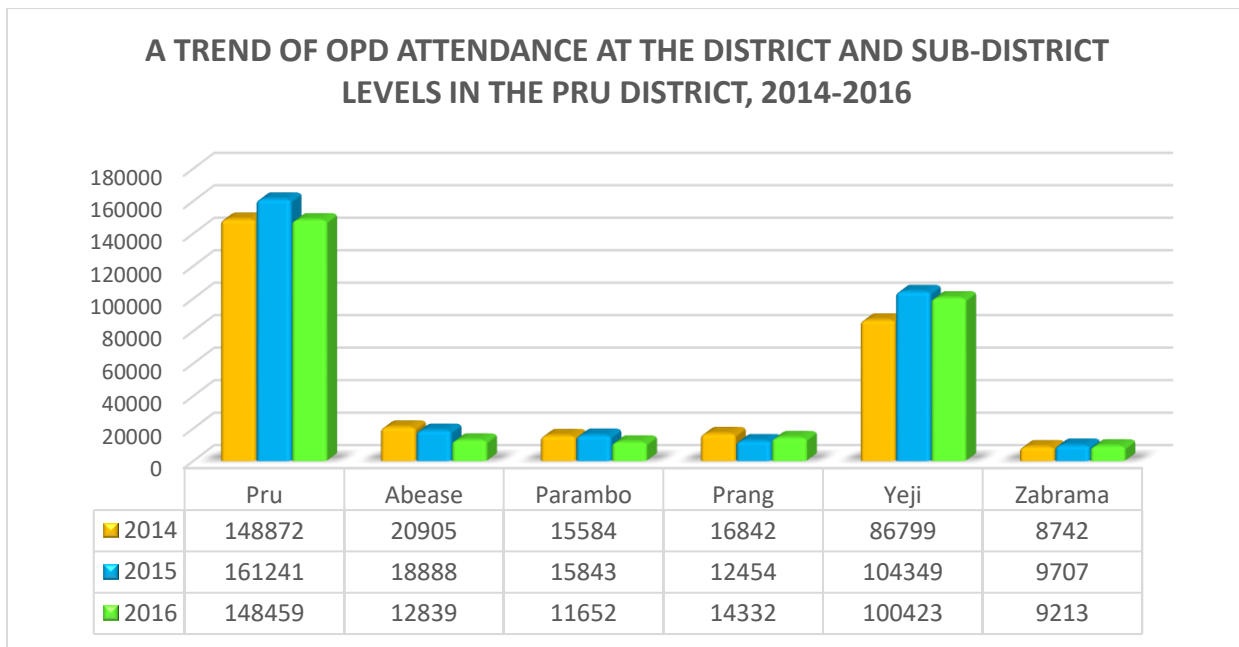
1.19.8: Incidence of Diseases in the District

Figure 1.16: Top ten causes of OPD Attendance



Source: PDA, District Health Department, 2017

Figure 1.17: A Three Year Trend of OPD Attendance



There has been a drastic decline in OPD attendance from the year 2015 to 2016 which is greatly affected by the Yeji sub-district since it has the chunk of the population and also its there the district hospital is situated.

Table 23: Top ten causes of Mortality in 2016

No.	CAUSE OF DEATHS	CASES (PERCENTAGE)
1	Overwhelming sepsis	31 (12.1%)
2	Pneumonia	27 (10.5%)
3	Anaemia due to several causes	24 (9.3%)
4	Respiratory Distress Syndrome	19 (7.4%)
5	Respiratory failure/ HIV/AIDS	15 (5.8%)
6	Prematurity	14 (5.5%)
7	Birth Asphyxia	13 (5.1%)
8	Neonatal sepsis	12 (4.7%)
9	Liver failure	11 (4.3%)
10	Hypovolemic shock	9 (3.5%)
	TOP TEN TOTAL	175 (68.1%)
	ALL OTHERS	82 (31.9%)
	GRAND TOTAL MORTALITY	257 (100%)

Overwhelming sepsis leads the top ten (10) causes of death with 31 cases representing (12.1%) with Hypovolemic shock been the last with 9 representing 3.5%

Source: PDA, District Health Department, 2017

1.19.9: Health Care Infrastructure

Table 24: Health Facilities

HEALTH FACILITIES	TOTAL
Hospital	1
Health Centre	5
Clinic (Gov't)	2
CHPS Compound (Functional)	6
Private Maternity Homes	2
Private Clinic	1
Pharmacy shops	3

Table 25: Sub-District, Hospitals, Health Centres, CHPS Zones and CHPS Compounds

SUB DISTRICT	CHPS ZONES	CHPS CPDs	HEALTH CENTRE	HOSP	OWNERSHIP
Abease	3	1	1	0	CHAG
Parambo	5	1	1	0	GHS
Prang	6	2	1	0	GHS
Yeji	11	1	1	2	CHAG,GHS, Private
Zabrama	3	2	1	0	GHS
TOTAL	28	7	5	2	

The District has 10 health care facilities made up of one(1) mission hospital at Yeji, that is Mathias Hospital with a total of 142 beds, three (3) Health Centres, One(1) Rural Clinic, three (3) Maternity Homes and 2 other clinics one of which is privately managed. Besides these, a total of about 56 Traditional Birth Attendants have been identified and trained.

1.19.10: Health Care Professionals

The District as at 2017 had Nine (9) Doctors, 125 Nurses, 6 Dispensing professionals, 10 Laboratory Technicians, 5 Medical Record Technician and 9 Disease Control Officers. The Doctor patient ratio for the District is therefore 1:28,960 as compared to the national ratio of 1: 925. The Nurse patient ratio is however 1: 1,392

1.19.11: Access to Health Care Facilities

The existing number of facilities in the District clearly indicates that some communities have low access to health care facilities. According to data from the 2003 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire survey, about 32.3% of households are within the reach to the nearest health facility as compared to the regional average of 53.85%.

A look at the number of facilities simply portrays that accessibility to health care facilities are mainly Health Centres, Community Clinics and Traditional healers. This is in view of the fact that these facilities are somewhat distributed among the major centres at Zabrama, Abease, Prang, Parambo. In terms of distance from nearest health facility to localities, 92.7% of the localities in the District have traditional healers, thus seek treatment from them whereas 2.8% of the population have clinics within their locality, compared 0.7% to hospitals.

The trend of accessibility to health care therefore calls for prudent measures to identify and register them according to the treatment of ailment. Similarly, the review of the health insurance scheme policy to include traditional healers is highly recommended.

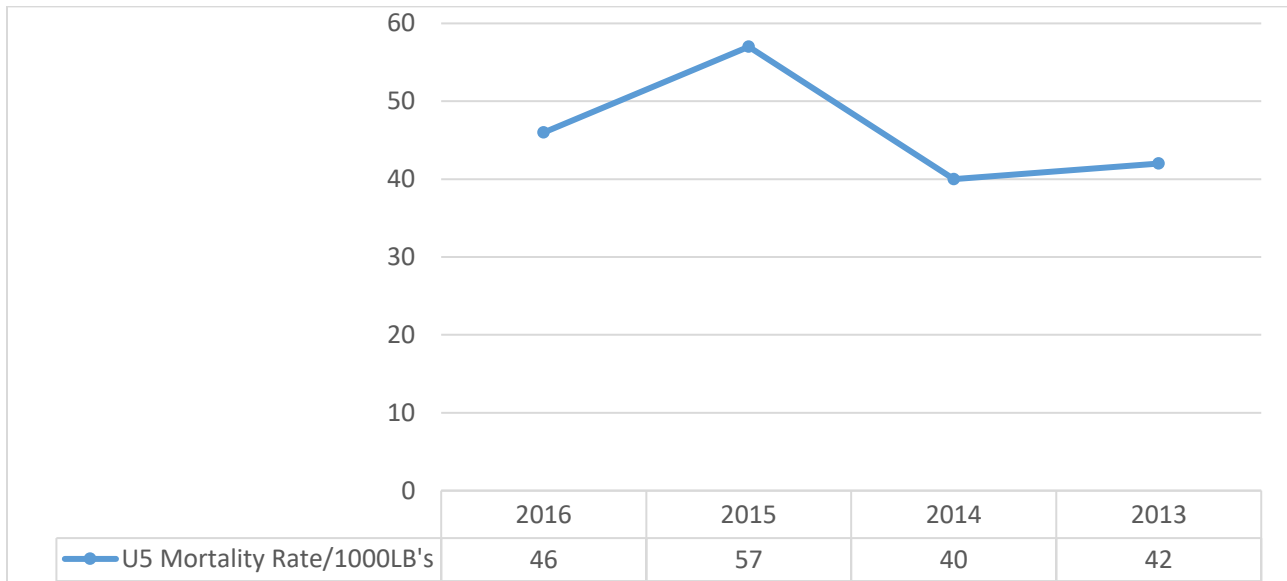
1.19.12: Infant Mortality Rate

Table 26: Under Five (5) Mortality Trend in Pru District by Months and Years, (2013-2016)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	RATE/100 OLBs
2016	11	6	2	3	11	8	5	13	7	11	14	8	99	46
2015	8	5	6	10	8	12	11	11	12	14	12	4	113	57
2014	3	9	4	6	7	5	8	8	5	13	11	11	90	40
2013	3	4	7	5	12	4	11	9	10	7	6	11	89	42

Looking at the trend by months, August and November registered the highest being 13 and 14 respectively in the year under review.

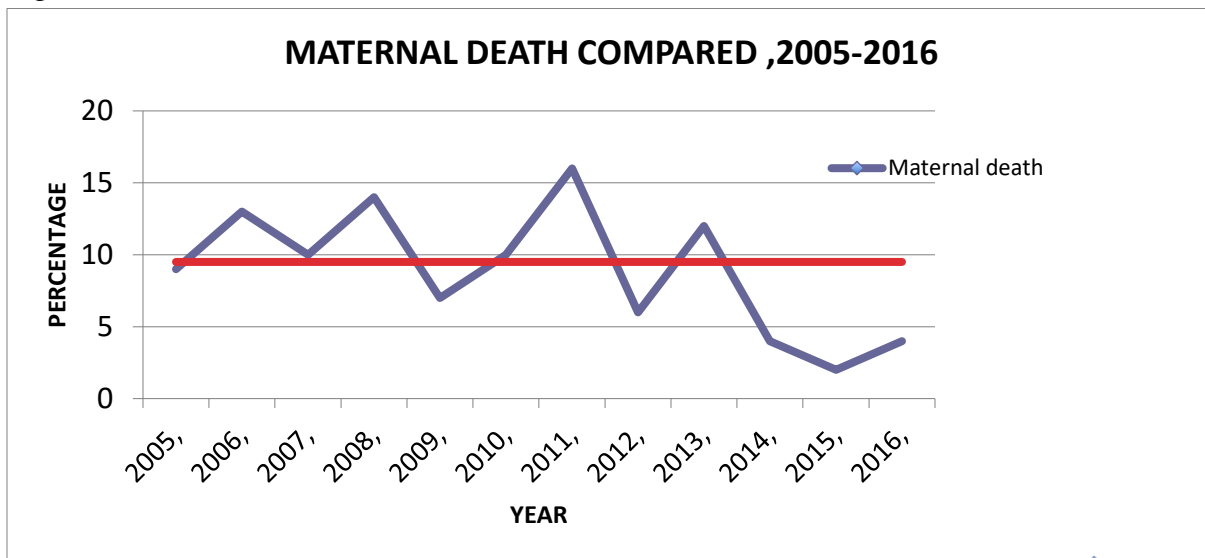
Figure 1.18: Trend of mortality rate



The trend of

mortality rate decreasing from as compared to the previous year 2015 but still relatively high as compared to 2014 and 2013

Figure 1.19: MATERNAL MORTALITY



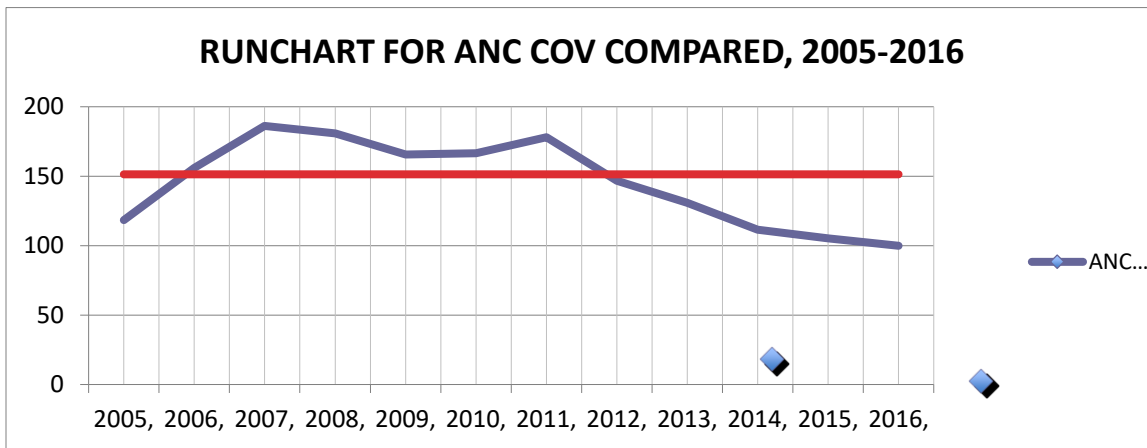
Source: District Health Department, 2017

During the year under review 4 maternal death were recorded even though there was an increase from previous year it is still below the median performance. Strategies will be implemented in the coming year to reduce it

1.19.13: Antenatal Care

Antenatal clinics were held in all health institution with exception of some private clinics. The district has the objective of providing quality focus antenatal care to all pregnant women in the district.

Figure 1.20: ANC performance



ANC registrants for 2016 was 5,955 representing 99.9% of the expected pregnancies in the district.

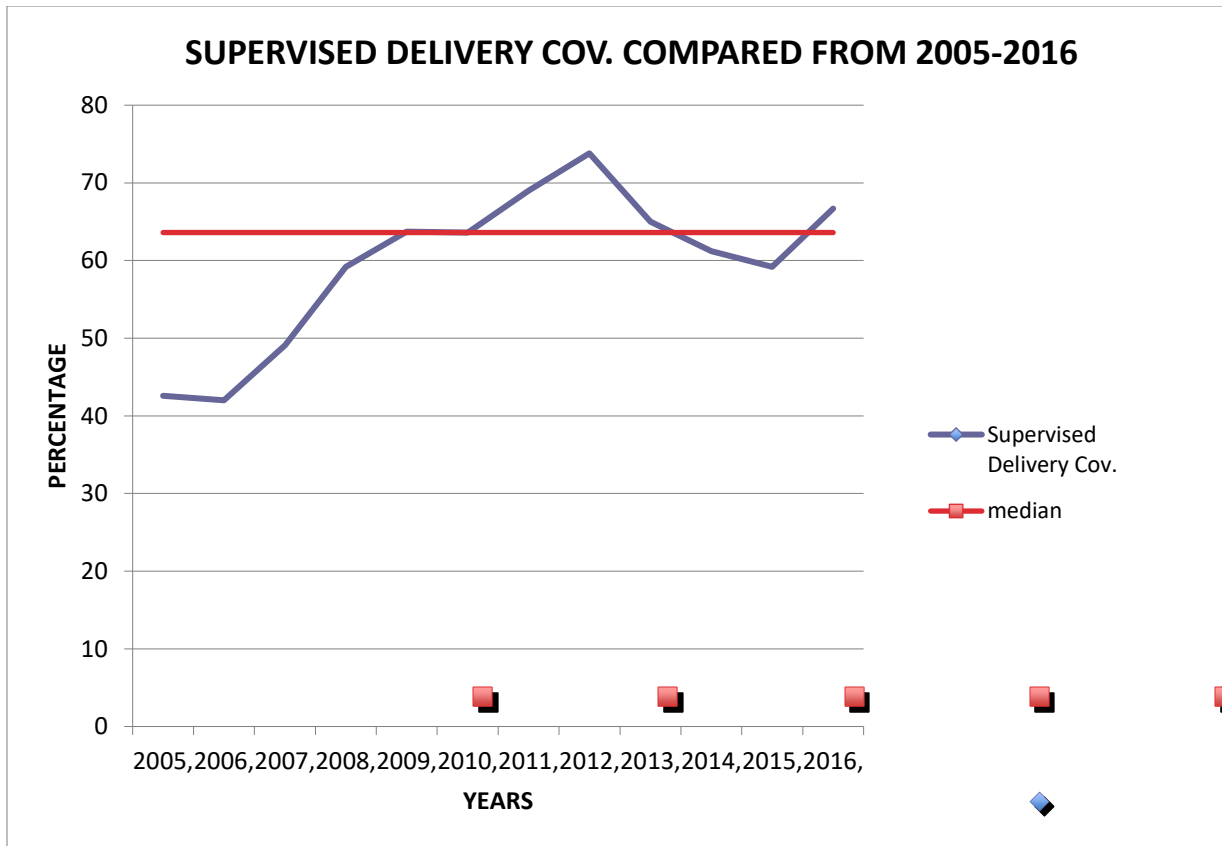
Total pregnant women making 4+ visit is 5,307 (89.1%) with average antenatal visit per client at 4.2. This shows that majority of our mother have the minimum contact required during pregnancy in the district.

HB check at registration was 5236 (87.9) with 1754(33%) below.

1.19.14: Supervised Deliveries in the District

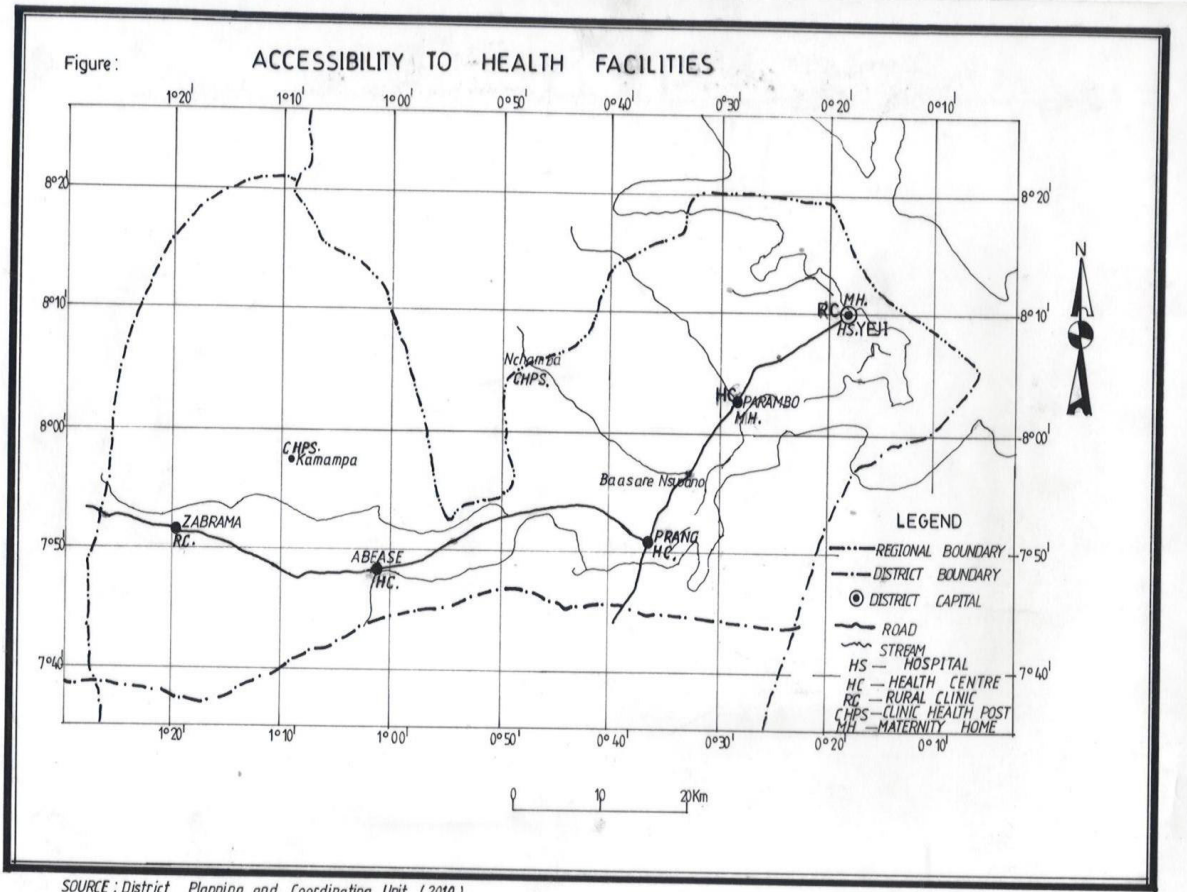
These are deliveries conducted by trained health personnel (midwives, trained nurses and doctors). The primary aim is to reduce maternal mortality, disability and injury during childbirths. Table 1.22 below presents the trend of supervised deliveries over 3 year period.

Figure 1:21: Trend of Supervised Deliveries



A total of 3985 (66.7%) delivery was supervised by a trained personnel which is an improvement on the previous year even though is still below national target of 80% this is because about half of the district population resides at the overbank which make traveling from there to deliver at the hospital not only tedious but also very expensive since most of them have to hire a boat from their location to the hospital leading to high home delivery. Special programme will be design to help address the needs of the overbank client. Also CHPS compound with other special packages will be employed to attract staff to these places to render service.

Figure 1.22: Location of Health Facilities



1.19.15: Status of the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance programme is a social protection programme that seeks to ensure that all residents of Ghana access quality health care without paying money at the point of service. The enrolment figure for the year under review was at 49,896. This represents 32% of the total projected population of the district.

Registration of members of the scheme is a year round affair which was done alongside with renewals of old members. In 2016, the scheme enrolled 49,896 as against 27,775 in 2015 indicating an increase in registration (22,121).

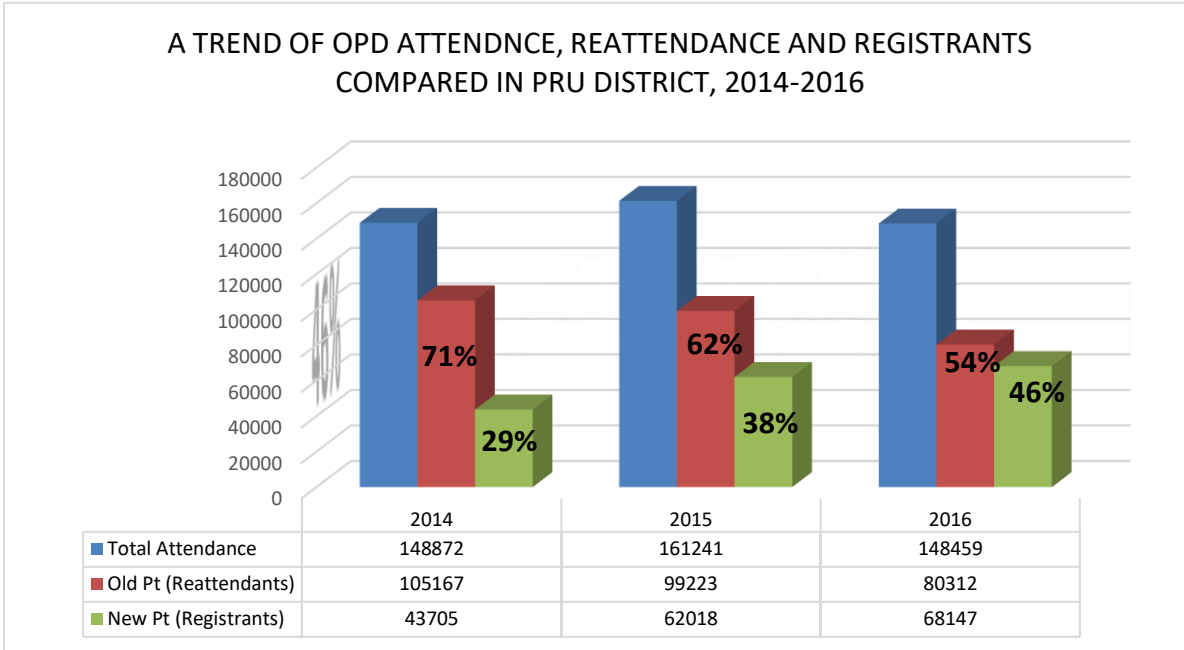
Table 27: Registration and Renewals of NHIS as at December, 2016

Status Category	New			Renewals			Grand Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Children under 5	2,222	2,363	4,585	3,618	3,691	7,309	11,894
Dependents	1,228	1,058	2,286	5,798	5,633	11,431	13,717
Ex-service Personnel	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ghana Police	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Indigents	336	321	657	694	598	1,292	1,949
Informal	1,523	1,140	2,663	5,948	2,709	8,657	11,320
LEAP	137	122	259	848	647	1,495	1,754
Mentally Challenged	5	7	12	10	9	19	31
Persons aged 70 and above	82	64	146	845	430	1,275	1,421
Pregnant Women	2,769	-	2,769	1,606	-	1,606	4,375
Prison Service	0	29	29	1	1	2	31
SSNIT Contributors	7	37	44	252	596	848	892
SSNIT Pensioners	0	0	0	1	10	11	11
School Feeding	381	432	813	825	861	1,686	2,499
Grand Total	8,690	5,574	14,264	20,446	15,186	35,632	49,896

1.19.16: A Three Year Trend of OPD Attendance by Insured and Non-Insured

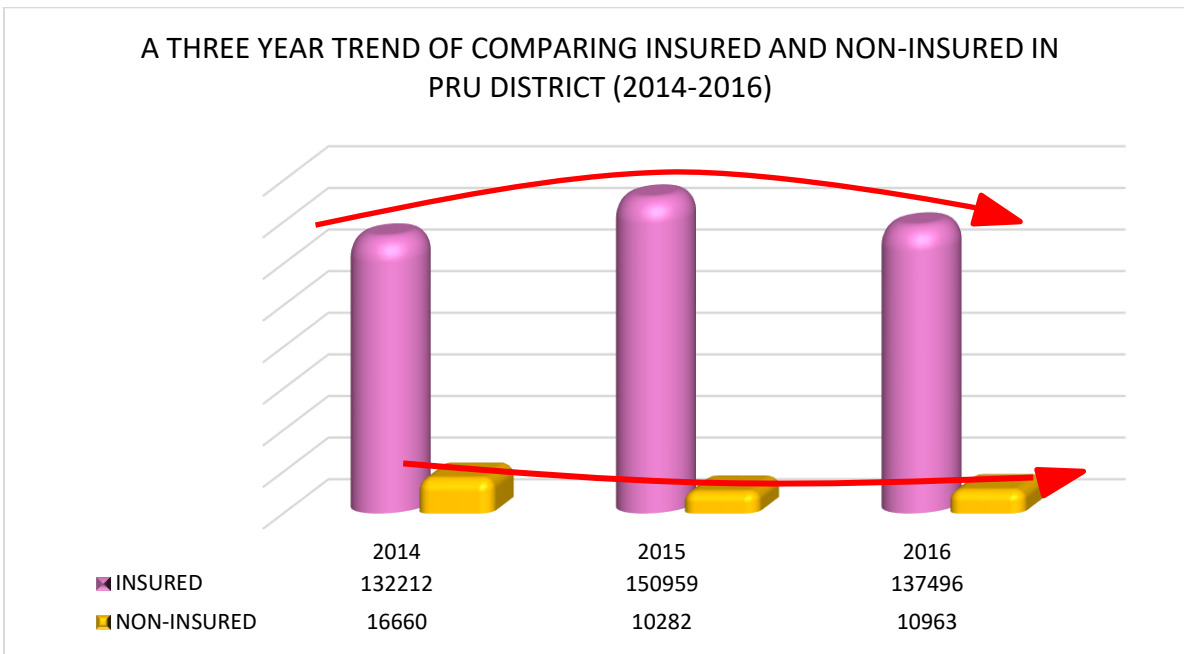
Out of the total 148459 OPD attendances, those insured were 137496 (92.6%) and those without insurance were 10963 (7.4%).

Figure 1.24: OPD Attendance, Attendance and Registrants, 2014-2016



There is a three year trend of increase in that of insured while non-insured increased from 2013 to 2014 but decreased from 2014 to 2015.

Figure 1.25: Trend of comparing insured and Non-Insured, 2014-2016



Clients accessing facilities in the district insured, increased from 2014 to 2015 and decreased from 2015 to 2016 while non-insured decreased from 2014 to 2015 and increased slightly in 2016

1.20 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

We live in an information world therefore knowledge in ICT will enhance the socio-economic development of the District. The district cannot boast of any ICT expert which is a big blow in the development of the District. It will be expedient for the district to support students that will be pursuing ICT programs at various tertiary schools in order to get ICT experts in the district. There are only three (3) internet cafes in the District which are mostly accessed by a few number of the population. Due to the high illiteracy rate, these internet cafes are not well patronized compared to the use of Mobile Phones. As indicated earlier the District is yet to benefit from the Community Information Centre (CIC) drive of the Government (Ministry of Communication) which was to make internet facilities more affordable to communities who barely have them. Also, there are a handful of people who use ICT for retrieval, storage of and management of data with the advent of internet modems.

In terms of communication, six out of ten people have access to Mobile Phones and even own them. The use of the device does not need any special training, thus the high patronage. The use of mobile phones in the district is now more or less a necessity rather than, luxury as it was perceived some years back.

1.21.1 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

The income levels of the households in the district vary widely. This is because there is a mix of very high income earners as well as very low income earners. The average annual income for an average household size (4 people) is about GH¢782.45. This translates into an average per capital annual income of GH¢195.61

Sixty-six (66%) of the people earn their income from agriculture related activities, seventeen (17%) from the Service Sector, 13% commerce and 4% industry.

Income levels are generally low throughout the district as compared to the national average income for head of \$390.00. This therefore calls for prudent measures to develop the major sectors of the local economy, especially agriculture and other related activities through effective storage, processing and marketing of produce and support to the private sector which is now considered as the engine of growth of every economy.

As an agricultural economy supported by a vibrant fishing industry, like the Pru District, it is critical to encourage people to produce enough for local consumption and export the surplus thus cutting down expenditure on food. This is the easiest way for people to save towards developments.

A general overview of the household income shows that, there are high inequalities in the distribution of income in the district. It could be found that, the wealth in the district is in the possession of a few people who form only about 18% of the entire population of the district and this indeed is a typical characteristics of a developing

country. The remaining 72% forms average income earners and the extreme poor who cannot afford three square meals a day (mostly in rural areas).

As an agrarian district, the population of self-employed without employees is high, about 70.9 % with unpaid family workers of 16.2%. This invariably means that when the agricultural sector is affected, the capacity of the local economy is equally affected, hence affect future employment.

Majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises such as fish processing, dressmaking/tailoring, artisan work, auto-repairs services, hairdressing and food processing. Many people are also subsistence farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture.

However, most of the self-employed in the private informal sector have not registered their businesses either at the Registrar General Department or with the Assembly. Efforts need to be made to sensitize them on the need to register their businesses and the opportunities available to them at the various financial institutions to increase their capital base.

1.21.2: Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is defined as women, orphans, and poor men, children in conflict with the law or any person prone to any act of insecurity. A person is considered vulnerable if he/she is and/or can be sub-projected to all forms of abuse. A person deprived of his/her basic rights and needs is also described as vulnerable.

The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) of Ghana defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country.

Exclusion is the invariable penitence of vulnerability. That is the extreme form of vulnerability which later becomes a socially accepted concept leading to exclusion of the person involved termed as the excluded. Exclusion therefore leads to a social group referred to as “the marginalized and disadvantaged”. These conditions in society hinder these groups of people from participating in general development and therefore do not contribute to development but become spectators in the society. They are also neglected, in very important activities such as decision-making which would impact positively on their socio-economic wellbeing.

1.21.3: Vulnerable and Excluded Groups in the District

Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment. A vulnerable person therefore is the one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a given environment. Thus the vulnerable are often excluded from very important activities such as decision-making which is expected to impact on their lives.

The table below presents identified vulnerable and excluded groups in the district and the effects of the vulnerability.

Table 28: Vulnerability Analysis

No	Vulnerable and excluded group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the District. That is Fire outbreaks, Floods and rainstorms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rain storms. - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor.
2	Orphans (children with both or either parents dead, parents invalid and the likes)	Deprivation of their basic rights and necessities of life like access to education, health, food, shelter. This becomes worse where there are no social safe nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Support needy but brilliant students - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor.
3	Persons living with HIV/AIDS	Social stigmatization and discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on HIV and AIDS prevention and control including condom distribution - Educate the public to integrate Persons living with HIV/AIDS into the society. - Ensure that social intervention programmes such as NHIS, LEAP and the School Feeding cover Persons living with HIV/AIDS. - Provide ATRs to PLWHIV. - Ensure effective operation of the DAC and DRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programmes in the district.
4	Abused Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Parental discrimination among children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify creation of public awareness on children's rights and effects of WFCL. - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at tender age, rape, defilement, child labour and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Support department of social welfare to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.
5	Child Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to extreme conditions of life. - Deprivation of basic necessities of life like food, education and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child. - Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders
6	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district. - Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support education of PWDs & their children. - Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
7	Gender Issues: That is women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets. - Discriminated against in access to education and general empowerment opportunities. - Forced into early marriages often against their well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the district, - Support implementation of the Expanded Programme Immunization (EPI), - Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Develop and implement genders responsive action plan. - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts.
8	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited or no access means of production like land. - Generally have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities. - Low income levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor. - Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services.
9	The aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically weak and hence high demand for healthcare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize 2013 Senior Citizens' Day. - Enroll the aged but poor in LEAP communities on the LEAP.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of income due to limited economic opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate early access of Pensioners to their pension benefits. - Facilitate and support efficient operation of the District Pensioners Association. - Ensure that PWDs' share of the DACF is applied fully to their benefit. - Promote designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the district,
10	The youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of school and try to be self-reliant. - Low level of income due to inadequate access to job opportunities. - Full of energy and often prone to all forms of social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate implementation of the NYEP to create jobs for the youth. - Support needy but brilliant students

Source DPCU, 2017

1.21.3: Types of Shocks and Risks Faced by Households in the District

Shocks and Risks can be said to be activities or situations that expose the vulnerable groups as children, women the elderly among others to emotional and physical stress or trauma. The risks and Shocks faced by households in the district ranges from natural events (which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence) to man-made (that is conflicts, policy induced, terms of trade shocks, illness and death).

Agriculture being the mainstay of the District depends mainly on rainfall for production. The existence of the Volta Lake is not fully exploited for irrigation farming during the dry season. As a result the major shock and risk affecting food availability, incomes and wealth accumulation are those that relate mainly to crop, production and fishing. The economic activities that individuals and households are involved in also determine to a large extent the vulnerability they suffer in terms of income stability and asset loss in the District.

The main types of shocks affecting most households in the district relate to the areas of food insecurity, human insecurity and job insecurity.

In Pru, most of the shocks cited are related to production, since is a major agricultural area. These shocks may occur as a result of crop failure due to poor rains, flooding and bush fire, affecting harvest. This type of shock according to reports from District Poverty Profiling was reported by 30% of households. Also, farm produce like yam may be stored at the farms and at times are burnt into ashes by bushfires. In 2009 a total of 1,258 farmers reported this type of shock.

Price-related stocks were also cited. This was reported by the fishermen, farmers, transported operators among others. Due to the fluctuating prices of agricultural produce like maize, yam and cassava and inadequate storage and processing facilities, increased harvest usually end up in glut of produce and low prices. Also increases in

fuel prices indirectly affect production cost which in turn affects the prices of goods and services especially transportation cost.

The unavailability of storage facilities in the Districts compels farmers to sell off their produce immediately after harvest for the fear of produce getting rotten, or any unforeseen hazards, when prices are low. The same farmers are forced to buy back the produce during the lean season, when prices are at their highest levels.

Other shocks and risks cited include illness, job loss and disability of income earner, loss of assets due to disease (death of livestock) or bushfire or theft/arm robbery on the highway conflicts resulting from chieftaincy disputes and insecurity of land tenure were also mentioned as shocks.

Due to the seasonal nature of agricultural production and the lack of other sources of income; apart from farm/fishing related generating opportunities, most of the youth in farming or those employed in this sector are virtually without work during a large part of the year. About 38 % of employees in the private sector and the self-employed have to go through periods of inactiveness due to ill-health, infrequency in the demand for their services or the seasonal nature of their jobs.

Shocks and risks related to rain storms, flooding (especially those near to the lake), bush and domestic fires are reported events that affect houses including schools, community buildings and other individual property.

1.21.4: Coping Mechanisms / Strategies to Overcome Shocks

In view of the challenges resulting from the shocks and risks facing households in the district, a number of coping mechanisms are developed by people to enhance their livelihoods. Studies have revealed that households in the rural areas are more exposed to natural and agriculture-related shocks than those in the urban areas. In Pru, rural communities respond to shocks of this nature by selling their assets or livestock and informal insurance mechanisms. The non-poor that is those in the urban areas also use self-help mechanisms as well as market-based strategies like falling on personal savings and loans from the banks. The uses of the formal insurance mechanisms are not patronized. This may be due to the information on their existence in the district.

1.21.5: Persons Living in Disaster Prone Areas

A disaster is an event, which affects the lives of human beings, their properties, infrastructure and the environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with day to day life. It increases the need for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind rain, blasts, bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning (NADMO Definition).

Some communities in the District have experienced disasters of many forms, natural and man-made disaster. The various disaster prone areas and the types of disaster that occurred there in the year 2009 are presented in the table below.

Table 29: Disaster Prone Communities and their Forms of Disaster

No	Community	Forms of Disaster (2010 – 2013)
1	Fanteakura	Flooding
2	Chokolombo	Flooding and Bushfires
3	Parambo Nsuano	Flooding
4	Cherepo VRA Quarters	Flooding
5	Kajai Nsuono	Flooding
6	Komfourkrom	Rainstorms, Bushfire
7	Krobo	Bushfire
8	Kobre	Flooding
9	Mempeasem	Flooding, Bushfires
10	Issaka Akura	Bushfires, flooding

Source: NADMO Pru District, 2013

1.21.6: Programmes and Safety Nets put in Place for the Vulnerable and Excluded

The District recognizing the role of the vulnerable and excluded has designed programmes and safety nets to help them contribute effectively to the decision making process. These programmes and measures are geared towards the prevention of any forms of hardship. The programmes include the mass registration of the identified persons under the National Health Insurance Scheme, the increase in coverage of the LEAP and the establishment of cooperatives and welfare societies. Aside this, the social Security and the National insurance Trust pension schemes for the aged helps retired people to have some livelihood.

Similarly, a series of programmes like, sponsorship packages for the girl child, withdrawal of children in worst form of child labour, abuse, trafficking, appointment of more women into the Assembly, school feeding programme (improving the nutrition of vulnerable children), microfinance especially for women, conditional transfer (LEAP) among other related programmes are focused on improving the living conditions of the vulnerable. Detailed programmes are outlined in the composite programme of action of this document.

1.22 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are key drivers of economic and social development. The experience of successful developing countries shows that STI policies that are well integrated into national development strategies and combined with institutional and organizational changes can help raise productivity, improve firm competitiveness, support faster growth and create jobs. To achieve this, policies need to address the specific features of innovation in developing countries. Examples include the weight of traditional sectors in the district, the importance of incremental and adaptive innovation, the need to identify, acquire and adapt foreign innovations, the particular role of foreign direct investment, the limited access of firms to skilled workers and to capital, weak technology-related infrastructure and inadequate intellectual property rights regimes. STI policy for development focuses on supporting the integration of STI in district development strategies and building-up STI policy-making capacity in the district. As an Agrarian District with climate change at hand, to ensure food security

in order to feed the growing population we need to adapt STI to increase production in the district. This can be done through the introduction of improved seed variety and drought resistant crops that will sustain the agriculture sector of the district.

Table 30: SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with guidelines for utilization of public funds • Poor assets management
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills among artisans and school graduates • Undeveloped tourism tourist sites • Inadequate safety measures on the Volta lake and Pru River
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents • Difficulty in accessing tractor services by farmers • Lack of warehouse facilities in most communities • Poor pricing of farm produce especially for maize and yam • Over reliance on rain fed agriculture/lack of irrigation facilities • Untimely release of farm inputs and credits to farmers • Poor recovery of credit advanced to farmers • Inadequate logistics and fuel for extension services • Inadequate office and residential accommodation
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Collaboration between Oil and Gas Distribution /Filling and the District Assembly • unequitable distribution of pre-mixed fuel for fishermen and boat operators in the District • lack of monitoring on activities of landing beach committees
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funding for provision of infrastructure • Lack of Physical Planning Officer to oversee physical planning activities in the district • Non-compliance with building regulations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor enforcement of building regulations • Lack of properly acquired and well developed final refuse disposal site • Low water table and hardness nature of sub water affect success of boreholes in the district. • Poor nature of roads affects access to some communities. • Absence of a modern abattoir in major towns
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of permanent education office/Inadequate office accommodation. • Inadequate accommodation for teachers in rural/deprived communities. • Inadequate logistics (Computers & photocopies) • Immobility of circuit supervisors. • Lack of funds to conduct common District Examinations. • Inadequate means of transport for administrative/general activities. • Inadequate/lack of school infrastructure (Some schools are under trees). • Dilapidated classroom blocks • Transportation problem (old pick-up, inadequate and frequent breakdown of the available motorbikes, broken down wooden and fiberglass boats) • Lack or inadequate Resources for the inland and overbank outreaches • Lack of some critical staff e.g., Store Keepers, Laboratory Technicians and Medical Assistants in the District • Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities. • Inadequate funding to carry out monthly outreach healthcare activities in communities on the Volta Lake and in-land hard to reach communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate transport to carry out general activities • Lack of vaccine fridges and power especially at the sub-districts and new CHPS Compound to establish and maintain a cold chain for vaccines. • Inadequate accommodation for health personnel. • Lack of support from the DA to staff who have gone for further training and are to come back and serve the district. • Encroachment of land allocated to health facilities at Parambo and Prang Health Centres. • Inadequate health Personnel (psychiatric Nurses and Laboratory Technicians)
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination of programmes between the decentralized and the District Assembly. • Inadequate funds for the implementation of DMTDP. • Untimely release of funds which affected the completion of projects. Also the transitional process affected the release of funds especially the DACF and Donor funds. • Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP. • Inadequate consultations in the planning and implementation of the DMTDP. • Weak linkage between planning and budgeting. • High incidence of highway armed robbery affected security of the people in the district • Incidence of chieftaincy disputes impeded development of the district

CHAPTER TWO
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018 – 2021

2.0: Identification of Development Issues with Implication for 2018 – 2021

2.0.1 Community needs and aspirations

The community needs and aspirations as inputs into the DMTDP were derived from extensive public consultations with the communities and these needs were further validated through public hearings within the communities. The identified needs and aspirations though many, have been categorised as follows; Construction and Rehabilitation of Roads

1. Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools
2. Extension of electricity/ Street lights
3. Construction of toilet facilities
4. Construction of CHPS
5. Provision of potable water
6. Construction of irrigation Dams
7. Operationalization of Area Councils
8. Provision of accommodation for staff of the decentralised departments

Table 31: Prioritization of community needs

Area Level Ranking/Weight Community Needs	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	Total Weighted Score	Area Level Ranking
	6	5	4	3	2	1		
Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	6 (36)	4 (20)	5 (20)	2 (6)	3 (6)	1 (1)	89	2 nd
Extension of electricity/ Street lights	5 (30)	4 (20)	2 (8)	1 (3)	6 (12)	3 (3)	76	4 th
Construction of toilet facilities	2 (12)	4 (20)	2 (8)	1 (3)	5 (10)	6 (6)	49	8 th
Construction of CHPS	3 (18)	5 (25)	1 (4)	4 (12)	2 (4)	6 (6)	69	5 th
Provision of potable water	8 (48)	6 (30)	4 (16)	5 (15)	3 (6)	2 (2)	117	1 st
Construction of irrigation Dams	5 (30)	2 (10)	4 (16)	6 (18)	1 (2)	3 (3)	79	3 rd
Operationalization of Area Councils	2 (12)	4 (20)	3 (12)	1 (3)	5 (10)	1 (1)	58	7 th
Provision of accommodation for staff of the decentralised departments	4 (24)	3 (15)	1 (4)	2 (6)	5 (10)	6 (6)	65	6 th

2.0.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from the Review of Performance and Profile)

Community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized with the summarized key development issue. These needs and aspirations are matched against the summarized key development issues and scored. Where there is a strong relationship, it is scored 2. The criteria for harmonisation is as follows;

Table: 32

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Table 33: Harmonized Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

Community Needs/Aspirations	Identified Development Problems/Gaps																				Total	Average Score	Rank				
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability		Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector			Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management					Oil and Gas Development		Infrastructure and Human Settlements				Human Development, Productivity and Employment			Transparent and Accountable Governance							
	Non-compliance with guidelines for utilization of public funds	Poor assets management	Lack of entrepreneurial skills among artisans and school graduates	Underdeveloped tourism tourist sites	Inadequate safety measures on the Volta lake and Pru River	Inadequate Agricultural Extension	Difficulty in accessing tractor	Lack of warehouse facilities in most	Over reliance on rain fed	Untimely release of farm inputs and	Lack of Collaboration between Oil and Gas Distribution /Filling and the unequitable distribution of pre-mixed fuel for fishermen and boat	Inadequate Funding for provision of infrastructure	Lack of properly acquired and well developed final refuse disposal site	Low water table and hardness	Poor nature of roads affects access to some communities	Lack of permanent education	Inadequate means of transport for	Inadequate/lack of school	Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities	Untimely release of funds which affected the completion of				Weak linkage between planning	High incidence of highway armed	Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation	
Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	13	0.54	1 st
Extension of electricity/ Street lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	11	0.46	3 rd
Construction of toilet facilities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	12	0.50	2 nd
Construction of CHPS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	10	0.42	4 th
Provision of potable water	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	11	0.46	3 rd
Construction of irrigation Dams	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0.50	2 nd
Operationalization of Area Councils	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0.25	6 th
Provision of accommodation for staff of the decentralised departments	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	.038	5 th
Average Score																							10.5				

As can be seen from the table above, the average score is 10.5 which is very high. It indicates that there is strong harmony between community needs and aspirations and key development issues which have implications for 2018–2021. The harmonised key development issues with implication for 2018-2021 are presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated below;

Table 34: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with guidelines for utilization of public funds • Poor assets management
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills among artisans and school graduates • Undeveloped tourism tourist sites • Inadequate safety measures on the Volta lake and Pru River
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents • Difficulty in accessing tractor services by farmers • Lack of warehouse facilities in most communities • Poor pricing of farm produce especially for maize and yam • Over reliance on rain fed agriculture/lack of irrigation facilities • Untimely release of farm inputs and credits to farmers • Poor recovery of credit advanced to farmers • Inadequate logistics and fuel for extension services • Inadequate office and residential accommodation
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Collaboration between Oil and Gas Distribution /Filling and the District Assembly • unequitable distribution of pre-mixed fuel for fishermen and boat operators in the District • lack of monitoring on activities of landing beach committees
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funding for provision of infrastructure • Lack of Physical Planning Officer to oversee physical planning activities in the district

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-compliance with building regulations • Poor enforcement of building regulations • Lack of properly acquired and well developed final refuse disposal site • Low water table and hardness nature of sub water affect success of boreholes in the district. • Poor nature of roads affects access to some communities. • Absence of a modern abattoir in major towns
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of permanent education office/Inadequate office accommodation. • Inadequate accommodation for teachers in rural/deprived communities. • Inadequate logistics (Computers & photocopies) • Immobility of circuit supervisors. • Lack of funds to conduct common District Examinations. • Inadequate means of transport for administrative/general activities. • Inadequate/lack of school infrastructure (Some schools are under trees). • Dilapidated classroom blocks • Transportation problem (old pick-up, inadequate and frequent breakdown of the available motorbikes, broken down wooden and fiberglass boats) • Lack or inadequate Resources for the inland and overbank outreaches • Lack of some critical staff e.g., Store Keepers, Laboratory Technicians and Medical Assistants in the District • Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding to carry out monthly outreach healthcare activities in communities on the Volta Lake and in-land hard to reach communities. • Inadequate transport to carry out general activities • Lack of vaccine fridges and power especially at the sub-districts and new CHPS Compound to establish and maintain a cold chain for vaccines. • Inadequate accommodation for health personnel. • Lack of support from the DA to staff who have gone for further training and are to come back and serve the district. • Encroachment of land allocated to health facilities at Parambo and Prang Health Centres. • Inadequate health Personnel (psychiatric Nurses and Laboratory Technicians)
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination of programmes between the decentralized and the District Assembly. • Inadequate funds for the implementation of DMTDP. • Untimely release of funds which affected the completion of projects. Also the transitional process affected the release of funds especially the DACF and Donor funds. • Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP. • Inadequate consultations in the planning and implementation of the DMTDP. • Weak linkage between planning and budgeting. • High incidence of highway armed robbery affected security of the people in the district • Incidence of chieftaincy disputes impeded development of the district

Table 35: Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-compliance with guidelines for utilization of public funds ▪ Poor assets management 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of entrepreneurial skills among artisans and school graduates ▪ Undeveloped tourism tourist sites ▪ Inadequate safety measures on the Volta lake and Pru River 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs ▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service ▪ Limited availability and accessibility of economic data ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Agricultural Extension Agents ▪ Difficulty in accessing tractor services by farmers ▪ Lack of warehouse facilities in most communities ▪ Poor pricing of farm produce especially for maize and yam ▪ Over reliance on rain fed agriculture/lack of irrigation facilities ▪ Untimely release of farm inputs and credits to farmers ▪ Poor recovery of credit advanced to farmers ▪ Inadequate logistics and fuel for extension services ▪ Inadequate office and residential accommodation 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources ▪ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower ▪ lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development ▪ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ▪ Limited local participation in economic development ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ High cost of capital ▪ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ▪ Predominant informal economy ▪ Poor marketing systems

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ High cost of production inputs▪ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition▪ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields▪ Low level of irrigated agriculture▪ Erratic rainfall pattern▪ Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation▪ Poor storage and transportation systems▪ High cost of energy for irrigation▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure▪ Ageing farmer population▪ Lack of youth interest in agriculture▪ Lack of database on farmers▪ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system▪ Weak extension services delivery▪ Over-exploitation of fisheries resources▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
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Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Collaboration between Oil and Gas Distribution /Filling and the District Assembly unequitable distribution of pre-mixed fuel for fishermen and boat operators in the District ▪ lack of monitoring on activities of landing beach committees 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High youth unemployment
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate Funding for provision of infrastructure ▪ Lack of Physical Planning Officer to oversee physical planning activities in the district ▪ Non-compliance with building regulations ▪ Poor enforcement of building regulations ▪ Lack of properly acquired and well developed final refuse disposal site ▪ Low water table and hardness nature of sub water affect success of boreholes in the district. ▪ Poor nature of roads affects access to some communities. ▪ Absence of a modern abattoir in major towns 	Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure ▪ Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns ▪ Deteriorating conditions in slums ▪ Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of permanent education office/Inadequate office accommodation. ▪ Inadequate accommodation for teachers in rural/deprived communities. ▪ Inadequate logistics (Computers & photocopies) ▪ Immobility of circuit supervisors. 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ▪ Educational system focused on merely passing exams

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of funds to conduct common District Examinations. ▪ Inadequate means of transport for administrative/general activities. ▪ Inadequate/lack of school infrastructure (Some schools are under trees). ▪ Dilapidated classroom blocks ▪ Transportation problem (old pick-up, inadequate and frequent breakdown of the available motorbikes, broken down wooden and fiberglass boats) ▪ Lack or inadequate Resources for the inland and overbank outreaches ▪ Lack of some critical staff e.g., Store Keepers, Laboratory Technicians and Medical Assistants in the District ▪ Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities. ▪ Inadequate funding to carry out monthly outreach healthcare activities in communities on the Volta Lake and in-land hard to reach communities. ▪ Inadequate transport to carry out general activities ▪ Lack of vaccine fridges and power especially at the sub-districts and new CHPS Compound to establish and maintain a cold chain for vaccines. ▪ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel. ▪ Lack of support from the DA to staff who have gone for further training and are 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations ▪ Inadequate funding source for education ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ▪ Poor quality of healthcare services ▪ 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 ▪ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) ▪ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition ▪ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease ▪ Weak management of population issues ▪ High fertility rate among adolescent ▪ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy ▪ High youth unemployment
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	<p>to come back and serve the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment of land allocated to health facilities at Parambo and Prang Health Centres. ▪ Inadequate health Personnel (psychiatric Nurses and Laboratory Technicians) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration ▪ Inappropriate management of freshwater resources
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor coordination of programmes between the decentralized and the District Assembly. ▪ Inadequate funds for the implementation of DMTDP. ▪ Untimely release of funds which affected the completion of projects. Also the transitional process affected the release of funds especially the DACF and Donor funds. ▪ Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP. ▪ Inadequate consultations in the planning and implementation of the DMTDP. ▪ Weak linkage between planning and budgeting. ▪ High incidence of highway armed robbery affected security of the people in the district ▪ Incidence of chieftaincy disputes impeded development of the district 	<p>Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ 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 ▪ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Implementation of unplanned expenditures ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

From the harmonisation exercise presented in above, it can be observed that there is a strong linkage between the GSGDA II and the NMTDPF hence the issues from GSGDA II have been adopted by replacing them with those of the NMTDPF.

Table 36: Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

DMTDP Dimensions 2018-2021	Adopted issues
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<p>Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget</p> <p>Limited availability and accessibility of economic data</p> <p>Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</p> <p>Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</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 local participation in economic development</p> <p>Inadequate access to affordable credit</p> <p>High cost of capital</p> <p>Limited availability of medium to long term financing</p> <p>Limited access to credit by SMEs</p> <p>Predominant informal economy</p> <p>Poor corporate governance</p> <p>Poor marketing systems</p> <p>High cost of production inputs</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>Low level of irrigated agriculture</p>

	<p>Erratic rainfall pattern</p> <p>Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation</p> <p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>High cost of energy for irrigation</p> <p>Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</p> <p>Ageing farmer population</p> <p>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</p> <p>Lack of database on farmers</p> <p>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</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>Over-exploitation of fisheries resources</p> <p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p>
<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>Educational system focused on merely passing exams</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>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>Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease</p> <p>Weak management of population issues</p> <p>High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy</p> <p>High youth unemployment</p> <p>Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration</p> <p>Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</p> <p>Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</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>Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p>
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	<p>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>Absence of special learning aids for PWDs</p> <p>High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p>
<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>Loss of forest cover</p> <p>Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires</p> <p>Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>Indiscriminate use of weedicide</p> <p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</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>Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake</p> <p>High dependence on wood fuel</p> <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Poor drainage system</p>

	<p>Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</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>
<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p>Weak implementation of administrative decentralization</p> <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</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>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</p> <p>Implementation of unplanned expenditures</p> <p>Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</p> <p>Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies</p> <p>Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans</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>

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.3: Identified District Potentials

The District is endowed with a lot of potentials; however most of these potentials are untapped. The potentials range from natural, human, institutional to infrastructure. Table 32 presents the potentials of the District.

Table 37: Identified District Potentials

Basic potentials	1 st Level	2 nd Level
Agriculture and Tourism Potentials		
Vast arable land	Expansion of crop and livestock production	Agro processing
250ha cultivated Mango Plantation	Food security and restoration of degraded lands	Agro processing
All year round Water resources (Volta lake and Pru River)	Irrigation and aquaculture	Large scale vegetable and fish production
Alluvial Valleys	Irrigation	Large scale rice production
Natural and historical features	Development of tourist sites	Tourism
Adequate sunshine	Solar Energy	Development of cottage industries
Human Resource Potentials		
Farmers/Availability of labour for farming	Maximization of crop and livestock production	Agro processing
Business men and women	Private sector development	Increased economic activities
Migrant/ youth labour	Huge Agricultural labour	Expanded agricultural productivity
Financial Institutions and Credit Unions		
Financial Institutions	Credit facilities	Increased economic activities
Cooperatives	Organized informal sector for development	Development of small scale industries
Credit Unions	Credit facilities	Increased economic activities
Security Agencies		
Ghana Police Service	Maintenance of law and order	Peace and security
Bureau of National Investigation (BNI)	Maintenance of law and order	Peace and security
Ghana National Fire Service	Prevention and control of domestic and bush fires	Peace and security
NAVY	Ensure security on the Volta Lake	Reduction in accidents on the Volta Lake
Ghana Prisons Service	Maintenance of law and order	Peace and security
Infrastructural Potentials		
Basic and Second Cycle Schools	Literacy	Skilled labour
Health facilities (Hospital, Health Centres & CHPS)	Effective health delivery	Healthy population

Potable Water (Merchandised Boreholes, Boreholes with hand pumps)	Easy access to potable water	Low incidence of water borne diseases
Hotels/Guest Houses	Accommodation for guest and tourists	Development of Tourism
Highways linking the district to Kumasi/Accra	Easy movement of goods and services	Enhance economic and social activities
Fairly Good Roads linking the district to Kintampo	Easy movement of goods and services	Enhance economic and social activities
Weekly and daily Markets	Trade avenues	Improved local economic activities and revenue generation
Electricity	Effective energy supply	Enhance economic and social activities
Post and telecommunication facilities	Communication networks	Business and social links
Development Partners		
Community Water and Sanitation Agency/IDA	Providing funding for provision of water and sanitation facilities	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP
Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)	Providing funding for restoration of degraded lands, rehabilitation of roads and small dams and dugouts	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP
Savanna Accelerated Development Agency (SADA)	Providing funding for farming activities and restoration of degraded lands	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP
UNFPA	Providing funding for adolescent related issues	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Providing funding education and health related issues	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP
Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)	Providing funding for HIV and AIDS related issues	Speed up implementation of the DMTDP

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

2.4: Potentials Opportunities, Constraints And Challenges (POCC)

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies. About twelve development issues of the Pru District have been subjected to this analysis;

In this plan, Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

POTENTIALS: Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development. E.g. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation.

OPPORTUNITIES: They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF, DDF, GETFUND, CBRDP etc

CONSTRAINTS: Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. E.g bad terrain, low communal spirit etc.

CHALLENGES: They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district. Example is the annual opening of the Bagri Dam from Burkina Faso which leads to floods in the district.

Table 38: POCC Analysis

<u>Key Challenges to be addressed</u>	<u>Potentials</u>	<u>Opportunities</u>	<u>Constraints</u>	<u>Challenges</u>
Economic Development				
Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vast arable land ▪ Availability of the Volta Lake and other perennial rivers for all year round irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The introduction of Planting for food and Jobs ▪ 1VID initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of capital ▪ Low mechanization of agriculture ▪ Lack of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low social intervention programmes
Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of financial institutions ▪ The existence of BAC ▪ Existence of National Board for Small Scale Industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development partners and NGO support ▪ Micro credit schemes ▪ Business consultancy firms. ▪ Banking and others financial services trade/inputs credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of collateral security ▪ Low level of savings among the people. ▪ Poor/miss application of loans/credit ▪ Low skills(farm management, financial records keeping and reporting).etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High interest rates charged on loans ▪ Inadequate funds on the part of the district ▪ Poor credit recovery ▪ Untimely grant of loan/credit.
Low level of irrigated agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Volta Lake and other perennial rivers for all year round irrigation. ▪ High water tables ▪ Willingness of people to adopt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One Village One Dam initiative. ▪ Existence of Ghana Irrigation Development Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low knowledge of capital intensive methods of farming. ▪ High cost of constructing and rehabilitating dams and dug outs ▪ Unreliable rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Unfavourable climatic conditions
Erratic rainfall pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Volta lake and other water bodies ▪ High water tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of meteorological department ▪ One Village One Dam initiative ▪ Greening Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charcoal burning ▪ Bush fires ▪ Cutting down of trees for timber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-performance of Forestry commission and Fire Service
Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of local storage Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate storage facilities ▪ Poor state of roads during raining season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Torrential downpours and runoffs ▪ Inadequate funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of transportation systems 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road connectivity to some neighbouring communities. ▪ Lack of routine maintenance work. ▪ High cost of constructing roads 	
Ageing farmer population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of youthful population ▪ Availability of vast arable land for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of Youth in agriculture Programme (YIAP) ▪ Introduction of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unattractive of agriculture to the youth ▪ Rural-urban migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability of government to make agriculture lucrative as compared to other sectors. ▪ General societal perception of agriculture ▪ Limited agric related institutions in Ghana
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of tourist sites like Benin water falls ▪ Existence of tourism related infrastructure ▪ Availability of tourism services ▪ Annual festivals like the Yam festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of Ghana Tourist Board in the Region ▪ Proximity of District to the tourist sites outside the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor road network ▪ Inadequate funds allocated to the tourism sector ▪ Inadequate decent hotel accommodation and restaurant services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low investment in the tourism sector ▪ Limited collaboration between the government and private sector to develop tourist infrastructure
Social Development				
Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of District Hospital and CHPS compounds ▪ Existence of qualified health staff ▪ Availability of community health outreach programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Ministry of Health ▪ National Health Insurance initiative ▪ DDF fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate logistics ▪ Dispersed settlement ▪ Poor community understanding of CHPS concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funding from ministry of Health. ▪ Inadequate ambulance service ▪ Inadequate health infrastructure
High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of AIDS Committee. ▪ Availability of education and sensitization exercises on HIV and AIDS ▪ Availability of peer educators and HIV and AIDS clubs in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Ghana AIDS Commission ▪ Presence of CBOs, NGOs and private Organisations such as PLWHA and WAPCAS to help prevent and control HIV and AIDS ▪ PLWAS access to available services/drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ignorance ▪ Non-adherence sex education ▪ Low level of income ▪ Immoral behaviour amongst the youth. ▪ High illiteracy ▪ The perception that People living with HIV/AIDs are deviants in the society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High levels of poverty ▪ Inadequate funding for Ghana AIDS Commission ▪ Difficulties in sourcing funds from Development Partners to Fund and AIDS activities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sound government policies on HIV/AIDS prevention and care ▪ DACF 		
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of arable land ▪ Presence of apprenticeship Training centres ▪ Good marketing centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Youth Employment Program ▪ Introduction of planting for food and jobs ▪ External market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture unattractive to the youth ▪ Low levels of investments ▪ Inadequate skilled labour for employment ▪ High level of illiteracy especially among the youth ▪ Inadequate access to business finance (venture/working capital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate funds by the Assembly to support ▪ Limited availability and access to appropriate production technologies ▪ Low support to private sector investments
High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of community sensitization exercises ▪ Availability of toilet facilities in most communities ▪ Existence of traditional authorities ▪ Existence of sanitation bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Readiness of private sector to participate in the provision of toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate toilet facilities ▪ Poor state of toilet facilities ▪ Ignorance on the part of the people ▪ High level of illiteracy ▪ Lack of supervision by sanitary inspectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ weak enforcement of sanitation bye laws ▪ weak government intervention on household toilets
Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of association of PWDs ▪ Availability of disability building standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of Disability Bill ▪ DACF ▪ Availability of donor support NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure to incorporate disability friendliness access in buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of supervision by the District Assembly
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements				
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of youth in the area to form watch dog committees ▪ Existence of Traditional authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of forestry Commission, Fire Service and MOFA ▪ Availability of environmental bye-laws ▪ Availability of tree seedlings for a forestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ignorance ▪ High illiteracy ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Inadequate monitoring by Forestry Commission ▪ Inadequate staff ▪ High level of unemployment among youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor enforcement of bye-laws ▪ Extinction of some indigenous trees ▪ Inability of department to build the capacity of staff and community members
Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingness of the people to adapt to other alternative source of livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence Of Environmental Protection Agency in the Region ▪ Development Partners ▪ SADA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-existence of EPA in the district ▪ Inadequate funds for the District Assembly to fund Climate Change programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erratic rainfall ▪ Non-performance of EPA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change programmes and projects 		
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of construction materials Availability of labour Presence of local contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Highways Authority and Feeder Roads Departments Availability of donor funding Availability of central government funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of road construction Inadequate maintenance Heavy trucks reducing duration of road Absence of feeder roads department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate maintenance Torrential downpours and runoffs Annual floods washing away roads & bridges
Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Canoes Stable nature of Volta lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of VRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Stumps in the water Low patronage Inadequate life jackets Poor nature of canoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak implementation of water transport regulations on the Volta Lake Limited government intervention
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability				
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of local governance staff Availability of a District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of MLGRD GIMPA Existence of Institute of Local Governance studies Government training seminars and capacity building workshops for local governance staffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost involved in building the capacity of local governance staffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from government of Ghana Political influence
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DPCU to coordinate, prepare and implement development plans Presence of a General Assembly Existence of Area councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Medium Term Development Plan Framework and guidelines RCC NDPC Availability of Private Planning consultancy services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Inadequate staffs Bureaucracy in decision taking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interest Delay in release of funds Inconsistence in the issuance of guidelines by NDPC
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large fish market Yam market Cattle market Available revenue staff Legal and administrative instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and emerging revenue sources Availability of capacity building funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apathy by tax payers High revenue leakages Corruption Maladministration Low institutional capacity High commissioned collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive political interference Weak financial management laws
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DPCUs to co-ordinate planning and budgeting Increased departmental involvement in medium term development planning and budgeting Increased departmental involvement in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Institution of programme based budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor co-ordination and collaboration in planning and budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of supervision by RCCs and higher level institutions

	preparation of annual action plans and budgets			
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of M&E Plan ▪ DPCU for M&E activities ▪ The Allocation of M&E on Annual Plan and Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of National M&E framework ▪ Emphasis at international and National levels to ensure value for money through M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor M&E skills ▪ Inadequate funds ▪ Low interest for M&E activities by politicians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low monitoring from National and Regional levels
Conclusion: the problems identified in the District can be positively addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. The Constraint can be addressed through developing synergies in designing the programme. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding and technical support for skills and entrepreneurial development.				

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2017

Impact Analysis

The impacts of the issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis is being assessed with the following criteria: Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, Impact on the different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled), Balanced development, Natural resource utilisation, Cultural acceptability, Resilience and disaster risk reduction, Climate change mitigation and adaptation and Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such (HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the district for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation, Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests, Nutrition). A score of 2 indicates a stronger impact hence the implementation of such will lead to the general improvement of society, 1 will mean weak relation or impact and 0 will mean no relationship or impact. This means resources should be channelled to issues that will have impact on the lives of the people in the district. Few have been selected to try the impact levels of adopted issues for the district

Table 39: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.4
Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.2
Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
From the few issues analysed it can be deduce that adopted issues in the district will have an impact on the lives of people if implemented. It is therefore urgent for management to mobilise the needed resources to address the adopted issues.														

Table 40: Impact Analysis of Development prioritized issues from POCC

Table 41: Compatibility Matrix of Major development issues in the District

Activity		Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools
No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools								
2	Extension of electricity/ Street lights								
3	Construction of toilet facilities								
4	Construction of CHPS								
5	Provision of potable water								
6	Construction of irrigation Dams								
7	Operationalization of Area Councils								
8	Provision of accommodation for staff of the decentralised departments								

Table 42: Sustainable Prioritised Issues as Categorised Under Themes and Goals

Development Dimension	Goal	Focus Areas of DMTDP 2018-2021	Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues
<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Build a Prosperous Society</p>	<p>Strong And Resilient Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) ▪ Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) ▪ Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget ▪ Limited availability and accessibility of economic data ▪ Limited local participation in economic development
		<p>Industrial Transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2) ▪ Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c) ▪ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources ▪ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower ▪ lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development

		Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ▪ Inadequate access to affordable credit ▪ High cost of capital ▪ Limited availability of medium to long term financing ▪ Limited access to credit by SMEs ▪ Predominant informal economy ▪ Poor corporate governance ▪ Poor marketing systems
		Agriculture And Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of production inputs ▪ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition ▪ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ▪ Low level of irrigated agriculture ▪ Erratic rainfall pattern ▪ Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ High cost of energy for irrigation ▪ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure ▪ Ageing farmer population ▪ Lack of youth interest in agriculture ▪ Lack of database on farmers ▪ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production ▪ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system ▪ Weak extension services delivery

		Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over-exploitation of fisheries resources
		Tourism And Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Education And Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ▪ Educational system focused on merely passing exams ▪ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations ▪ Inadequate funding source for education
		Health And Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in physical access to quality health care ▪ Poor quality of healthcare services ▪ 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 ▪ Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)
		Food And Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies ▪ Infant and adult malnutrition

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable disease ▪ Negative impact of climate variability and change
		Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak management of population issues ▪ High fertility rate among adolescent ▪ Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes ▪ Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
		Water And Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing demand for household water supply ▪ Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells ▪ Inappropriate management of freshwater resources ▪ High prevalence of open defecation ▪ Poor sanitation and waste management ▪ Low level of investment in sanitation sector
		Poverty And Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth
		Child And Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy ▪ Low awareness of child protection laws and policies ▪ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children ▪ Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
		The Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate care for the aged
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
		Disability And Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society ▪ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of special learning aids for PWDs
		Employment And Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High youth unemployment ▪ High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of forest cover ▪ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ▪ Forest fires
		Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste ▪ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants ▪ Incidence of wildfire ▪ Indiscriminate use of weedicide
		Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High dependence on wood fuel
		Climate Variability And Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ▪ Vulnerability and variability to climate change
		Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
		Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ▪ Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake

		Drainage And Flood Control	▪ Poor drainage system
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		Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
		Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rapid growth of slums in cities and towns ▪ Deteriorating conditions in slums ▪ Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities ▪ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak implementation of administrative decentralization ▪ Ineffective sub-district structures ▪ Weak capacity of local governance practitioners ▪ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation ▪ Implementation of unplanned expenditures
		Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ▪ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels ▪ Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies ▪ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
		Corruption And Economic Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry ▪ Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels
		Civil Society, And Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1: District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies under the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021

DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Build a Prosperous Society.

Table 43: Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies for Economic Development

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies	Global /Regional Linkages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget 2. Limited availability and accessibility of economic data 	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 	SDG 1,8,9,17 AU 1,4
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2) 2. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing through the cultivation of selected agricultural raw materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c) 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 	1.1 Ensure improved skills development for Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9

		specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)	
1. lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	1. Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector-specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones (SDG Target 9.2) Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2) 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development 	1. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 	SDG 1,2,7,9,17 AU 4,5,7,9
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of capital, Limited availability of medium to long term financing 	1. Improve Business Financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3) Strengthen oversight responsibilities for privately-financed micro finance 	SDG 8,9,17 AU 4,5,20

		institutions (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	
1. Predominant informal economy	Formalize the informal economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector 2. Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection 	SDG 1,8 AU 1,4,5
Poor corporate governance	Promote good Corporate Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities 2. Integrate tenets of good corporate governance practices into periodic performance contract signed with public institutions, and a key benchmark for performance monitoring 3. Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner 	SDG 8, AU 11
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor marketing systems 2. High cost of production inputs 	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain 	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4,5,20

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry 3. Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export 4. Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority 5. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 	Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water 2. Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instrument 3. Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

		<p>and public sectors at the district level</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district 5. Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 2. Low level of irrigated agriculture 3. Erratic rainfall patterns 4. Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation 5. High cost of energy for irrigation 	<p>Improve production efficiency and yield</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, 2. Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety 3. Reinvigorate extension services 4. Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain 5. Promote commercial and block farming 6. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the 	<p>SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20 SDG 2,6,8,9,12,,17</p> <p>AU 1, 4,5,7,12</p>

		<p>Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal schemes, dams and dugouts 8. Support the development of both public and private sector large scale irrigation schemes 9. Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 	1.1 Improve Post-Harvest Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution 2. Provide incentives to the private sector and district assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities 3. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 4. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres 	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5
1. Lack of database on farmers	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the	SDG 2, 8, 9, 12,17 AU 1, 3, 4, 5,20

		<p>agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system 3. Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ageing farmer population 2. Lack of youth interest in agriculture 	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain 2. Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation 3. Support the youth to have access to land 	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products 	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of livestock across the country 2. Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health 3. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases 	SDG 2,9,12,17 AU 5
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak extension services delivery 	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development 2. Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 	SDG 2, 8, 12,14 AU 6

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Implement extensive fish farming programmes 4. Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as “aquaculture for jobs and food” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-exploitation of fisheries resources 	Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses 2. Provide economic incentives, including financing to stimulate private sector investment 	SDG 2,8,12,14 AU 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 	1.2 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards 2. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans 	SDG 8,9,12 AU 4,16

DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted District Goal: Create opportunities for all
Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies for Social Development

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies	Global /Regional Linkages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 	Strengthen school management systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education 	SDG 4 AU2

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 4. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 5. Educational system focused on merely passing exams and Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery 3. Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector 4. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts. 5. Enhance quality of teaching and learning 6. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 7. Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funding source for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore alternative sources for non-formal education 2. Provide life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change level with emphasis on science and mathematics 	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 2. Poor quality of healthcare services 	<p>Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care 2. Expand and equip health facilities 3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy 	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels 2. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 	<p>Strengthen healthcare management system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen coverage and quality of health care data in both public and private sectors 2. Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan 3. Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services 	<p>SDG 3, AU 3</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<p>Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services 2. Intensify implementation of malaria control programme 3. Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy 4. Strengthen rehabilitation services 	<p>SDG 3 AU 3</p>

		5. Intensify efforts for polio eradication	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs 2. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDs commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDs/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 3. Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDs and TB 4. Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes 5. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) 	SDG 3, AU 3
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies 2. Infant and adult malnutrition 3. Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases 	Improve population management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste 2. Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods 3. Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels 4. Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions 	SDG 1,2,3,,9,12,17 AU 1,2,3,4,5

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak management of population issues 2. High fertility rate among adolescent 3. Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes 4. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy 	<p>Improve population management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes 2. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society 3. Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data 4. Restructure and re-position Birth and Death Registry 5. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 6. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 	<p>SDG 1,2,3,20 AU 1,17,18</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High youth unemployment 	<p>Harness demographic dividend</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen public institutions to engender young people's trust in addressing their priorities while creating opportunities for effective engagement 2. Develop a Youth Development Index to track progress on youth empowerment 3. Expand technical and vocational education and 	<p>SDG 1,2, 3,5 AU 1,3,5</p>

		training to address high school drop-out rate	
1. Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration	Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon 2. Create an enabling environment to enhance the return of Ghanaian migrants and their reintegration 3. Adopt appropriate measures for prevention and internal displacement of Ghana's population 	SDG 1,8,10,11,15,16,17 AU 1,5,7,12,13,17,20
• Inappropriate management of freshwater resources	Promote sustainable water resource development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonise and enforce legal and regulatory instruments for strategic development and use of water resources. 2. Promote efficient water use 3. Integrate water resources planning into national and sub-national development planning 4. improve liquid and solid waste management 5. Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nationwide in collaboration and 	SDG 1,6,9,11,12,15,20 AU 1,7,10,12,20

		<p>participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.</p> <p>6. Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 2. Improve water production and distribution systems 3. Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 4. Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities 5. Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6 	<p>SDG 1,6,9,11,12,15,20 AU 1,7,10,12,20</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High prevalence of open defecation 2. Poor sanitation and waste management 3. Low level of investment in sanitation sector 	<p>Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale-up investments in the sanitation sector 2. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services 3. Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 	<p>SDG 6,9,11,12,15,17 AU 1,4,7,10,19,20</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 5. Provide public education on solid waste management 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies 2. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 2. Develop child protection management information system 3. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children 	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness on child protection 2. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child 3. Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	SDG 1,2,3,4 AU 1,18
• Inadequate care for the aged	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the well-being of the aged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an ageing council to coordinate implementation of the ageing policy 2. Create an aged database on the aged to support policy 	SDG 1,3,10 AU 1,3,12

		<p>making, planning and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>3. Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p>	
1. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	1. Promote economic empowerment of women	<p>Re-introduce and enforce the administrative directive on the reservation of 30 percent of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises</p> <p>Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants</p> <p>Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)</p>	<p>SDG 1,3,5,17</p> <p>AU 1,3,17,20</p>
2. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	<p>1. Decentralise NCPD fully to the district level to coordinate issues of disability</p> <p>2. Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs</p> <p>3. Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p> <p>4. Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p>	<p>SDG 3,4,5,8,9, 11,16,17</p> <p>AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,12,17,18</p>

<p>1. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p>	<p>Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices 2. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs 3. Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination 4. Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability 	<p>SDG 3,4,5,8,9, 11,16,17 AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,12,17,18</p>
<p>1. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p>	<p>Improve human capital development and management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy 	<p>SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20</p>

DIMENSION THREE: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies	Global /Regional Linkages
1. Loss of forest cover	a. Expand forest conservation areas	3. Promote alternative sources of livelihood, , including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12
1. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	Protect existing forest reserves	1. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants 	Reduce environmental pollution	1. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 2. Intensify public education on noise pollution 3. Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	SDG 3,6,11,13,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12

		4. Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	Enhance climate change resilience	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds 2. Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge 3. Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 	SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12
1. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 3. Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively 	SDG 1, 2, 11, 13, 16,17 AU 5,7,11,12
1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1. Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism.	

		2. Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services	
1 Under-utilisation of the transportation potential of Volta Lake	Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Volta Lake into a major transportation artery 2. Promote private sector participation to build modern ferry ports and provide upgraded ferries and pontoons 3. Develop standards for boat construction and operations on inland waterways 4. Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulations and standards for operations on the inland waterways to help improve services and safety 	
1. High dependence on wood fuel	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation 2. Promote establishment of dedicated woodlots for efficient wood fuels production 	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,16,17 AU 1,6,7,9,17,20
1. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid 2. Expand the distribution and transmission networks 	

1. Poor drainage system	Address recurrent devastating floods	1. Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	SDG 2,9,17 AU 10,11,12
1. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	2. Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	
1. Deteriorating conditions in slums 2. Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	1. Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes 2. Encourage the participation of slum dwellers in improving infrastructure facilities	SDG 1,6,8,9,11,15,17 AU 1,4,7,10,12

DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted District Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society.

Development Issues Objectives and Strategies under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies	Global /Regional Linkages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization 2. Ineffective sub-district structures 3. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs 2. Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs 3. Strengthen sub-district structures 	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 2. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels 	Improve decentralised planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting 2. Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning 3. Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level 4. Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) 	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 2. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 	<p>Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs 2. Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization 3. Improve service delivery at the MMDA level 	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,20</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 2. 	<p>Improve popular participation at regional and district levels.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 2. Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue 3. Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government 	<p>SDG 5,6,16,17 AU 11,12,16</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies 2. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans 	<p>Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and implement national policy guidelines to streamline public policy formulation 2. Strengthen the implementation of development plans 3. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects. 	<p>SDG 16,17 AU 11,12</p>

3.4: GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to determine the level of compatibility or otherwise between the district and national goals. To develop such a matrix for the Pru District, criteria have been defined as follows;

Strongly compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-	-2

Based on brainstorming and discussions with district level stakeholders in the plan preparation process the district goal was found to be compatible with the national goal. The outcome of the exercise is contained in the matrix below.

Table 44: Goal Compatibility Matrix

	National Goal: An Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All.
District Goal: Pru District is to be developed into a spatially homogeneous entity, offering wider opportunities for socio-economic development and the general welfare of its inhabitants within an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.	1
Remark: Given that there is compatibility between the district and national goals harnessing the needed resources from national level to drive the district development agenda would not be unnecessarily impeded. On the other hand the district would be contributing its quota towards the Country's full attainment of a Middle-income Status.	

3.5: Development Projections

Planning is a futuristic activity that relies heavily on forecasts and projections in order to meet the needs of a people at any given point in time. When forecasts are well done they can provide useful basis for the design and implementation of development interventions. Development basically is meant

to serve the needs of mankind. However, it is always not easy to know the exact number of people that would be in a specific geographic area sometime into the future. This is the reason why projections and forecasts are relied upon. In this document projections have been made for the district population and based on the outcomes, forecasts for various development interventions also made.

3.5.1: Population Projections

Projecting the overall district population is paramount for the formulation of district goals and objectives as well as forecasting of development needs. Under this area broad demographic projections for Pru District have been carried out using the Geometric method of population projection. The results have been summarized in tables and charts and are in the main report.

3.5.2: Overall Demographic Situation

Based on the current population figures, the district population is expected to grow from the 2010 census figure of 129,248 to 173,240 by 2021. This is based on the following limiting assumptions

- Due to increasing girls enrolment and retention in schools, the total fertility rate would decline from the current figure of 2.7 to 2.500 by 2021
- Due to innovations in medical science, introduction of NHIS and growing public health awareness, life expectancy is expected to rise from 63.59 to 64.49
- Again due to the improvement in antenatal and neonatal care in our various health institutions, infant mortality rate would decline from 60.30 in 2018 to 56.77 in 2021
- Related to the above is under five mortality rate which is expected to decline from 81.86 to 75.97
- Components of population change such as crude birth rate would drop from 23.10 to 20.11 while crude death rate would decline from 2.72 to 2.10 by 2021.
- A critical factor which is migration is assumed to be zero due to the absence of reliable data on it. Besides migration into the district is basically for trade purposes which are seasonal and intermittent in nature.

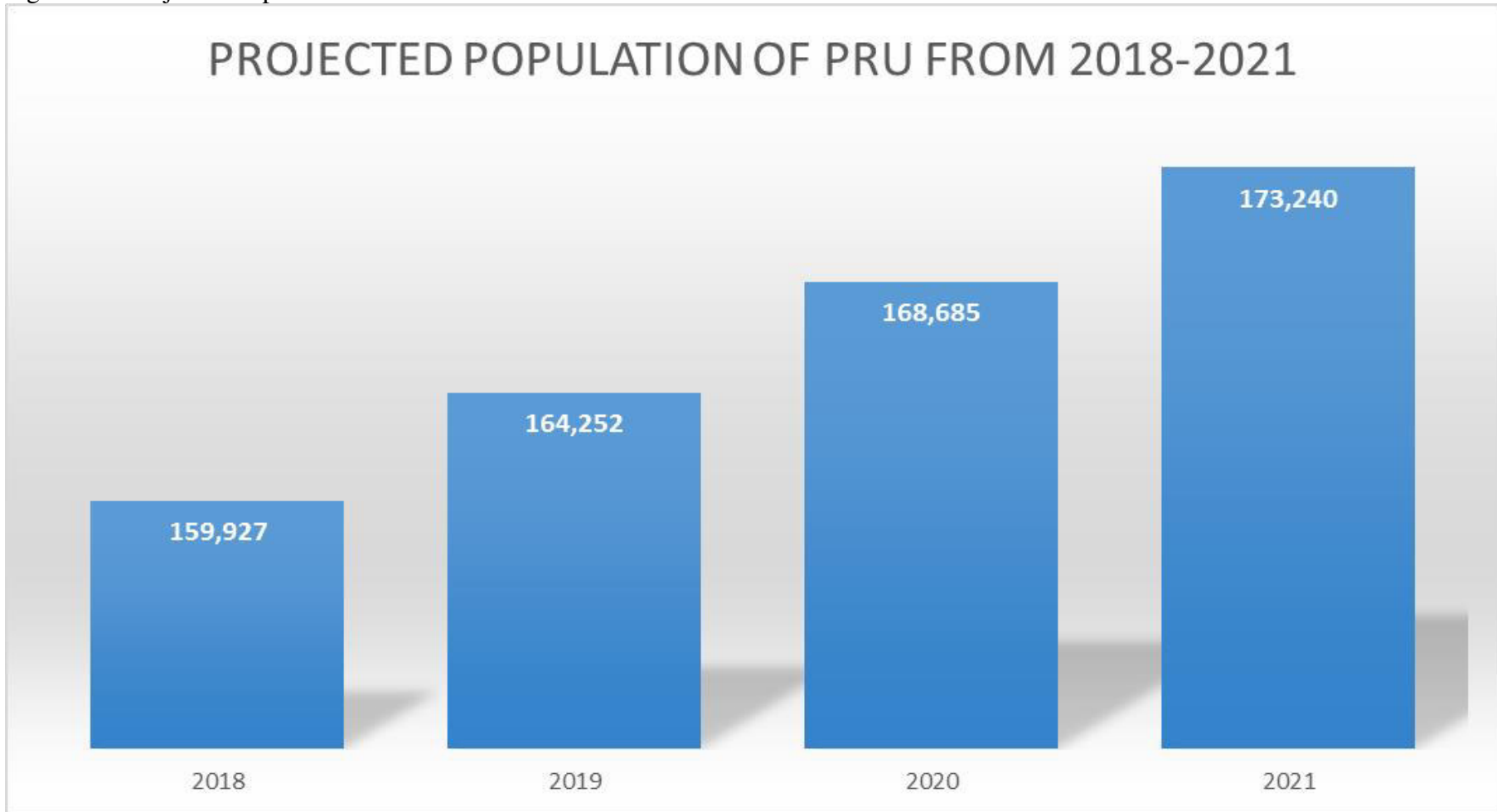
Based on these assumptions the total district population is as portrayed in tabular and pictorial forms below.

Table 45: Summary of Projected Age Cohort District Population from 2018-2021

Age Cohorts	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	12,579	11,761	24,340	12,919	12,079	24,998	13,268	12,405	25,673	13,626	12,740	26,366
5-9	13,051	11,745	24,796	13,403	12,062	25,465	13,765	12,388	26,153	14,137	12,722	26,859
10-14	11,610	10,473	22,083	11,924	10,756	22,680	12,246	11,046	23,292	12,576	11,344	23,920
15-19	10,157	8,638	18,795	10,432	8,871	19,303	10,713	9,110	10,123	11,003	9,356	20,359
20-24	6,747	7,149	13,896	6,929	7,342	14,271	7,116	7,540	14,656	7,308	7,744	15,052
25-29	5,282	6,451	11,733	5,428	6,625	12,053	5,574	6,804	12,378	5,725	6,988	12,713
30-34	4,608	5,203	9,811	4,733	5,344	10,077	4,860	5,488	10,348	4,992	5,636	10,628
35-39	3,760	4,151	7,911	3,862	4,264	8,126	3,966	4,379	8,345	4,073	4,497	8,570
40-44	3,382	3,403	6,785	3,473	3,495	6,968	3,567	3,589	7,156	3,663	3,686	7,349
45-49	2,480	2,451	4,931	2,547	2,517	5,064	2,615	2,585	5,200	2,686	2,655	5,341
50-54	2,450	2,117	4,567	2,516	2,174	4,690	2,584	2,123	4,817	2,654	2,293	4,947
55-59	1,351	1,030	2,381	1,387	1,058	2,445	1,425	1,087	2,512	1,463	1,116	2,579
60-64	1,285	1,183	2,468	1,320	1,215	2,535	1,356	1,247	2,603	1,392	1,281	2,673
65-69	767	644	1,411	787	662	1,449	809	680	1,489	831	698	1,529
70-74	796	834	1,630	818	856	1,674	840	879	1,719	863	903	1,766
75-79	472	498	970	485	512	997	498	526	1,024	512	540	1,052
80-84	362	419	781	372	430	802	382	442	824	392	454	846
85-89	152	149	301	156	153	309	160	157	317	164	162	326
90-94	117	121	238	120	124	244	124	127	251	127	131	258
95-99	49	50	99	50	52	102	52	53	105	53	54	107
Total	81,457	78,470	159,927	83,661	80,591	164,252	85,920	82,765	168,685	88,240	85,000	173,240

Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 3.1: Projected Population of Pru from 2018-2021



3.5.3 Calculation of Primacy Index

This basically shows the ratio of the population of the largest city to the combined populations of the rest of the cities/towns;

This is given as: $P_r = P_y / (P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + \dots + P_n)$.

Primacy can be calculated with 2 or more cities after the largest city (but it is usually done with 4 cities: Four-City Primacy Index)

The higher the primacy index (greater than 1) the faster the growth of the first settlement.

Table 46: Ten most populated localities in the District

No.	Name of Locality	Share of population	Percentage
1.	Yeji	28,515	22
2.	Prang	8,470	7.5
3.	Parambo	5,587	4.3
4.	Dama-Nkwanta	4,044	3.1
5.	Zabrama	5,182	4.0
6.	Abease	4,117	3.2
7.	Sawaba	4,850	3.8
8.	Komfourkrom	3,564	2.8
9.	Kojo Boffour	3,320	2.6
10.	Konkoma	3,227	2.5
Total		70,876	54.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

According to the 2010 census, the above are the top ten (10) populated communities in the District. However the four most populated apart from the Yeji, the District capital are

Yeji (District capital)	= 28,515
Prang	= 8,470
Parambo	= 5,587
Zabrama	= 5,182
Sawaba	= 4,850

Primacy: $Pr = P_y / (P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + \dots + P_n)$.

$$Pr = \frac{28,515}{8,470 + 5,587 + 5,182 + 4,850}$$

$$Pr = \frac{28,515}{24,089} = 1.2$$

Interpretation

This means that Yeji (the District capital) is a **primate community**. Thus it grows faster than all other communities in the District which is a sign of inequality and if measures are not taken to address this, population will be concentrated in the District capital and its attendant effects will affect the entire development of the District. It is therefore incumbent on the district management to distribute resources evenly in order to manage population distribution in the district to reverse the primacy nature of the district capital.

3.5.3: Education Projections

Education is a major pillar in the scheme of development for every district. It is one of the most important social interventions that every district must offer to its people. Meeting the educational needs of the people in the district is therefore a major objective of the District Assembly. Unfortunately, the educational system of the district suffers from major challenges ranging from inadequate and poor physical infrastructure to inadequate qualified teachers. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projections based on realistic assumptions have been made. The outcomes of the projections are as presented in the table below.

Table 47: Projections for Preschools

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	18,858	20,593	22,488	24,557
No. Classrooms existing	366	540	797	1,176
No. of Schools existing	197	314	501	799
No. of Classrooms required	471	515	562	614
Total/No. of Schools required	236	258	281	307
Surplus/backlog	-39	56	220	492

Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections 2017

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 40 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 48: Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	29,033	29,599	30,176	30,764
No. Classrooms existing	821	958	1,200	1,402
No. of Schools existing	128	140	153	167
No. of Classrooms required	726	740	754	769
Total/No. of Schools required	121	123	126	128

Surplus/backlog	7	17	27	39
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Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

Table 49: Projections for JHS

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of Children	16,779	17,433	18,113	18,819
No. Classrooms existing	412	543	716	944
No. of Schools existing	137	180	237	312
No. of Classrooms required	419	436	453	470
Total/No. of Schools required	140	145	151	157
Surplus/backlog	-3	35	86	155

Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. 25 new JHS will be constructed annually irrespective of backlogs
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

Table 50: Projections for SHS

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total District Population	163,726	168,638	173,697	178,908
No. of Schools existing	5	6	7	8
Total/No. of Schools required	8	8	9	9
Surplus/backlog	-3	-2	-2	-1

Source: Pru DPCU, Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. The age range for SHS is 15-18 years
2. SHS is a central service provided by urban areas and therefore uses neighborhood standards. 1 SHS is thus to serve 20,000 people
3. All secondary schools would have a constant sphere of influence

Table 51: Projections for Teachers

Year	Population of School going Age	Number of Teachers	Standard	Existing	Required	Surplus/Backlog
2018	69,646	1,157	1:40	1:60	1,741	584
2019	70,134	1,157	1:40	1:61	1,753	596
2020	70,625	1,157	1:40	1:61	1,766	608
2021	71,119	1,157	1:40	1:61	1,778	621

Source: Pru District DPCU, Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. Teachers are classified as only those who have gone through some teacher training
2. The number of trained teachers shall remain constant over the plan period
3. The school going age is considered to be children between the ages of 0-19 years
4. Projections are across board for the entire district
5. The district would institute a carefully designed programme to meet the backlogs

3.5.4: Health Projections

A healthy population is required to propel development in a positive direction and district development efforts must put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people. Currently, the critical health issues of the Pru District have to do more with access rather than availability. As a rural district that still has the majority of its population in overseas and typically inaccessible areas, it is necessary that interventions are made to address the special needs of those groups. However, based on the population dynamics, the available facilities and some assumptions health needs have been projected as depicted in the table below.

Table 52: Health Projections

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	2018	2019	2020	2021
			159,927	164,252	168,685	173,240
District Hospital	1	175,000-240,00	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	5	5,000-10,000	10	-	-	-
Clinics	2	200-5,000	31	-	1	-
Doctor/Pop. ratio	9	1:10,000	1: 17,772	1:18,252	1:18,744	1:19,251
Nurse/Pop. ratio	77	1:5,000	1:2,077	1:2,133	1:2,190	1:2,250

Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. There would be planned delivery of all backlogs
2. The number of doctors would remain constant over the plan period
3. The number of nurses would also remain constant within the plan period
4. Distribution of health facilities would be done evenly to promote good accessibility by all population groups to such infrastructure

3.5.5: Agricultural Projections

Table53: Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current Farmer Pop.	Standard	Current Ratio	Required AEs	Current AEs Available	Surplus or Backlog
2018	79,875	1:400	1:8,875	199	9	(190)
2019	79,875	1:400	1:8,875	199	9	(190)
2020	79,875	1:400	1:8,875	199	9	(190)
2021	79,875	1:400	1:8,875	199	9	(190)

Source: Pru District Development Projections, DPCU, 2017

Assumptions

- The registered district farmers population would remain constant within the plan period
- The total number of extension agents in the district would also remain constant
- Agriculture would continue to play a key role in the development of the district
- Extensions services are provided only by the public extension system

3.5.6: District Security Projections

Pru District, although rural is a commercial enclave that attracts traders from various parts of the country on weekly basis. In recent times armed robbers have invaded highways leading to the district capital and terrorized traders mercilessly. In the wake of these developments, district development planning must seek to address critical security concerns that would ensure the safety of traders and 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.

Table 54: District Security Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2018	159,927	2	6	-4
2019	164,252	4	6	-2
2020	168,685	6	7	-1
2021	173,240	7	7	0

Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total district population
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs
3. Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

Table 55: District Police Strength Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2018	159,927	69	1:500	1:2,318	320	(251)
2019	164,252	74	1:500	1:2,219	328	(254)
2020	168,685	79	1:500	1:2,135	337	(258)
2021	173,240	84	1:500	1:2,062	346	(262)

Source: Pru DPCU Development Projections, 2017

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the district annually to improve the numbers

3.5.7: Projections for District Finances

3.5.7.1: Revenue

District administration is heavily dependent on resource availability. The Pru District Assembly in planning interventions for the medium term, 2014-2017 must necessarily put in place measures to raise resources to meet

the development programmes of the plan. The MTDP is financed from a range of sources. Based on realistic assumptions and the anticipated expenditure levels of the district 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 of the MDTP.

Table 56: District Revenues (2013-2017)

Revenue Head	Base Year (2013)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Internal					
Rates	79,358.50	88,881.52	99,547.30	11,492.98	124,872.14
Lands	42,623.00	47,737.76	53,466.29	59,882.25	67,068.12
Fees and Fines	106,360.14	119,123.36	133,418.16	149,428.34	167,359.74
Licenses	23,256.86	26,047.68	29,173.41	32,674.21	36,595.12
Rent	2,301.50	2,577.68	2,887.00	3,233.44	3,621.45
Investments	222.38	249.07	278.95	312.43	349.92
Miscellaneous	9,864.43	11,048.16	12,373.94	13,858.81	15,521.87
Total Internal	263,986.81	295,665.23	331,145.05	370,882.46	415,388.36
External					
Grants	1,039,791.78	1,164,566.79	1,304,314.81	1,460,832.59	1,636,132.50
Grand Total	1,303,778.59	1,460,232.02	1,635,459.86	1,831,715.05	2,051,520.85

Source: Pru DPCU, Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. Revenues would grow at an annual rate of 12%. This in turn would be due to;
2. Increase in general and agricultural productivity by an annual rate of 4%
3. Reviews in the regimes governing taxes in the district
4. Compilation of an up-to-date database on ratable items
5. Increase in the staff strength of revenue collectors
6. Improved revenue monitoring
7. The district would perform well to benefit from DDF
8. There would be improvement in the disbursements of common fund

3.5.7.2: Expenditures

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 Pru district Assembly must in this regard abide by the measures outlined in the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658) and the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663) in the disbursement and utilization of public resources. Besides these, district bye laws and

regulations governing financial administration must be adhered to. Table 3.13 below depicts the anticipated expenditure patterns for the district using 2013 as a base year.

Table 57: District Expenditures (2013-2017)

Expenditure Head	Base Year (2013)	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personal Emoluments	56,150.11	58,396.11	60,731.96	63,161.24	65,687.69
Travelling & Transport	100,522.50	104,543.40	108,725.14	113,074.14	17,597.11
General Expenditure	38,778.06	40,329.18	41,942.35	43,620.04	5,364.85
Maintenance Repair & Renewals	23,140.20	24,065.81	25,028.44	26,029.58	27,070.76
Miscellaneous Exp.	58,776.05	61,127.09	63,572.18	66,115.06	68,759.67
Internal Total	277,366.92	288,461.60	300,000.06	312,000.06	324,480.07
Capital		-	-	-	-
DACF/Others	988,206.30	1,027,734.55	1,068,843.93	1,111,597.69	1,156,061.60
TOTAL	1,265,573.22	1,316,196.15	1,368,843.99	1,423,597.75	1,480,541.66

Source: Pru DPCU, Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. With the implementation of the Local Government Service, more staff would be recruited to man diverse functions
2. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified
3. Security patrols across the district would also be intensified
4. Distance between the District and the Regional capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures
5. Maintenance plans of the district would be implemented
6. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development
7. Fiscal discipline in the management of district finances
8. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts

3.6: BROAD DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In the management of district development of this nature broad interventions must be put in place to serve as a basis for the formulation of specific projects for implementation and management. Given the resource base of the Pru District Assembly, the broad themes guiding district development planning, needs of the various communities making the district as well as technical considerations, the following development programmes would be pursued.

1. Strengthening district resource mobilization, utilization and control
2. Expanding the provision of development support and infrastructure
3. Managing the spatial dimensions and growth patterns of human settlements

4. Accelerating the modernization of the Primary Sector and agro based industrial development
5. Sustainably managing sanitation and the natural environment
6. Creating local economic development systems based on partnerships with the private and third sectors
7. Developing the human resource base of the district
8. Providing an open, transparent and accountable use of public resources
9. Reducing inequalities in incomes between various spatial units

3.7: Joint District Development Programmes

The Pru River marks the boundary between Pru District and Atebubu-Amantin District. This River is also found in the Nkoranza District where it is known as Pruso. The management of critical resources such as water bodies therefore requires the efforts of the districts whose communities benefit from it in one way or the other. Other critical areas that require the formulation of joint programmes are security, bush fires and general environmental management. Armed robbery has in recent times assumed unimaginable dimensions along the highways leading to Yeji. Traders who ply the road are under frequent attacks and this is hampering inter district trade. The District Security Committees of Pru District, Atebubu-Amantin District and Ejura-Sekyedumase District must therefore put in place joint programmes to combat crime along the highways. None of the districts on their own can effectively deal with this menace hence the need for collaboration.

Again the district environmental resources are under constant threat during the dry seasons due to bush burning. Trees are also logged illegally further exposing the environment to difficulties. To be able to manage environmental resources effectively in the wake of global climatic change, it is necessary for the district to plan and implement environmental programmes in conjunction with adjoining districts.

3.8: Sustainability Tests

Development in whatever form must be sustainable. Sustainability has to do with maintaining a positive balance between social, economic and environmental goals. The DMTDP and the programmes and projects to be implemented have been subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure. Projects have been assessed based on their effects on natural resources, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional issues.

Compound matrix

The proposed activities of the Pru District Assembly have been subjected to a sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) to determine the feasibility of these activities regarding poverty dimension, livelihood, health, vulnerability or climate change issues and institutional coherence. The activities are therefore evaluated to examine whether they are worth implementing without adverse impact to the environment.

- Where the programme or project affect the poverty-environment dimension positively this is recorded by marking a (+) or a green colour in the relevant box
- Where the programme or project affect the poverty-environment dimension negatively, it is recorded by marking a negative sign (-) or red colour in the relevant box. This will be an indication that the programmes should be refined to minimise any potential adverse effects.
- If there is no significant interaction this is recorded as zero (O) or yellow.
- If the interaction is doubtful it is recorded both as (+) and (-)
- Where conditions are uncertain is recorded (?) or white

COMPOUND MATRIX

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹					Institutional			
Environmental Components Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Continue the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	0	-	0	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	+
Facilitate the cultivation of cashew and mango in selected communities in the Distract	0	-	0	0		+	0	+	-	+	?	0	+	?	?	0	?	?
Expand the existing community market centres	-	-	-	0	?	-	+	-	?	0	?	?	0	-	?	+	+	+
Establish cassava processing Factory in Yeji,	-	-	?	0	0	-	-	-	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	+	?	?
Construction of Weekly Markets at Yeji, Zabrama and Daman Nkwanta	-	-	?	?	0	0	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	+
Construct silo in the District for storage and marketing of cash and food crops	-	-	0	0	0	-	+	-	0	0	0	?	0	?	+	0	+	?
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (150KM)	0	-	0	-	0	?	+	-	0	0	0	+	0	?	+	+	0	?
Construction/ rehabilitation of 40 Dams in selected communities under 1V1D program	-	-	0	?	0	+	-	-	0	+	0	-	+	-	0	?	0	0
Rehabilitation of Yeji-Landing Site Road	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	-	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	?
Construction 2No.disable friendly Nurses quarters	-	-	-	0	0	-	?	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Renovation and expansion of children's ward	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+	+

Poverty Dimension	Livelihood					Health				Vulnerability/Climate Change Issues ¹						Institutional		
Environmental Components Policies	Access to Water	Access to Land	Access to Timber Resources	Wildlife	Non Timber Forest Products	Water Quality	Sanitation	Air quality	NTPP (Medicinal Plants)	Drought	Bushfire	Floods	Degradation	Crises & conflicts	Epidemics	Adherence to democratic principles	Human Rights	Access to information
Facilitate the development of the Benim waterfalls	+	-	-	-	?	+	0	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	0
Drill 7 boreholes in 7 basic schools	+	-	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	?
Const. and Furnishing of disable friendly 25No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Const. of disable friendly 7No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Construction of disable friendly Community Library at Abease and Zabrama	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
Construction of disable friendly 7No. Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	+
Construction of 2No. Friendly Maternity Wards	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+

SUSTAINABILITY TEST

The Sustainability Test is a tool used for refining programmes. It is different from an impact assessment matrix in that it gives equal weight to social/cultural, economic and natural resource issues, which constitute the three components of sustainability. The tool has been designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular programme, is capable of providing sustainable growth and development. For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code are used to reflect the extent to which the programme will support, be neutral to, or would will work against the sustainability aim.

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour	Black	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads (150KM)		
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: Const. and Furnishing of disable friendly 25No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities		
CRITERIA- BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided, and Already degraded land should be enhanced.	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised.	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical.	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The Activity should empower women.	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Land: Activity should improve access to land.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Water: Activity should improve access to water.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transport: Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sanitation: Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of the poor to be to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, fires, floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic Output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF PRU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

In relation to the adopted dimension, issues, policy objectives and strategies, the district assembly reviews and formulates programmes and sub-programmes, based on its mandate and functions as per the below:

District Adopted Goal: District Goal: Pru District is to be developed into a spatially homogeneous entity, offering wider opportunities for socio-economic development and the general welfare of its inhabitants within an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-Programmes
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) 2. Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) 	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2) 2. Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)) 	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Ensure improved skills development for Industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors(SDG Target 4.4) 	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2) 	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Improve Business Financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC		

	to provide credit for SMEs(SDG Target 8.3)	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Formalize the informal economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector(SDG Target 5.a) 2. Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3) 	Economic Management	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Promote good Corporate Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate entities(SDG Target 16.6) 2. Integrate tenets of good corporate governance in periodic performance contracts signed with public institutions, and as a key benchmark for performance monitoring (SDG Target 16.6) 3. Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner (SDG Targets 16.b, 17.16) 4. Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) 5. Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) 6. Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3) 7. Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers to access growing 	<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	<p>General Administration</p> <p>Agriculture Development</p> <p>Agriculture Development</p>

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8) 2. Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18) 3. Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) 2. Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) 3. Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a) 2. Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a) 3. Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3) 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) 2. Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3) 3. Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as Auaultue fo 	Economic Development	Agriculture Development

	Jos ad Food (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9) Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
Strengthen school management systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17) Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery(SDG Target 16.6) Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector (SDG Target 16.6) Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a) Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) 	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3) Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3) 	<p>Social Services Delivery</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Education and Youth Development</p> <p>Health Delivery</p>

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
Strengthen healthcare management system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and implement health sector capital investment policy and plan (SDG Target 17.14) 2. Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) 2. Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) 3. Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b) 4. Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6) 5. Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) 2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) 3. Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) 4. Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk 	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery

	<p>groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)</p> <p>5. Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)</p> <p>6. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of</p> <p>7. HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)</p>		
Improve population management	<p>1. Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)</p> <p>2. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)</p> <p>3. Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>4. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</p> <p>5. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)</p>	<p>Management and Administration</p> <p>Social Services Delivery</p>	<p>Planning, Budgeting and Coordination</p> <p>Community Dev't</p>
Harness demographic dividend	<p>Strengthen public institution efforts to engender young people's trust address their priorities effectively while creating opportunities for effective engagement (SDG Target 16.6)</p>	Management and Administration	General Administration
Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development	<p>1. Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a)</p> <p>2. Adopt appropriate measures for prevention of internal displaced of Ghaas populatio (SDG Target 10.7)</p>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)	Environmental Management	And	Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation
Protect existing forest reserves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9) 2. Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) 	Environmental Management	And	Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation
Reduce environmental pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) 2. Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4) 	Environmental Management	And	Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation
Enhance climate change resilience	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4) 2. Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) 3. Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) 	Environmental Management	And	Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	Environmental Management	And	Sanitation	Disaster prevention and Management
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services (SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17)	Infrastructure Management	Delivery	and	Infrastructure Development

Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Develop Volta Lake into a major transportation artery (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.a)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
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 gri(SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1d)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish Establishment timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c) Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 2. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)	Management And Administration	General Administration
Improve decentralised planning	1. Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 2. Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	1. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) 2. Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight

	public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)		
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

CHAPTER FOUR





4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table 58: Composite Plan Of Action (POA) From 2018 - 2021

DIMENSION ONE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY








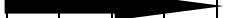
Key Policy objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes/Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					18	19	20	21	GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)	Economic Management/Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Collaborate with stakeholders to implement the collection of Import/export fees at the cattle market	% increase in revenue	→				-	5,000.00	-	DA	MOFA, GRA
	Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)		Continue the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	No. of streets and properties named	→				40,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF secretariat, MLGRD, Traditional leaders etc.
			Register all business entities in the District	No. of business registered	→				-	20,000.00	-	DA	Heads of decentralised depts., traditional authorities
Enhance production and supply of	Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for	Economic Management/Trade, Tourism and	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	No. of improve varieties of crops	→				7,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector

quality raw materials	industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c, 12.1, 12.2)	Industrial Development		introduced in EAs									
			Promote subsidies on retail prices of seeds, fertilizer and other agrochemicals	No of farmers benefiting from these subsidies					100,000.00	-	-	DTC /DCA CT	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
			Procure 5 tractors for the establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Service Center (AMSC) at Yeji, Prang, Parambo and Zabrama	No. of tractors procured and availability of AMSC					400,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, Private Sector
			Train 20 people in maintenance of farm machinery/tractors	No. of people trained in maintenance of farm machinery					5,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, Private Sector
	Introduce a programme of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.c)	Economic Management/Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the cultivation of cashew and mango in selected communities in the Distract	No. of Communities into Cashew production					3,000.0	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector





Ensure improved skills development for Industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors(SDG Target 4.4)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support BAC to train and provide business services to SMEs including registration with Register General's Dept, VAT Registration, batik making, marketing, management, quality improvement and packaging of products to make them more competitive	No. of Business services provided					40,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, SMEs, NBSSI RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	No. of women and vulnerable groups being trained					40,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	No. of artisans and school graduates trained in entrepreneurial skills					15,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	No. of beneficiaries who benefited such exhibitions					20,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Support 40 Graduate apprentices with Start-up kits	No of graduates supported					100,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Support 200 apprentices to acquire NVTI certificates	No that acquired certificates					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives

Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation (SDG Target 9.2)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Acquire land for fabrication industry.	No. of Industrial land acquired	→	20,000.00	-	-	DA	Land Commission , Traditional Authority, Stool Lands.
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, one factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish cassava processing Factory in Yeji,	No. of Cassava Processing Factory	→	100,000.00	-	-	DA	NBSSI, SMEs, MoFA & Dept of Co-operatives, Farmers etc.
Improve Business Financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs(SDG Target 8.3)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate in contracting loans to people with business traits and lack the capital	No. of People that had loans	→	2,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, PFIs & Development partners
			Sensitization on the need for banking culture	No. of people sensitized	→	2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI PFIs & Development partners
			Facilitate the provision of loans to farmers in the District	No. of farmers given loans	→	3,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, PFIs & Development partners

Formalize the informal economy	Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal sector(SDG Target 5.a)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	Number of SMEs supported by financial institutions	→	2,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, Financial Institutions, Dept of Co-operatives& SMEs
		Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Educate business operators and Youth on financial management	No. of people educated on financial management	→	4,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, Financial Institutions, Dept of Co-operatives& SMEs
	Improve access to finance for informal economy operators and agricultural enterprises in rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities	No. of farmers that have been given credit	→	2,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
Promote good Corporate Governance	Pursue a vigorous programme of improvements in corporate governance of SOEs and corporate	Management and Administration/ General Administration	Organize in-service Training and Staff Development	No. of staff trained	→	20,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Train District Assembly staff on report writing and filing system	Good reports and filling system	→	-	30,000.00	-	DA	NGOs, BARCC

	entities(SDG Target 16.6)		Organise regular statutory and heads of department meetings	Vital decision taken and utilised		-	60,000.00	-	DA	NGOs, BARCC
			Train staff of the District Assembly on information communication technology.	Staff are conversant with ICT		-	20,000.00	-	DA	NGOs and Consult
			Update the staff emolument records regularly	Perfect staff payroll in place		-	1,000.00	-	DA	Departments of Assembly
			Supply fuel to police and military patrols	security system enhanced		-	30,000.00	-	DA	Ghana Police Service and Military
			Organise Entity Tender Committee meetings to ensure proper contracting	All contracts properly procured		-	10,000.00	-	DA	Development Partners, Departments of the District Assembly
	Integrate tenets of good corporate governance in periodic performance contracts signed with public institutions, and as a key benchmark for performance monitoring (SDG Target 16.6)	Management and Administration/ General Administration	Train staff of the District Assembly on performance management and appraisals	District Assembly conversant with the staff appraisal system		40,000.00	-	-	DA	NGOs, BARCC
			Appraise staff of the District Assembly on their performance	Staff performance well evaluated and reported		-	5,000.00	-	DA	NGOs, BARCC
			Train staff of District Assembly on civil service code of conduct	District Assembly staff being conversant		-	20,000.00	-	DA	Departments of the District Assembly

				with civil service code of conduct								
			Train DPCU members on monitoring and evaluation	Efficient monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes	→			-	16,000.00	-	DA	Heads of Departments
			Consult stakeholders in plan preparation, Budgeting	Good and operationalized action plan and budget	→			-	30,000.00	-	DA	Heads of Departments
Ensure that corporate entities treat all their stakeholders in a fair and just manner (SDG Targets 16.b, 17.16)	Management and Administration/ General Administration	Improve performance of client service unit of the District Assembly.	Client enjoyed working with the District Assembly	→			-		3,000.00	-	DA	NGOs, BARCC
		Train community livestock workers to act as service agents	No. of community livestock workers trained as service agents	→			2,500.00	-	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
		Facilitate the linkage of producers to marketers	Availability of ready market for livestock	→			1,000.00	-	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
		Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	No. of farmers with regular access to trained AEAs	→			7,000.00	-	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector

	Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Implement planting for jobs and investment programme.	Improved income of farmers in the District		800,000.00	-	-	MoFA	DA, Traditional Authorities, Private Investors, Farmers, FBOs and financial institutions.
	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Construction of Weekly Markets at Yeji, Zabrama and Daman Nkwanta	No. of Weekly Markets constructed		600,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, MOFA, DTC, DTRB, RCC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	Facilitate and support the establishment of stakeholder-controlled marketing companies for grains and selected products, including a Cashew Marketing Authority (SDG Target 9.3)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Construct silo in the District for storage and marketing of cash and food crops	Number of silos constructed in the District		200,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, MOFA, DTC, DTRB, RCC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	Promote and expand organic		Promote the production of dry	Number of vegetables					DA	MLGRD, MOFA, DTC,

	farming to enable producers to access growing world demand for organic products (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.2)		season vegetables using organic manure	produced using organic manure				600,000.00	-	-		DTRB, RCC, Traders' Associations, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Rehabilitation of Yeji-Konkoma, Tonka, Kajai, Adjeikum-Boe-kroa, Kojoabe Nyavikorpe, Bankama-Nsuano, Komfourkro-Badee, Kojo Boffour to Kachawura, Kofi Baasare-Nchamba, Baya-Hiamankyene, Abease Junction-Cherembo & Cherembo-Zabrama, roads	Km of Roads rehabilitated				350,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, MOFEP, DFR, EPA, ACs, C'nities, Private Sector
	Develop tailor-made agricultural financing, especially long-term instruments (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 9.3, 17.3)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	No. of livestock FBOs linked to credit sources and markets				1,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
			Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities	No. of farmers that have been given credit				2,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Resource DCACT to offer technical support to Planting for food and Investment programme	No. of DCACT activities implemented				50,000.00	-	-	DA	, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, MOFA /DADU
Recruit and train 100 youth to support the implementation of			No. of youth recruited for planting for				50,000.00	-	-	DA	, FBOs, CBOs, Private	

	enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)		planting for food and investment	food and investment.									Sector, MOFA /DADU
			Recruit and train a co-ordinator for implementation of planting for food and investment	A co-ordinator for planting for food and investment recruited					5,000.00	-	-	DA	, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, MOFA /DADU
	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Nurse mango and cashew seedlings for planting for food and investment	Mango and cashew seedlings nursed for planting for food and investment					200,000.00	-	-	DA	, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, MOFA /DADU
	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a, 16.6)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Organize Annual District farmers Days	No. of farmers awarded					120,000.00	-	-	MOFA /DADU	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Garzete District bye-laws	No. of District bye-law garzeted					3,000.00	-	-	DA	, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, MOFA /DADU

	Increase investment in research and development of climate resilient, high yielding disease and pest resistant, short duration crop varieties, taking into account consumer health and safety (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.a, 2.4)		Monitoring pests and diseases on crops	Monitoring reports on pests and diseases	→	3,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, Farmers
	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Organize extension field days	No. of extension field days organized	→	1,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
			Intensify the use of mass communication systems in extension delivery	Percentage of farmers covered by AEAs	→	3,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
			Recruitment 6 of Agriculture Extension Agents	No. of Agriculture Extension Agents posted to the district	→	5,000.00	-	-	MLGR D	MOF, MOFA, DADU, DA. Agric Training Schools
	5Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Procure 5No. Tractors for agricultural mechanization	No. of tractors procured for agricultural mechanization	→	700,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector

	agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)												
	Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Establish demonstrations on field crops	No. of demonstrations on field crops established	→				2,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
	Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Carry out field supervision and management	No. of field supervision and management carried out	→				1,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
		Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Construction/ rehabilitation of 40 Dams in selected communities under 1VID program	No. of Dams constructed	→				4,000,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, MOFEP, MOFA, MOSE, ACS, RCC, Trad. Authorities, Abease & Adjantriwa communities, & Private Sector
	Mobilise investment to expand and rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure including formal	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Establish irrigation dams in the selected communities in the District.	No. of irrigation dams established in the District	→				1,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector

	schemes, dams and dugouts(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)											
	Support the development of both public and private sector large-scale irrigation schemes (SDG Targets 2.4, 17.17)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	No. of FBOs formed and trained in vegetable farming	→	10,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector		
			Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	No. of water pumping machine procured	→	30,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector		
	Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Train 50 men and 50 women on dry season vegetable farming	No. of men and women trained on vegetable farming	→	6,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector		
Improve Post-Harvest Management	Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage,	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Establish warehouses in the District	No. of warehouses established in the District	→	100,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector		
		Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing,	No. of women and vulnerable groups being trained	→	40,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of		

	transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3)		pomade and soap making										Co-operatives
	Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	No. of artisans and school graduates trained in entrepreneurial skills					15,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
			Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	No. of beneficiaries who benefited such exhibitions					20,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	Economic Development/Agriculture Development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	Number of SMEs supported by financial institutions					45,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives

	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Const/Rehab. of feeder roads at Berekente, Bomfrano, Ajeizei, Seila No.1, Budom & Dumpe, Aborjese/Nyavikope, Cherembo–Bronikrom–Mia wani, Cherembo–Cheremako,Kam ampa–Burkina, Carpenter, Kpeveme/Komba, Bassa, Bosomfour, Bankama-Nsuano, Bomoden – Brabebome, Bankama – Abordjese,Nchamba – Bumbo, Matabor – Sankase, Bada Akura, Prang(Abour) – Cherepo, Seila No.2, Nchanba/Anyimbi No.1&2] [Bosomfour, Benim-Asuogya, Bada Akura, Dumase Akura, Ayinguy No3, Konkonsa Akura, Sando Akura, Langase Akura, Kormea Akura, Zabrama, Nakpei Beposo, Tonka, Nchanba, Nakpei Beposo, Dumasi Akura, Ayinguy No.3, Daman Nkwanta – Villages, Abease Jn-Cherembo-Zabrama, Yawpare	Kilometers of roads rehabilitated or constructed annually					650,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, MOFEP, DFR, EPA, ACs, C'nities, Private Sector
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)	Economic development/Agricultural development	Develop commodity exchange platform for the District through geographic information software	Improved trade in agricultural commodities in the District.					1,000.00	-	-	DA	Development Partners, Departments of the District Assembly
		Infrastructure and Delivery and Management/	Use Geographic information system for plotting of farm lands	Easy identification of					7,000.00	-	-	DA	Development Partners, Departments

		Physical and Spatial Planning		farm lands in the District.									of the District Assembly.
	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Continue with the implementation of Street Naming and Property Addressing System	No. of Street Naming and Property Addressing System Activities carried out	→				70,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, MOFEP, DFR, EPA, ACs, C'nities, Private Sector
	Promote insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks (SDG Targets 8.10, 10.5)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Link farmers/FBOs to insurance companies	No. of farmers/FBOs linked with insurance companies	→				4,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Facilitate in contracting loans to people with business traits and lack the capital	No. of People that had loans	→				2,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, PFIs & Development partners
			Sensitization on the need for banking culture	No. of people sensitized	→				2,500.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI PFIs & Development partners
			Facilitate the provision of loans to farmers in the District	No. of farmers given loans	→				3,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, PFIs & Development partners
	Develop and implement programmes to attract youth into off-farm	Economic Management/Trade, Tourism and	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking	Number of SMEs supported by	→				2,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, Financial Institutions, Dept of Co-operatives& SMEs

	activities such as handling, processing, packaging and transportation (SDG Targets 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	Industrial Development	financial institutions for soft credit	financial institutions										
			Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	No. of women and other vulnerable groups trained in alternative livelihoods					20,000.00	-	-	BAC	DOCD, NBSSI, CIGS, Women's Groups, Asso of PWDs, NGOs, MOWAC, Food Crop Farmers	
	Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Negotiate with Traditional Authorities to make land accessible to the farmers	Number of land accessible to farmers					3,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, Traditional Authorities	
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Strengthen research into large-scale breeding and production of livestock across the country (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock housing by farmers	No. of livestock farmers supported to construct improved livestock housing					12,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector	
	Strengthen training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Equip veterinary unit of MoFA with resources for training of animal farmers.	No. of resources provided to veterinary unit of MoFA					5,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, Traditional Authorities	
	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	No. of cattle vaccinated against anthrax & CBPP					15,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector	
			Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	No. of small ruminants								MOF A	DA, FBOs, CBOs,	

				vaccinated against PPR					15,000.00	-	-	/DAD U	Private Sector
			Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	No. of small dogs and cats vaccinated against rabies					10,000.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
			Carry out disease surveillance	Report on disease surveillance carried out					1,500.00	-	-	MOF A /DAD U	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Provision of cold store facility for fresh fish preservation	Availability of cold storage facility for fresh fish preservation					250,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	MOFA, DADU, DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Establishment of modern fish landing site	Availability of modern fish landing site					100,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	MOFA, DADU, DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Provision of modern fish processing, smoking, salting and drying center	Availability of modern fish processing centre					200,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	MOFA, DADU, DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Rehabilitation of Yeji-Landing Site Road	Km of Road Rehabilitated					80,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, MOFEP, DFR, EPA, ACs, C'nities, Private Sector
			Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	No, of fishers trained on cage culture					200,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	Availability of baseline data on fishers, processors and canoes					20,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, mongers & canoe owners, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

	Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Establishment of fish cage culture demonstration sites	No. of fish cage culture demonstration sites established	→	250,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	MOFA, DADU, DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Establishment of fingerlings breeding stock site	Availability of fingerlings breeding stock site	→	100,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	MOFA, DADU, DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as Auaultue fo Jos ad Food (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 4.4, 16.6)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	No. of active private fish culture producers identified	→	5,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	No. of fishers producers, processors & marketers trained on post-harvest technologies	→	15,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
		Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Educate the fisherment on dangers associated with the use of illegal fishing equipment	No. of fisherment educated on the dangers of using illegal fishing equipment	→	10,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	Provide economic incentives, including financing to stimulate private sector investment	Economic Development/ Agriculture Development	Facilitate access to matching grant for establishment of cage fish culture	No of matching grant access by fish farmers	→	15,000.00	-	-	Fisheries Dept	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the development of the Benim waterfalls	% level of revenue generated	→					100,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
			Promote Accratown the largest Island on the Volta Lake as a tourist site	No of people using the site as a tourist area	→					45,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Capture tourism related activities in the Annual Action Plan/MTDP	No. of tourism activities captured in the AAP/MTDP	→						-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										6,483,100.00	250,000.00	-	-	6,733,100.00

DIMENSION TWO: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Goal: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes & Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame (2018-2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
					18	19	20	21	GoG (GHC)	IGF (GH C)	Donor (GH C)	Lead	Collaborating	
Strengthen school	Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic	Social Services Delivery/Educational	Organize stakeholders' meetings on promotion of girl-child education	No. of stakeholders' meetings organized on girl-child education	→					15,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, Decentralized Departments NGOs, Private Sector

management systems	organisations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)	on and Youth Development	Organize regular management meetings	Minutes on the management meetings					10,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, GES
	Fully decentralise the management of education service delivery(SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Organize District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) meeting	Minutes of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) meeting					3,000.00	-	-	DDE	DA
	Implement reforms and strengthen the regulatory agencies that operate under the education sector (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Prepare human resources development plan	Availability of human resources development plan					2,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, NGOs, MOE, DA
			Provide computers and accessories for DDE	No. of computers supplied					20,000.00	-	-	DDE	M.P, DA & Private Sector
Resource the girl-child coordinator to carry out M&E on girl-child programmes			No. of M&E reports on girl child education					12,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, GPEG, NGOs, Private Sector	
Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Supply furniture and book to the Abease Community Senior High School	No. of furniture and books supplied					20,000.00	-	-	DA	GES,GES, GPEG, NGOs, Private Sector	

Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Support needy but brilliant students	No. of needy but brilliant students supported	→	75,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE, GES, MP, Assembly members, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, Decentralized Departments
		Provide 2,000 school uniforms to needy pupils	No. of school uniforms provided to needy pupils	→	75,000.00	-	-	GOG	GPEG, GES, DDE, DA, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector
		Intensify public education on the need for girl child education	No. of public education organized on the need for girl child education	→	1,500.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, Decentralized Departments, Private Sector
		Provide 3,000 dual desks to basic schools in the district	No. of dual desks provided to schools in the district	→	250,000.00	-	-	DA	GETFUND, MOE, GES, MP, DDE, Private Sector
		Provide 800 teachers tables with 800 chairs	No. of teachers tables with chairs provided	→	200,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, DA, GES
		Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools	No. of public education organized on to enroll disable children in schools	→	1,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, Dept of Social Welfare GES, Private Sector
		Identify and support pupil who have special needs	No. of pupils with special needs identified & supported	→	10,000.00	-	-	DDE	Dept of Social Welfare GES, Private Sector
		Drill 7 boreholes in 7 basic schools	No. of boreholes Drilled in basic schools	→	65,000.00	-	-	DDE	M.P, DA & Private Sector
		Provide storage facilities for books and other learning materials	No. of storage facilities provided for books and other TLMs	→	3,000.00	-	-	MOE	GES/ DDE, DA, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector
		Provide TLMs to schools at all levels	Access to TLMs by schools	→	2,000.00	-	-	GOG	GPEG, GES, DDE, DA, GOG, NGOs, Private Sector










			Facilitate recruitment of 100 trained teachers from Teacher Training Colleges to berth-up number of trained teachers in schools	No. trained teachers recruited from Teacher Training Colleges within the plan period					2,000.00	-	-	MOE	GES, DDE, DA
			Organize Capacity Building workshops for Serving teachers	No. of serving teachers trained					15,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, GES, DFID MOE, DA
			Encourage serving teachers to upgrade themselves through distance learning	No. of teachers enrolled on access distance learning					1,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, GOG
			Organize annual workshops for Basic School C/S/SMCs/PTAs to improve accountability and encourage parents to support education	Reports on the workshops					1,500.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, heads of Basic School C/S/SMCs/ PTAs
			Provide guidance and counseling for JHS	No. of JHS with guidance and counselors					2,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, NGOs
			Build capacity of untrained teachers on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. Records & teaching methods	No. of untrained teachers trained on preparation of lesson notes, filling sch. records & teaching method					20,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, DA, MOE, NGOs
			Train C/S and A/D supervision to strengthen monitoring	No. of C/S and A/D trained on M&E					20,000.00	-	-	Regional GES	DDE,MOE, NGOs
			Organize INSET for teachers from KG-P3	No. of KG teachers trained on INSET					17,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, GPEG, DA, NGOs
			Train ten NFED facilitators annually	No. of NFED facilitators trained					15,000.00	-	-	NFED	DA , GES, MOE
			Provide support for GES staff to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3	No. of teachers supported to teach demonstration lessons LI in KG-P3					10,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, GPEG, DA, NGOs








			Facilitate the learning of French language from basic to senior high school for better integration with neighbouring countries	No. of Schools into French	→	1,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, GPEG, DA, NGOs
			Introduce the learning of Ghanaian languages at the pre-tertiary level in the District	No. of Pre-tertiary levels using Ghanaian languages	→	1,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, GPEG, DA, NGOs
			Conduct Common District wide end of term examinations	No. of Common District wide end of term examinations conducted	→	5,000.00	-	-	GPEG/DA	DA, GES, MOE, Private Sector
			Conduct annual BECE mock exams	No. of annual BECE mock exams conducted	→	5,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, DA, MPs, GES, Private Sector & Parents
			Organize SPAM using SEA results	Reports on SPAM organized	→	5,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, DA, MPs, GES, Private Sector & Parents
			Organize inter zonal and inter district school games	No. of inter zonal and inter district school games organized	→	6,000.00	-	-	DDE	MOE, GPEG, DA, MPs, GES, Private Sector & Parents
			Organize/participate in STME Clinics annually	No. of STME Clinics organized	→	6,000.00	-	-	GES	DDE, DA, RCC, MOE
			Organize annual District Best Teacher Award Ceremonies	No. of District Best Teacher Award Ceremonies organized	→	20,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, MOE, Private Sector
			Organize annual inter zonal cultural festivals	No. of inter zonal cultural festivals organized	→	5,000.0	-	-	DA	GES, DA, Private Sector
			Support SHEP activities	No. of SHEP activities carried out	→	10,000.00	-	-	DDE	GPEG, GES, DFID, MOE, DA
			Regularly monitor and supervise education programmes to ensure performance	No. of monitoring & supervision reports	→	15,000.00	-	-	DDE	GES, NGOs, GOG, DA









	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the training of all caterers engaged in the DA on preparation of nutritious food	No. of Caterers trained	→			10,000.00	-	-	GSFP	GES, DA, Decentralized Departments, Private Sector
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Const. and Furnishing of disable friendly 25No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Konkoma Arabic Sch., Vutideke, Korancha, Kunkunde, Nakwei/Beposo, A djeikum-Boe, Kpeveme-Komba, Bomoden, Nchamba, Anyingbe No.1, Prang Zongo, Prang-south D/A, Abease Presby Prim. Yawpare, Adjaraja, Adaprased, Komfourkrom R/C, Adjantriwa, Jaklai, Adiembra, VRA Quarters & Abua	No. of 3-units classroom blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	→			4,560,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE, RCC, MP, GES, MOE, MLGRD, VRA, CSO, Donor, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
			Const. of disable friendly 7No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Konkoma, labun Nsuao, Nakwai Junction, Bitu, Brekente, VRA Quarters & Cherepo Ayimaye	No. of 6-units classroom blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	→			150,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE, RCC, MP, GES, MOE, MLGRD, VRA, CSO, Donor, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector






			Rehabilitation of 9No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with disable ancillary facilities at Adjaraja/Beposo, Komfourkrom, Nsuano, and Prim. Bayawire, Kajai D/A Prim, Kyeame Akura, Fawoman,Parambo D/A Prim & Krobo D/A Prim	No. of 3-units classroom blocks rehabilitated with ancillary facilities					720,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE. RCC, MP, GES, MOE, MLGRD, VRA, CSO, Donor, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
			Construction of 15No. disable friendly Teachers quarters with ancillary facilities at Bosomfour, Abease, Labun Quarters, Labun, Kobre, Miawani, Benim, Ankrakuka, Abua No1&2, Fawoman, Bupe, Nyame Bekyere, Yawpare, Dama Nkwanta	No. of Teachers quarters constructed with ancillary facilities					3,000,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE. RCC, MP, GES, MOE, MLGRD, VRA, CSO, Donor, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector
			Construction of disable friendly Community Library at Abease and Zabrama	No. of Libraries Constructed					150,000.00	-	-	DA	DDE. RCC, MP, GES, MOE, MLGRD, VRA, CSO, Donor, Beneficiary Schools, Communities & Private Sector

Ensure sustainable sources of financing for education	Explore alternative funding sources for non-formal education (SDG Target 17.3)	Social Services Delivery/Education and Youth Development	Organise stakeholders meetings on educational financing in the District	No. of stakeholders meetings organised					10,000.00	-	-	DA	GHS,GES, Traditional Authorities, NGOs & CSOs
	Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	Annual reports on public education organized on hygiene and environmental sanitation					15,000.00	-	-	DA	DA, Zoomlion, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Screen food/water vendors annually			No. of food/water vendors screened annually					20,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA, DDH, food/water vendors	
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 (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Construction of disable friendly 7No. Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) Compound at Tonka, Vutideke, Korancha, Kpeveme-koma, Krobo & Bassa	No. of CHPS constructed					700,000.00	-	-	DA	MOH, GHS, DHD, MPs beneficiary c'nities & Private
			Completion and operationalization of all on-going CHPS Compounds	No. of CHPS completed					100,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Friendly Maternity Wards at Zabrama and Parambo Health centres	No. of Maternity Wards constructed					240,000.00	-	-	DA	DHD, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector

			Construction 2No.disable friendly Nurses quarters at Kamampa and Cherembo	No. of Quarters constructed		240,000.0 0	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Construction of new Maternity ward at Mathias Catholic Hospital	Maternity ward constructed		400,000.0 0	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Renovation and expansion of children's ward at Mathias Cath. Hosp.	No. of Children receiving treatment		350,000.0 0	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Renovation and expansion of OPD at Mathias Cath. Hosp.	No. of patients receiving treatment		350,000.0 0	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Provision of 7No. Boreholes to 7No. CHPS Compounds at Nchamba, Chochrombo, Ankrakuka, Kamanpa, Beposo, Labun & Benim	No. of Boreholes drilled		60,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Upgrading of Parambo Health Centre	No. of People accessing Health services		60,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
Purchase of 7No. Motor bikes to 7No. CHPS Compounds			No. of Motor bikes purchased		84,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector	
Organize in-service Training and Staff Development			No. of staff trained		20,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector	
Strengthen healthcare	Strengthen coverage and quality		Disease surveillane (including control of Epidemic)	Availability of disease surveillane reports		6,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, MPs, & C'nities, DA Members, NGOs

management system	of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Health education and health promotion activities	Availability of reports on the activities		1,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, MPs, & C'nities, DA Members, NGOs
			Intensify community education, sensitization to scale up registration on the NHIS	Percentage increase in enrollment on the scheme		2,500.00	-	-	NHIS	DA, Assembly Members, DHD, Depts, CSOs, Trad. Authorities
			Registration of the very poor on the NHIS	No. of people assisted to be enrolled on the NHIS		10,000.00	-	-	NHIS	DA, Assembly Members, DHD, Depts, CSOs, Trad. Authorities
			Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and Family Planning services including adolescents/youth	Percentage coverage of family planning		10,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Organize stakeholders meetings on capital resource mobilisation and investment	Number of stakeholders meeting organised		12,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
			Organise public- private sector meeting on the way forward for collaborative development of the Health Sector	Number of public-private meeting held collaboration of health sector service providers		12,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments
			Intensify education on the importance of family planning	Percentage coverage of family planning		11,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS MOH, Dev. Partners, CSOs, Private Sector, Decentralized Departments





	adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district	No. of reported maternal mortality at health facilities		9,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
			Implement activities and programmes to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the district	No. of reported child (U-5) mortality at health facilities		11,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector
	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Intensify education on malaria prevention	Percentage reduction in reported cases of malaria		7,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NHIS, NGOs, Zoomlion, C'nities
	Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Carry out annual Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	No. of children covered annually under EPI		5,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, MPs, & C'nities, DA Members, NGOs
	Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Resource psychiatric unit of Mathias Hospital in Yeji	Number/quantity of resources provided to the unit		13,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, MPs, & C'nities, DA Members, NGOs
	Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Sensitize community on polio as part outreach programme by health facilities	Number of polio sensitisation under taken.		5,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, MPs, & C'nities, DA Members, NGOs
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Report on No. of PLWHIV counseled		15,000.00	-	-	DHD	GAC, NHIS, GHS, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, Trad. Authorities
			Provide care and support for PLWHIV and Orphaned Vulnerable Children (OVC) and people living with HIV/AIDS	No. of PLWHIV and OVCs identified and supported		25,000.00	-	-	DA	DA, GAC, NHIS, GHS, DHD, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, DOSW, Trad. Authorities




among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Reports on HIV/AIDS education		20,000.00	-	-	DA	GAC, NHIS, GHS, DHD, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, Trad. Authorities
			Organize HIV/AIDS education for pupils and students	No. of HIV/AIDS education organized for pupils and students		5,000.0	-	-	DA	GES, MOE, DA, GPEG, NGOs, Private Sector
	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population	No. of condoms distributed		15,000.00	-	-	DA	GAC, NHIS, GHS, DHD, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, Trad. Authorities
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Sensitize stakeholders on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues.	Number of stakeholders meetings held.		7,000.00	-	-	DA	GAC, NHIS, GHS, DHD, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, Trad. Authorities
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery/Health Delivery	Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services	Reports on eMTCT of HIV services		30,000.00	-	-	DA	GAC, NHIS, GHS, DHD, CSOs, Asso. of PLWHIV, Depts, Trad. Authorities






Improve population management	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	Management and Administration/ Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Monitor and evaluate data collected on specific district indicators	Number of data collected and analysed	→	30,000.00	-	-	DA	Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities, GES and GHS
	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Dissemination of 2010 PHC district report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	Reports on the dissemination of 2010 PHC	→	5,000.00	-	-	GSS	DA, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities
	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)	Management and Administration/ Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Train staff of the Assembly on data collection, compilation, analysis and reporting	No. of the Assembly staff trained on data collection, compilation, analysis and reporting	→	8,000.00	-	-	DA	DHD, DSW, UNFPA, Hon. Assmly members, Radio Stations
	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Hold radio discussion on adolescent issues	No. of radio discussions held on adolescent issues	→	5,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, DSW, UNFPA, Radio Stations,





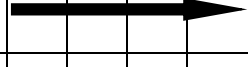




	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Educate communities on the dangers associated with early child marriage	No. of education carried out on early child marriage					5,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, DHD, UNFPA, Radio Stations, Traditional Authorities etc
Harness demographic dividend	Strengthen public institution efforts to engender young peoples must address their priorities effectively while creating opportunities for effective engagement (SDG Target 16.6)	Management and Administration/General Administration	Continue the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Percentage of street naming and property addressing system implemented					5,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF secretariat, MLGRD, Traditional leaders etc.
Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development	1 Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a)	Economic Development/Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support 40 Graduate apprentices with Start-up kits	No of graduates supported					100,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
		Economic Development/Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Support 200 apprentices to acquire NVTI certificates	No that acquired certificates					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives

	Adopt appropriate measures for prevention of internal displacement of Ghaas population (SDG Target 10.7)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Form youth clubs in the District to sensitize community members on conflict resolution and management	No. of clubs formed to educate community members on conflict resolution and management					10,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, NBSSI, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives
Promote sustainable water resource development	Harmonise implementation of legislation regulating decentralised systems in the water sectors (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru Rivers	Fetalities reduced					20,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
	Promote conduct of regular assessments of effluents in river bodies to control pollution (SDG Target 6.3)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Facility & support restoration of the broken down Parambo/Sawaba water system	Water system restored					100,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Facility & support drilling/ mechanisation of 35No. boreholes at konkoma, Korancha, Labun-Kofi Basare, Labun Quarters, Kudjokrom, Brahabebome, Kojoabe, Nyavikorpe, Prang Zongo, Yawpare, Benim, Nyamebekyere, Tompe Akura, Komfourkrom, Kojoboffour, Kachawura, kwayase, Adjantriwa, Brekentey, Yeji Traditional council etc.	No. of boreholes drilled					280,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector

	Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Drill boreholes in all Schools benefiting GSFP	No. of boreholes Drilled				150,000.00	-	-	DA	GSFP, Private Sector & Dev't Partners
	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Monitor and Evaluate water and Sanitation activities in the District	Number of water and Sanitation activities monitored and evaluated.				6,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	Implement the Clean Rivers Programme (CRP) nationwide in collaboration and participation of voluntary organisations and traditional leaders.	Social Services Delivery/Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Develop the existing Waterfall at Benim as a tourist site	% increase in revenue				80,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
Promote Accratown the largest Island on the Volta Lake as a tourist site			No. of People visiting the place as tourist site				60,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Tourism, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector	





	Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Disaster prevention and Management	Prevent sand winning along the Volta Lake in the District	Number of Sand winning activities stopped					3,000.00	-	-	DA	Min. of Fisheries, GTDB, ACs, RCC, Trad. Authorities, & Private Sector
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate & support const. of Small Town Water & San. Project at Prang, Abease, Komfourkrom and Zabrama	No. of small water system constructed					350,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Monitor activities of sachet producers in the District	Number of sachet water activities monitored in the District					350,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector

	Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate & support restoration of the broken down Yeji water system	Availability of potable water					150,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	Environment and Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Train water and sanitation committees on effective and efficient management of water facilities	Number of water and sanitation committees trained					150,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop innovative financing mechanisms and scale up investments in sanitation sector (SDG Targets 17.3, 17.5)	Environmental and Sanitation Management/ Disaster prevention & management	Intensify house-to-house inspection	Annual reports on house-to-house inspection					10,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA, Zoomlion, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
			Rehabilitate and construct additional 1 No. septic tank and 1 ot way pit at the Yeji Slaughter House	Slaughter house effectively used					25,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Create access roads for easy dislodging of latrines	No. of access roads construction					140,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector

			Construct institutional latrines in public schools without or with limited latrines	No. of schools with latrines		150,000.0 0	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Dredge and maintain existing drains in Yeji	No. of drains dredged		110,000.0 0	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Construction of 3No. slaughter houses at Prang, Abease and Zabrama	No. of slaughter houses constructed		330,000.0 0	-	-	DA	EHU, DDH, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Provision of street dust bins and education on its usage	No. of street bins provided		150,000.0 0	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
			Procurement of Sanitary Tools	No. of sanitary tools procured		25,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
			Ensure proper treatment and disposal of hospital wastes	Availability of proper disposal sites for hospital wastes		15,000.0	-	-	EHU	DA, Zoomlion, DDH, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)	Environmental and Sanitation Management/Disaster prevention & management		Construction of new public toilet at Station 1	No. of people using the facility		45,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Renovation of 3No. public toilets at VRA Quarters, Harbour Clinic and Nguan Mallam	No. of toilets renovated		75,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
			Construction of internationally accepted public toilets through PPP	No. of PPP arrangements made		20,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector





		Rehabilitate and privatize 7No. public toilets	No. of public toilets privatized	→				140,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
		Acquisition of land and construction of final disposal site.	Final site acquired	→				120,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management/Di aster prevention & management	Celebration of annual District Open Defecation Free Day and award the most performing communities	No. of Annual District Open Defecation Free organized and number of communities awarded	→				25,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, CWSA, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
		Organize periodic community clean up exercise and public forum on its benefits and selection of the cleanest community	Periodic reports on community clean up exercise and public forum on its benefits	→				7,500.00	-	-	EHU	DA, Zoomlion, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
		Organize Annual Sanitation Week and award the cleanest community	No. of Annual Sanitation Weeks organized and number of cleanest communities awarded	→				20,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	Environmental and Sanitation Management/Di aster prevention & management	Monitor and supervise operation of environmental health staff	No. of monitoring reports produced	→				5,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA & decentralized departments
		Intensify door-to-door refuse collection and disposal	No. of people enrolled on Door to door refuse collection	→				25,000.00	-	-	Zoomlion	DA, Yeji WSDB, Yeji
		Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of liquid waste management strategies in the District	Liquid waste mangement improved	→				20,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Provide public education on solid waste	Environmental and Sanitation Management/Di	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	No. of people prosecuted on environmental sanitation	→				3,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Judicial Service, Traditional Authorities, Zoomlion







	management (SDG Target 12.8)	aster prevention & management	Organize public fora on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	Annual reports on public education organized on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid					15,000.00	-	-	EHU	DA, Zoomlion, DDH, DDE, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
			Sensitisation on the need for household toilets.	No. of households constructing the own toilets					15,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system.	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Develop district action plan for implementation of the national plan of action (NPA) on WFCL	Availability of district specific action plan for implementation of the national plan of action on WFCL					12,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, ILO, MOWAC, Police, Judiciary RCC, NGOs Decentralized Departments
	Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Preparation of Social. Enquiry Reports for the Juvenal court	No. of Social. Enquiry Reports prepared					5,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, Judiciary
	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Strengthen existing Child Protection committees and form new ones in 20 child labour prone communities	No. of existing Child Protection committees strengthened and No. of new ones formed					6,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, Child Protection committees and child labour prone communities
			Identify, rescue and support abused children	No. of abused children identified, rescued and supported					3,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Ensure the rights and	Increase awareness of child protection	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labour	No. of public awareness programmes organized on children's right and the dangers of child labour					11,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, ILO, MOWAC, RCC, NGOs, Decentralized Departments



entitlements of children	(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)		Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress	Reports on public education		10,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities
			Intensify public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child	Reports on public education		2,000.00	-	-	DSW	Security Agencies, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Prevention, withdrawal and rescuing of children in W.F.C.L	No. of children rescued from W.F.C.L in the district		5,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, CSOs, Decentralized Depts.,
	Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders	No. of abused children rescued and rehabilitate/linked with their families		2,000.00	-	-	DSW	DA, MOWAC, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, Judicial Service, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities

Enhance the well-being of the aged	Establish an Ageing Council to coordinate implementation of the ageing policy (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Facilitate the expansion of LEAP to extreme poor and vulnerable household in the District.	No.of households covered					5,000.00	-	-	DA	DSW,Ministry of Gender
	Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Collaborate with NHIS to establish age specific data base	Number of age specific data base established					1,000.00	-	-	DA	DSW, MOWAC, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, Judicial Service, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nties
	Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2, 16.b)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Train staff of decentralized department of the Assembly on plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation of ageing policies and programmes	Number of monitoring and evaluation of ageing programmes performed					3,000.00	-	-	DA	DSW, MOWAC, Security Agencies, Assembly Members, Judicial Service, CSOs, Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nties
Promote economic	Reintroduce and enforce the administrative	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism	Render skills training to women on gari, soap, batic tye and dye production.	Number of women trained					15,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, Traditional Authorities,

empowerment of women	directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c)	and Industrial development	Train artisans on business management and marketing	Number of artisans trained on business management and marketing					9,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, Traditional Authorities,
	Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the allocation of MASLOC funds to female entrepreneurs	Number of female entrepreneurs having access to MASLOC funds					9,000.00	-	-	DA	DSW, MOWA Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, C'ntities, PFI, MASLOC
	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Factor gender issues in the provision of health infrastructure	No. of gender issues health planning					1,000.00	-	-	DHD	DA, GHS, NGOs, Mathias Hospital, Private Sector

Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	Decentralise NCPD fully to district level to coordinate issues of disability (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate operation of PWD associations in the District	Number of PWD associations empowered		30,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
	Ensure effective implementation of the 3% increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Allocate 3% of DACF to PWD groups in the District	Number of PWD groups access to 3% of DACF		30,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
	Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)	Social Services Delivery/ Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the recruitment of PWDs in sectors of the DA (especially YEA and Zoom Lion)	No of the Disabled employed		10,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Link PWD groups to financial institution for credit facilities	Number of PWD groups access to credit		1,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH

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 (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development	Set up 5 Member team to ensure compliance of disability friendly standards	No. of Buildings that are accessible		20,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
			Ensure that all Public buildings in the DA are accessible to the Disabled	No. of Buildings that are accessible		150,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)	Social Services Delivery/ Education and Youth Development		Ensure that all persons with Disabilities get the needed attention in education	No. of the Disabled having access to education		30,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
			Facilitate training of Teachers to teach the Disabled	No. of Teachers Trained		15,000.0	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	Social Services Delivery/ Social Welfare and Community Development		Identify all disabilities including fatal alcohol Spectrum to be part of the GFD	No. of persons identified		10,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
			Ensure financial support to PWDs who have entrepreneurship traits in the District	No of PWDs into entrepreneurship		50,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC, Dev't partners, NGOs

	and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8)	Social Services Delivery/ Health Delivery	Ensure that PWDs get special treatment on health issues	No. of people given special treatment						5,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
Improve human capital development and management	Accelerate implementation of a comprehensive National Employment policy and Labour Intensive public works policy (SDG Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.5)	Social Services Delivery/Community Dev't	Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	No. of people provided with temporary jobs under the LIPW						10,000.00	-	-	DA	GSOP, MLGRD, GOG, Abease AC, & Abease trad. Council
TOTAL BUDGET FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										2,600,500.00	-	-	-	2,600,500.00

DIMENSION THREE; ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ADOPTED MDAS GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes / Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GH¢)			Implementing Agencies	
					18	19	20	21	GoG (GH¢)	IGF(GH¢)	Donor(GH¢)	Lead	Collaborating
Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Support farmers/ interested in bee keeping in the District	Awareness created on Climate change	→				-	5,000.00	50,000.00	DA	Dev. Partners, CSO, NGOs & MOFA
			Educate public on the effects of bush fires and environmental pollution	Minimal bush fire and environmental pollution in the District	→				6,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA, Traditional Authorities, community members, GNFS
			Support the use of LPG in various Households in the District	Number of houses that uses LPG	→				70,000.00	-	-	DA	Traditional Authorities, Dev. Partners, CSOs & NGOs
Protect existing forest reserves	2 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	No. of communities educated on biodiversity and ecosystem services	→				4,000.00	-	-	Forestry Dept, MOFA/DA DU	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	No. of communities around water bodies educated on buffer zone policies	→				3,000.00	-	-	Forestry Dept, MOFA/DA DU	DA, FBOs, CBOs, Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
			Educate communities on effects of climate	Reports on education	→				7,000.00			NADMO	DA, EPA, RCC,

			change and natural disasters	programmes organized						-	-		NGOs, decentralized departments
			Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres of river basins within the district	Availability of a bye law banning farming within 50metres of river basins					6,000.00	-	-	DA	Judicial Service, RCC, WRC, Police, GNFS, MOFA, NGOs, NADMO, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	Length/stretch of water sheds reforested					15,000.00	-	-	DA	GYEDA, NADMO, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Educate communities on the need to establish dedicated woodlots for wood fuel production and usage			No. of dedicated woodlots established in the district						10,000.00	-	-	DA	NADMO, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Educate the public on the effects of pollution	No. of communities educated					15,000.00	-	-	DA	EPA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
	Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Educate Farmers on the effects of indiscriminate use of agro-chemical	No. of farmers educated					15,000.00	-	-	DA	EPA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
			Train farmers on the appropriate use of agro-chemicals	No. trained						-	-	DA	EPA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities

	cycle (SDG Target 12.4)											
Enhance climate change resilience	Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds (SDG Target 2.4)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate the provision of improved/climate resilient crops and animals in the district	No. of farmers into improved/ climate resilient varieties				20,000.00	-	-	DA	MOFA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Facilitate farmers to embark on trend analysis of indigenous varieties that are climate resilient	No. of farmers resorting to indigenous varieties				14,000.00	-	-	DA	MOFA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
	Promote climate-resilience policies for women and other vulnerable groups in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6)	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Natural Resource Conservation	Ensure that women and the vulnerable have access to climate resilient varieties	No. of women/vulnerable having access to new varieties				10,000.00	-	-	DA	MOFA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
			Facilitate access to funding for women and the vulnerable to acquire new varieties	No. assisted				12,000.00	-	-	DA	MOFA, NGOs, Traditional Authorities, C'nities
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk	Environmental And Sanitation Management/ Disaster prevention and Management	No. of dedicated woodlots established in the district	No. of dedicated woodlots established in the district				7,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA, Traditional Authorities & C'nities
			Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	Communities having knowledge on disaster				5,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA, Traditional Authorities & C'nities

Enhance the contribution of inland waterways to safe and efficient transportation of goods and people	Develop Volta Lake into a major transportation artery (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.a)	Economic Development / Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Support the VRA to enhance safe transportation in the Volta lake	Passengers traveling safely on the lake					7,000.00	-	-	VRA	DA, Traditional Authorities & C'nities
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 (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP) at Krobo, Kobre Nsuano No.2, Kunkunde, Kojokrom, Nakpei Junction, Nakpei Beposo, Kamampa, Ajaraja, Senyase, Mantukwa, Chainchaini, Kobre Nsuano No.1, Tigangam, Aborjese/Nyavikope, John Nsuano Akura, Berekente, Bassa, Bomfrano, Ajeijei, Beposo, Bomoden/Brabebome, Nchanba/Anyimbi No.1&2, Cherembo	communities connect to the national grid					150,000.00	-	-	VRA	DA, Traditional Authorities & C'nities
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Educate the public on building and putting structures on waterways	People being cautious on building and putting structures					11,000.00	-	-	NADMO	DA, Traditional Authorities & C'nities








Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Maintained all DA structures Vehicles	All structures DA and vehicles properly maintained					200,000.00	-	-	DA	Dev. partners Traditional Authorities & C'nities
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Ensure establishment of Zongo and inner city development fund to finance appropriate programmes. (SDG Targets 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Construct and Rehabilitate Zongo Communities in the District	Zongo Communities seen facelift					2,000,000.00	-	-	Ministry for Inner Cities	DA, Dev. partners Traditional Authorities & C'nities
	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos (SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Infrastructure Development	Support the Zongo communities in education and Business Development	Zongo communities in the District livelihood enhanced					150,000.00	-	-	Ministry for Inner Cities	DA, Dev. partners Traditional Authorities & C'nities
TOTALS FOR ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS									3,404,000.00	5,000.00	50,000.00	-	3459,000.00









DIMENSION FOUR: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

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

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes/ programmes	Sub- activities	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget (GHC)			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG (GHC)	IGF(GHC)	Donor(GHC)	Lead	Collaborating
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management And Administration Legislative Oversight /		Complete abandoned Area Council Offices at Labun AC, Adjaraja/ Beposo AC	Offices provided for the two ACs	→				90,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	DDF secretariat, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
				Const. offices for the Town/Area Councils at Parambo/ Sawaba, Prang, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma	Offices constructed in these ACs	→				300,000.00	11,000.00	-	DA	DDF secretariat, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
				Const. Yeji Urban Council (UC) office at Yeji	Yeji UC constructed	→				75,000.00	10,000.00	-	DA	DDF secretariat, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
				Equip the offices of the ACs at Yeji, Parambo/	ACs equipped with the	→				60,000.00	8,000.00	-	DA	DDF secretariat, Tradition Authority,

			Sawaba, Prang, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma	necessary things								Assembly Members
	Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)	Management And Administration/ General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Revenue Dept., Feeder Roads etc.	Revenue and Feeder Roads departments established	→			-	15,000.00	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management And Administration/ General Administration	Complete preparation of the DMTDP including data collection, public hearing and endorsement in a participatory manner	DMTDP prepared in participatory manner	→			60,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Make copies of the DMTDP available to NDPC, RCC, MPs, PM, Decentralized Depts, ACs, NGOs, the four & other stakeholders	Copies made available to the public	→			5,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Preparation of Annual composite budgets in line with national guidelines (including organization of stakeholders' consultative meetings)	Budget prepared based on national guidelines	→			15,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members

			Organize Assembly meetings for discussions and approval of annual budgets	All annual budgets approved by the general assembly		30,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Resource the DPCU for effective implementation of the M&E plan	M&E embarked in a participatory manner		90,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Organize quarterly DPCU meetings to review implementation	Level of implementation of DMTDP assessed through DPCU meetings		15,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Prepare and submit quarterly progress and Annual reports to RCC & NDPC	Progress reports submitted to the appropriate authorities		5,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
										
			Training of all DA staff	All DA staff trained		50,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF secretariat Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development	Economic Development/ Trade, Tourism And Industrial Development	Organize orientation workshops on LED for DA members and heads departments and units	People having fair idea about LED		7,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members

	(LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)		Develop Local Economic Development (LED) plan to promote job creation for the unemployed	Jobs created through LED		15,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration/ Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Value all properties in the Assembly	All properties valued		10,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Train revenue collectors on property rate collection	Revenue collectors trained		15,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Form monitoring task force to block revenue loopholes	All loopholes blocked		5,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration /Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Ensure that Assembly projects are captured in its Plan	Project capture in Plans		1,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Ensure participatory monitoring of all assembly projects	Quarterly monitoring done in participatory manner		60,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
			Ensure total enforcement of budget guidelines	Budget guidelines are adhered to		2,000.00	-	-	DA	Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
	Intensify the use of Strategic Environment	Management and Administration/Legislative Oversight	Ensure that all projects that have bearing on the environment	All projects went through SEA		20,000.00	-	-	EP A	DA, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members

	tal Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6)		go through SEA																			
			Develop a SEA Plan	SEA plan developed	→					6,000.00		-	-	EP A						DA, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members		
			Facilitate monitoring of DA projects by EPA	DA projects monitored by EPA	→					6,000.00		-	-	EP A						DA, Tradition Authority, Assembly Members		
Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration/General Administration	Facilitate the involvement of CSOs, Media & Traditional Authority in DA's development issues	All involved in DA activities	→					12,000.00		-	-	DA						Tradition Authority, Assembly Members		
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)	Management and Administration/Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Engage beneficiary communities in the implementation of projects	Beneficiary communities engaged	→					11,000.00		-	-	DA						Tradition Authority, Assembly Members		
			Organise town hall meetings to account for initiated projects	Town hall meetings organised	→						35,000.00		-	-	DA						Tradition Authority, Assembly Members	
			Engage the media on DA projects	Media engaged on DA projects	→							10,000.00		-	-	DA						Tradition Authority, Assembly Members
TOTALS FOR GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY										1,010,000.00	54,000.00	-	-							1,064,000.00		
OVER ALL PLAN BUDGET										31,831,100.00	309,000.00	50,000.00	-									32,190,100.00

4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Table: 59 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-20210	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue			
Management And Administration	1,380,500.00	4,244,227.00	1,656,949.00	-	-	5,901,176.69	4,520,676.69	The positive gap is a result of the fact salaries constitute chunk of the expected revenue	-
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	3,818,000.00	5,735,645.30	-	-	-	5,735,645.30	1,917,645.30	-	-
Social Services Delivery	13,158,500.00	8,952,143.72	194,935.28	-	-	9,147,079.00	(4,011,421.00)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valuation of Properties in the District to enhance our revenue base ▪ Solicit support through proposal writing 	
Economic Development	10,632,600.00	5,851,887.08	-	300,000	-	6,151,887.08	(4,480,712.92)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valuation of Properties in the District to enhance our revenue base ▪ Solicit support through proposal writing 	

Environmental And Sanitation Management	3,200,500.00	3,66,554.32	97,467.00	-	-	3,764,021.32	563,521.32		
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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

5.1 Introduction

The Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the year 2018 has been prepared based on the 4-year DMTDP developed on the basis of four Pillars of the current development framework.

They are:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Consequently, the various development issues/problems and activity identified for implementation within the year have been developed around four Pillars. The proposed projects and programmes for implementation were based on the anticipated resource inflow to the Assembly. The main sources of financing the plan are from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Ghana AIDS Commission, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) as well as anticipation of inflow of resources from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other Development Partners (DPs) who directly support the Decentralized Departments.

The total budget of the plan is GH¢6,273,761 .63 with funding from the DA (DACF, DDF and IGF) in collaboration with its development partners (GETFUND, GSOP, GHARH, CWSA and direct Central Government transfers to the Decentralized Departments).

District Development Goal: To achieve sustainable growth by reducing poverty within an environment of transparent and accountable Governance.








District objective: To effectively mobilize, co-ordinate and utilize both human and material resources for provision of basic services in a participatory manner.








PRU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY








TABLE 60: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018







MDA Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	1. Implement the collection of Import/export fees at the cattle market	Yeji	Export fees collected	% increase in revenue	→				-	5,000.00	-	DA	MOFA, GRA
	2. Continue the implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Yeji and Prang	Yeji streets Named	No. of streets and properties named	→				40,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF secretariat, MLGRD, Traditional leaders etc.
	3. Register all business entities in the District	Yeji, Prang, Abease and Zabrama	Some registered	No. of business registered	→				-	20,000.00	-	DA	Heads of decentralised depts., traditional authorities
	4. Valuation of properties in the District.	Yeji and Prang	None	No. of properties valued	→				50,000.00	25,000.00	-	DA	Land valuation Board, traditional authorities & decentralised depts.,








	5. Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	All Communities	None	Number of SMEs supported by financial institutions						2,000.00	-	-	BAC	DA, Financial Institutions, Dept of Co-operatives & SMEs
	6. Support the activities of DCACT	All communities	Sensitisation carried out	No of people supported						60,000.00	-	-	MOFA	DA, MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
	7. Facilitate the rehabilitation of Yeji small town water treatment plant	Yeji	Broken down	No. of people having access to potable water						150,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
	8. Procure 2 No. farm trucks and accessories	DA	2 tractors 1 broken down	No. of tractors bought						80,000.00	-	-	MOFA	DA, MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
	9. Rehabilitation of 1 No. Meat shop in Yeji	Yeji	1 meat but needs rehabilitation	Meat shop rehabilitated						40,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
	10. Routine Maintenance of feeder roads	All communities	-	No. of roads maintained						105,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
Management and Admin	1. Capacity building for all sectors of the District	All Departments	Some staff trained	No. of people with the needed skills for the job						150,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities








	7.Participation in official conferences, meetings and workshops	DA	-	No. of conferences attended		40,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	8.Procurement of office supplies and equipment	DA	-	Quantity of equipment procured		50,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	9.Rehabilitate Office of District Directorate of Agriculture	DA	At the Fisheries office	Officers having a place to work		30,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	10. Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Education Service	Yeji	Staff renting	1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow Completed		241,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, DDE,
	11. Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Prang	Staff renting	3No. bungalows constructed		241,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, DDE,
	12 Support all M&E activities in the District	DA	M&E reports submitted to NDPC & RCC	No. of M&E carried out		60,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
Infrast ructure Delive ry and	1.Prepare layouts for major settlement of the District	Yeji, Prang, Abease, Zabrama	Parts of Yeji have layout	No. of settlement with layout		66,862.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members










Management	2.Document acquired lands of the Assembly	Yeji	-	No. of Assembly lands with documents		25,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	3. Drill and Mechanize 3No. Boreholes	Labun, Beposo and Borikrum	-	No. of Boreholes drilled and Mechanized		130,180.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	4.Reshaping of cherembo-Kyiremoko feeder road	Cherembo and Kyiremoko	-	Kilometres of road reshaped		54,600.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	5.Reshaping of Cherembo-Bronikrom feeder road	Cherembo & Bronikrom	-	Kilometres of road reshaped		76,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	6.Reshaping of Yawpare-Basa feeder road	Yawpare & Basa	-	Kilometres of road reshaped		65,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	7.Construction of Daman-Nkwanta-Sankasi feeder road	Daman-Nkwanta & Sankasi	-	Kilometres of road reshaped		130,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members
	8.Extension of electricity District wide	Selected Communities	Some communities have	No. of communities connected to		45,000.00	-	-	DA	MLGRD, LGSS, Assembly Members



			access to electricity	the national grid									
	9. Facilitate & support const. of Small Town Water & San. Project	Prang, Parambo, Abease, Komfourkrom and Zabrama	-	Availability of potable water					350,000.00	-	-	DA	CWSA, WSMT, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
Environmental and Sanitation Management	1. Construction of 3No. slaughter houses	Prang, Abease and Zabrama	1 Yeji	No. of slaughter houses constructed					330,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, DDH, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector
	2. Provision of street dust bins and education on its usage	All communities	200	No. of street bins provided					150,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	3. Procurement of Sanitary Tools	Yeji	-	No. of sanitary tools procured					25,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	4. Procure 4No. Tricycles for refuse collection	All communities	-	No. of Tricycles procured					22,500.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	5. Evacuation of refuse in the DA	All communities	Annual routine	No. of Refuse sites cleared					55,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	6. Construction of Drainage system	Parambo	-	No. of Drains constructed					75,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities

	7.Construction of 1No.12 Seater KVIP	Abease	1 in Yeji	No. of people using the KVIP				98,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	8.Rehabilitation of 2No.12 seater institutional toilets	Abease & Prang	1 in Yeji	No. of institutional toilets rehabilitated				75,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
	9.Facilitate the implementation of activities in SC4GH	All communities	-	No. awards won				60,000.00	-	-	DA	EHU, Yeji C'nity, Private Sector, Yeji Traditional Authorities
Social Services Delivery	1.Ensure that all Public buildings in the DA are accessible to the Disabled	All Public buildings	Some facilities provided	No. of Buildings that are accessible				150,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
	2. Set up 5 Member team to ensure compliance of disability friendly standards	All communities	-	No. of Buildings that are accessible				20,000.00	-	-	DA	GFD, MoGCSP, MOE, NCCE, MOH
	3. Support National Farmers and Independence events	Yeji	-	No. of events held				80,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, MOFA and Traditional Authorities

4. Complete construction of 1No.3Unit classroom block	Cherembo	Under construction	No. of classrooms constructed					63,930.95	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
5. Rehabilitate 1No. 6Unit Classroom block	Kobre Nsuono	6-unit class exist but in deplorable state	No. of classroom rehabilitated					78,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
6. Complete Const. of Assembly Hall complex for the DA	Yeji	Under construction	Percentage of work done					447,241.25	-	-	DA	RTRB, RCC Private Sector
7. Rehabilitate 1No. 3Unit Classroom block	Beposo	3-unit class exist but in deplorable state	No. of classroom rehabilitated					75,600.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
8. Construction of 1NO.3Unit teachers quarters	Cherembo	No teachers quarters exist	No. of Quarters constructed					180,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
9. Complete the construction of 6-Unit classroom block	Yawpare	On-going	No. of classrooms constructed					86,976.23	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
10. Complete the construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Krobo	On-going	No. of classrooms constructed					56,915.75	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities

11. Complete the construction of 1No.3Unit classroom block	Ankrakuka	On-going	No. of classrooms constructed					49,897.44	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
12. Complete the construction of 1No.3Unit classroom block	Cheremoko	On-going	No. of classrooms constructed					77,997.21	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
13. Construct 1No.3Unit Classroom block	Daman-Nkwanta	-	No. of classrooms constructed					134,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
14. Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block at RC Primary	Yeji	-	No. of classrooms constructed					95,000.00	-	-	DA	DACF,DDF, DDE, Private Sector, C'nities
Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block at Midwifery Training School	Yeji	-	No. of classrooms constructed					163,385.00	-	-	DA	DACF,MP Pru East, DDE, Private Sector, C'nities
15. Construction and Completion of 1No. 3-unit Classroom block at EP Primary	Yeji	-	No. of classrooms constructed					95,000.00	-	-	DA	DACF,DDF, DDE, Private Sector, C'nities
16. Rehabilitation of D/A JHS Block	Sawaba	-	No. of Classroom Blocks rehabilitated					90,000.00	-	-	DA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, DDE,

17.Provision of 1,000 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	Selected Communities	-	No. of Dual-desks Furniture provided			229,820.00	-	-	DA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, DDE,
18.Rehabilitate 1No.3Unit Classroom block	Adjaraja	-	No. of classroom rehabilitated			60,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
19.Construction and Completion of 1No 3-Unit Classroom Block	Parambo Nsuano D/A Primary	-	No. of classrooms constructed			120,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
20.Construct1No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Cherembo	-	No. of classrooms constructed			106,000.00	-	-	DA	GES, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
21.Complete the construction of 1NO.CHPS	Kobre	On-going	CHPS constructed			23,688.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
22.Complete the construction of 1NO.CHPS	Kadue	on-going	No. of CHPS constructed			57,406.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
23.Rehabilitation Harbor Clinic	Yeji	-	Harbor Clinic Rehabilitated			60,000.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
24.Complete the construction of 1NO.CHPS	Nakpei	on-going	No. of CHPS constructed			43,867.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
25.Complete the construction of 1No.CHPS at Brenkente	Brenkente	on-going	No. of CHPS constructed			25,840.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
26. Complete construction of 1No.	Yeji	On-going	No. of halls constructed			45,595.00	-	-	DA	DDF Secretariat, RCC, MLGRD, DDE,

	2 Lecture halls with staff common room for the Midwifery Training School												
	27.Construction of 1No.2 Storey Hostel for Yeji Midwifery training school	Yeji	None	No. of Hostels constructed					450,580.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
	28.Construction of 1No.3Unit Lecture Hall with offices for Yeji Midwifery training school	Yeji	None	No. of lecture Halls constructed					154,000.00	-	-	DA	GHS, Assembly Members, Traditional Authorities
Total Budget								6,223,761.63	50,000.00	-	-	6,273,761.63	

CHAPTER SIX
MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN – 2018 – 2021

6.0 INTRODUCTION

6.1 Goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP)

The main goal of the DMTDP is to develop the district into a spatially homogeneous entity, offering wider opportunities for socio-economic development and the general welfare of its inhabitants within an atmosphere of peace and tranquility.

6.2 Objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan

The objectives of the DMTDP are grouped under the Pillars of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework 2018-2021 namely;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

6.2.1 Economic Development

- i. Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials
- ii. Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives
- iii. Enhance Business Enabling Environment
- iv. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development
- v. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development
- vi. Improve production efficiency and yield
- vii. Improve Post-Harvest Management
- viii. Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
- ix. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- x. Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources
- xi. Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

6.2.2 Social Development

- i. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- ii. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- iii. Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality

- iv. Ensure food and nutrition security
- v. Promote sustainable water resource development
- vi. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- vii. Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

6.2.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

- i. Enhance climate change resilience
- ii. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- iii. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- iv. Promote proper maintenance culture

6.2.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- i. Improve decentralized planning
- ii. Improve popular participation at regional and district levels
- iii. Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue.

6.3 PURPOSE OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The main purpose of the M&E plan is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress and assess the impact of the 2018-2021 DMTDP on the targeted beneficiaries within the district.

Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards implementation of the Plan and thus further help to:

1. Assess whether or not developmental goals, objectives and targets of the DMTDP are being met.
2. Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact.
3. Provide information for effective co-ordination of the DMTDP.
4. Provide District Authorities, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, Government, Development Partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means of learning from past experience.

5. Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the people and stakeholders within the district.
6. Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the district.

6.4 PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE M&E PLAN

The M&E plan was prepared in participatory manner with active involvement of the DPCU, local NGOs and other stakeholders. The detailed steps used to develop the plan are outlined in the table 1 below.

Table 61: Process of Developing the M&E Plan

No	Plan Preparation Activities	Date of Implementation	Participants	Key Outputs
1	Organized 1 st meeting after the guidelines orientation workshop to map out the way forward draw a budget and identify stakeholders	20 th October 2017	DPCU, DCE, PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget for the plan preparation • Stakeholders identified
2	Organized 2 nd meeting to conduct stakeholders analysis, assess the M&E needs and conditions in the district and to develop the management and capacity index	27 th November 2017	DPCU, DCE, PM and representatives from key stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders' analysis conducted • M&E challenges and solutions identified and discussed • Management and capacity index developed
3	Organized 3-day workshop to select district specific indicators, established baselines and targets and to produce the M&E matrix and developed the M&E calendar and the budget	5 th -7 th December 2017	DPCU, NGOs and the facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete list of the district indicators (both core and district specific indicators) • The district M&E matrix developed • M&E calendar (work plan) developed • M&E budget for the DMTDP developed
4	Organized 2-day workshop to work on evaluations and participatory M&E; i.e. how to collect, collate, validate and analyze data. How to use M&E results, report and disseminate the reports, etc.	13 th -14 th December 2017	DPCU, NGOs and the facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write-up on evaluations and the PM&E carried out • Dissemination strategy developed
5	Collation of all the reports from the meetings and workshops into the draft M&E plan	5 th -12 th January 2018	DPCU Secretary (Planning Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st M&E Draft Plan produced

6	Organized meeting to review the first draft	25 th January 2018	DPCU, DCE, PM	• 2 nd M&E Draft Plan produced
7	Meeting with a wide range of stakeholders to present the 2 nd draft plan	8 th February 2018	DPCU Secretary and representatives from all stakeholder groups	• 3 rd M&E Draft Plan produced
8	Public hearing on the 3 rd M&E Draft Plan	14 th -15 th February 2018	DPCU, Assembly Members and general public	• M&E Plan approved
9	M&E plan implementation	On-going	DPCU, DCE, PM and stakeholders	• Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

6.5 Implementation Status of the DMTDP

The DMTDP is a four year plan spanning from 2018 to 2021. The Draft Plan was adopted for onward approval by NDPC by the District Assembly in November 2017. Copies of the Plan would be made available to all Decentralized Departments in the district, the nine Area/Town/Urban Councils, the three paramouncies and other key stakeholders to ensure compliance and effective implementation as soon approval is given by the NDPC. The Assembly on its part has already started implementation of the plan as it has been the source document for the preparation of its various annual programme of action such as the annual action plan, procurement plan and the annual budgets. The actual status of implementation of the plan will be known at the end of each planned year when annual reviews will be carried out on the plan whose main output would be the Annual Progress Reports.

6.6 IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS

6.6.1 Introduction

This stakeholder analysis has been done with active involvement of the DPCU, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Local Communities and Assembly members. It is therefore anticipated that they will effectively play their assigned responsibilities to ensure successful implementation of the M&E plan.

Table 62: Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders

No	Stakeholders	Responsibilities/Information Needs/Interests & Involvement
1	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Preparation of M&E guidelines, monitoring and preparation of assessment reports (APRs) on the implementation of DMTDPs
2	Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)	Policy formulation, monitoring and coordination
3	Parliament / Members of Parliament	To brief constituents
4	Regional Coordinating Council	Harmonisation of districts M&E plans, monitor implementation of the DMTDPs and coordinate preparation of APRs
5	District Assembly /Assembly Members	Preparation/review of the M&E plan, implementation of the M&E plan, monitoring and evaluation, preparation and dissemination of APRs
6	Local community	Demand accountability, transparency, support data collection and participate in M&E
7	Civil Society Organisations (Religious Bodies (FBOs), NGOs, CBOs, Disabled Groups and other Voluntary Organisations)	To demand accountability and transparency, information dissemination and advocacy
8	Development Partners	To monitor utilization of fund inflow and production of APRs
9	Media	Dissemination of information on the implementation of DMTDPs to the general public
10	Political Parties	To evaluate/critique performance of government
11	Researchers/Institutions	APRs to serve as input for research

6.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION CONDITIONS AND CAPACITIES

The District Assembly has its internal monitoring and evaluation team comprising the District Planning Officer, the District Budget Analyst, the District Engineer, District Finance Officer and the District Internal Auditor. The team regularly undertakes monitoring on projects and programmes implemented by the Assembly and its development partners. Reports prepared out of such monitoring are for management decision and action rather than for external consumption.

Also, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), the decentralized departments, the District Assembly's (DA) Sub-Committees and the District AIDS Committee are other existing structures that assist the District Assembly in M&E. Reports produced out of such monitoring assist the DA in the preparation of its quarterly and annual progress reports.

The Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) also provides yet additional impetus to M&E in the district. However, it must be emphasized that whereas monitoring goes on regularly in the district, formal evaluation of the DA's projects and programmes are rarely done. It is also important to note that although the structures are available, the capacity of members in M&E are very low hence the need to build their capacity if effective and broad based M&E is to be achieved.

Table 63 below assesses in detail, the M&E conditions and capacities of district.

Table 63: M&E Conditions and Capacities in the District

M&E Issues	M&E Conditions and Capacities
DMTDP	An adopted DMTDP for 2018-2021 is in place and being implemented. However, major constraint to M&E in the district is inadequate logistics especially in the area of vehicles, motorbikes, computers and photocopiers either for the DPCU or the Decentralized Departments which are key departments to ensure successful M&E in the district.
Human Resource	The District has in full, its DPCU. However, the DPCU is confronted with a number of constraints that make it difficult to undertake effective M&E. These include inadequate M&E skills, woefully inadequate office space and inadequate incentive for effective and efficient discharge of DPCU responsibilities. To ensure efficiency and motivate the DPCU to perform its function, there is the need to periodically build the capacity of DPCU members.
Management information systems (MIS)	To ensure that right M&E data is captured, processed, stored and retrieved for management use, it is necessary that capacities of DPCU members are built in MIS. It is also necessary that the departments and units of the DA that have role to play in M&E are provided with computers and printers. These departments include Social Welfare and Community Development, Environmental Health Unit and NYEP.

Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The DPCU lacks essential logistics such as vehicle solely assigned and used for M&E. The practice where vehicles are sourced from the pool for M&E does not motivate and encourage responsible M&E officers to discharge their responsibilities as expected. ▪ Whereas the District Planning unit is equipped with computers, printers, a photocopier and cabinets, departments like Social Welfare and Community Development, Department of Industry (Co-operative) and Environmental Health Unit lack such logistics to facilitate their effective participation in M&E.
Stakeholders	<p>The skill base of stakeholders particularly that of DPCU members were identified through needs assessment which was carried out as part of preparation of the M&E plan. Each department/unit was required to submit information on their available staff and number required as well as logistics available and what they required for efficient operation. The DPCU members were also required to indicate areas they require training for improved performance.</p>
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The need for the DA to recruit a Physical Planning Officer to complement the work of the DPCU. ▪ The need for the DA to complete its administration block to provide enough office space for the DPCU and other departments of the Assembly. ▪ The need for the DA to develop training plan to build capacities of the DPCU members in M&E, development planning, team and consensus building techniques, database management and other computer programmes, report writing, facilitation skills, ICT, MIS, and other relevant areas of planning and co-ordination. ▪ The need for the DA to procure computers and accessories for departments of Social Welfare and Community Development, Department of Industry (Co-operative), Environmental Health Unit and NYEP. ▪ The NDPC need to lobby the MLGRD to procure vehicles from the DAs' share of the DACF for M&E within the districts.

Table 64: DPCU CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Indicators	Score = 1	Score = 5	Score = 10	Indicator Average
1. Qualifications of personnel	Most staff do not have the required education	Some staff have the required education	All staff have the required education	4
2. Staff Compliment	There are numerous key positions that are unfilled	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU positions are filled	5
3. M&E Skills & Knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite M&E skills and knowledge	Some staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	All staff have requisite M&E skills and knowledge	4.3
4. Availability of Funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirements	Funds available to meet basic costs, but will not allow DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic costs, as well as enable DPCU to carry out all activities in the M&E plan	3.3
5. Utilization of Funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budgeted in accordance with the DMTDP	3.7
6. Timely Access to Funds	Funds released 12 months behind schedule	Funds released 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule	2
7. Leadership	Leadership is not able to address development needs due to low motivation, corruption, or lack of qualification	Leadership can complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to envision the medium to long term development	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long term development	3.7
8. Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Partial complement of management but not able to handle all functions e.g. planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E, etc.	There is a full complement of management and technically skilled to handle all functions	2.3
9. Workload	Workload is so high that staff must work overtime to complete even basic administrative tasks	Workload forces staff to work overtime to complete planning and M&E functions	Staff can complete all jobs within regular working hours	2

10. Motivation/ Incentives	Basic central government Motivation/Incentives exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation/incentives are accessible (training, maternity leave, overtime payment, etc)	Central government motivation/incentives are easy to access and development partners' incentives also exist	1.7
11. Equipment/ Facilities	Office space, furniture, and other facilities are woefully inadequate	Office space is adequate, but furniture and other facilities are lacking for some staff	All staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and other facilities	3.7
Total Score	11	55	110	

Table 65: MONITORING MATRIX/RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LTNDP Dimension One: Economic Development							
2018-2021 Objective: Build a Prosperous Society							
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2021)	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
collection of Import/export fees at the cattle market	% increase in revenue	Outcome	N/A	Increase Revenue by 30%	Yeji	Monthly	DA, Revenue Officers, Assembly Members
Implementation of street naming and property addressing system	No. of streets and properties named	Outcome	Streets in Yeji, and its environs named	Named and Digitized 90% of Roads in the District	All Communities	Yearly	DA, DDF secretariat, MLGRD, Traditional leaders etc
Register all business entities in the District	No. of business registered	Outcome	Some businesses registered	Register 50 businesses in the District	Major Communities	Yearly	DA, Heads of decentralized depts., traditional authorities
Const/Rehab. of feeder roads	Proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated: - Trunk roads (in km) - Urban/Town roads (in km) - Feeder roads (in km)	Outcome	69km 3km 420km	Const./Rehab roads in Berekente, Bomfrano, Ajejei, Seila No.1, Budom & Dumpe, Aborjese/Nyaviko pe, Cherembo–Broni krom–Miawani, Cherembo–Cheremako,Kamampa–Burkina, Carpenter, Kpeveme/Komba, Bassa,	Major Communities	Yearly	GHA DFR

				Bosomfour, Bankama-Nsuano, Bomoden – Brabebome, Bankama – Abordjese,Ncham ba – Bumbuo, Matabor – Sankase, Bada Akura, Prang(Abour) – Cherepo, Seila No.2, Nchanba/Anyimbi No.1&2] [Bosomfour, Benim-Asuogya, Bada Akura, Dumase Akura, Ayinguy No3, Konkonsa Akura, Sando Akura, Langase Akura, Kormea Akura, Zabrama, Nakpei Beposo, Tonka, Nchanba, Nakpei Beposo, Dumasi Akura, Ayinguy No.3, Daman Nkwanta – Villages, Abease Jn-Cherembo– Zabrama, Yawpare			
Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	No. of SMEs trained in business management and other services	Outcome	N/A	Link 50 Businesses to Banks in the DA	Yeji, Prang, Abease, Zabrama and Parambo/Sawaba	Quarterly	BAC, DA, SMEs, RCC & Dept of Co-operatives

Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards	% increase in tourism arrivals	Outcome	N/A	Buom Waterfall developed as a tourist site by end of 2021	Buom	Once a Year	GTA, MP, DCE
Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	No. of women and vulnerable groups being trained	Outcome	Some women train at Abease, Zabrama etc	Build capacity of 100 women	Yeji, Prang, Kojobaffour	Quarterly	BAC, DA
Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	% change in number of households with access to electricity	Outcome	60% of electricity coverage	Provide electricity to all communities without electricity in the District	Krobo, Domeabra, Kobre Nsuano No.2, Kunkunde, Kojokrom, Nakpei Junction, Nakpei Beposo, Kamampa, Ajaraja, Senyase, Mantukwa, Chainchaini, Kobre Nsuano No.1, Tigamgam, Aborjese/Nyavikope, John Nsuano Akura, Berekente, Bassa, Bomfrano, Ajejei, Beposo, Bomoden/Brabebome, Nchanba/Anyimbi No.1&2, Cherembo	Once a Year	VRA, DA
Promote irrigation development	40 Dams constructed	Outcome	2 Dug-outs at Abease and Adjantriwa	Construction/rehabilitation of 40 Dams in selected communities under 1V1D program	District wide	Once a Year	DA, GSOP MOFA
Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops: - Yam - Maize	Outcome	64,233 6,172	250,650 170,000	District wide	Once a Year	DA, MOFA

other farm inputs in EAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice (Milled) - Cassava - Pepper - Groundnuts 		8,025 48,480 -	30,000 240,000 -			
Promote the development of selected cash crops	200 farmers into the cultivation of Cashew in the District	Outcome	N/A	DA to be an exporter of Cashew	District wide	Once a Year	DA, MOFA & GSOP
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected livestock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small ruminants (Sheep) - Small ruminants (Goats) - Ruminants (Cattle) - Poultry 	Outcome	7,562 6,081 9,450 18,260	15,000 30,000 20,000 50,000	District wide	Once a Year	DA, MOFA
Enhance productivity and production in fisheries and aquaculture	Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected fish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chrysicthys - Tilapiines - Synodontis - Clupeiidae/Cynothrissa - Labeo 	Outcome	423,476 238,591 12,257 94,306 5,443	590,000 450,000 150,000 125,000 20,000	Yeji	Once a Year	DA, fisheries Dept.

Dimension Two: Social Development

2018-2021 Objective: Create opportunities for all

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2021)	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Gross Enrolment Rate (indicate the number of pupils or students at a given level of schooling regardless of age – as proportion of the	outcome		Improvement over the baseline	District wide	Once a Year	DA, GES

	number of children in the relevant age group): - KG - Primary - JSS - SSS Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (indicate Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)		103.1 85.6 65.5 54.2 91.2				
	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) - KG - Primary - JHS - SHS	outcome	1.14 1.11 0.97 0.93	Improvement over the baseline	Const. and Furnish disable friendly 25No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with ancillary facilities at Konkoma Arabic Sch., Vutideke, Korancha, Kunkunde, Nakwei/Be poso, Adjeikum-Boe, Kpeveme-Komba, Bomoden, Nchamba, Anyingbe No.1, Prang Zongo, Prang-south D/A, Abease Presby Prim. Yawpare, Adjaraja, Adaprase, Komfourkrom R/C, Adjantriwa, Jaklai, Adiembra, VRA Quarters & Abua	Once a Year	DA, GES
Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare service	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-45 years who are HIV positive)	outcome	122	10	District Wide	Once a Year	DA GHS
	Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to	outcome	9	0	District Wide	Once a Year	DA GHS

	pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)						
	Under five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between births and exact age five per 1,000 live births)	outcome	37	5	District Wide	Once a Year	DA GHS
	Percentage increase in enrollment on the NHIS scheme	outcome	45,753	100%	District Wide	Once a Year	DA GHS
Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors	No. of people provided with temporary jobs under the LIPW	outcome	1,200	5,000	District Wide	Once a Year	DA, GSOP
Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs	No of PWDs into entrepreneurship	outcome	N/A	20	District Wide	Once a Year	DA
Facilitate the expansion of LEAP to extreme poor and vulnerable household in the District.	No.of households covered under LEAP	outcome	832	2,000	District Wide	Once a Year	DA, Ministry of Gender
Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	All Children rescued from all forms of Child labour/abuse	outcome	-	100%	District Wide	Once a Year	DA, Ministry of Gender
Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Provide potable water for all households in the District	outcome	40% water coverage	Achieved 80% coverage	District Wide	Once a Year	DA, CWSA
Environmental and Sanitation Management/Disaster prevention & management	Make the District one of the cleanest District in the country	outcome	N/A	Win the sanitation challenge competition	District Wide	Once a Year	DA, Ministry of Sanitation

Dimension Three: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements							
2018-2021 Objective: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment							
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2021)	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Implement climates change mitigation measures in the District.	% of farmers on SMART Agriculture	Outcome	N/A	30% of Farmer Population using SMART Agriculture	All communities	Once a Year	DA, MOFA
Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change	Number of people Educated on climate variability and change	Outcome	N/A	All people in the DA have fair knowledge on climate variability and change	All communities	Once a Year	DA, MOFA
Implement street naming and property addressing system in the District	% number of streets named and improved access to locations and revenue in the District.	Outcome	27 Streets Named	Name 90% of Streets in DA	All communities	Once a Year	DA, DDF

Dimension Four: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability							
2018-2021 Objective: Maintain a stable, united and safe society							
Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline (2017)	Target (2021)	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
Train staff of the District Assembly on performance management and appraisals	% of staff who are able to perform to satisfaction	Outcome	N/A	All trained with the requisite skills	Yeji	Quarterly	DCE,DCD
Improve documentation and record keeping	Build capacity of all executive officers for the task	Outcome	N/A	All executive have record keeping skills	Yeji	Quarterly	DCE,DCD
Ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff	Number of staff trained	Output	All staff trained in 2014	All Assembly staff capacity built	Yeji	Quarterly	DCE,DCD

Improve local government service and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting	District level Planning and Budgeting institutionalize	Output	N/A	All departmental Plans and Budgets in cooperated to composite Plans and Budgets	Yeji	Annually	DA
Promote gender equality and equity in political development systems and outcomes.	Mainstream gender issues in all activities of DA	Input	N/A	Women well represented in all spheres of our development	All communities	Annually	DA
Include marginalized groups especially women, People with Disabilities and the aged at all levels of decision making.	Number of the marginalized involved in decision making	Output	N/A	Achieve inclusive governance in the DA	All communities	Annually	DA

6.8 : MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR/WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

6.8.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is an M&E Calendar or Work Plan. The calendar which was developed in a participatory manner indicates the time frame and a budget relating to each activity and the actors (who should do what and when). The table below gives the details of the M&E calendar/work plan for monitoring implementation of the DMTDP.

Table 66: Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar and Budget

Activities	Time Frame (2018 – 2020)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
Data collection and review meetings			
Quarterly field visits/Monitoring	3 rd Tuesdays in March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	41,832.00
Quarterly review meetings	3 rd Thursday in March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	12,040.00

Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 th of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	2,000.00
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 th of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	1,400.00
Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings			57,272.00
Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			
Data collation	From 15 th Jan. annually	DPCU and heads of units	15,000.00
Draft District APR prepared	31 st Jan. annually	DPCU	3,544.00
Draft APR review workshop	15 th February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	16,000.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	By 28 th Feb. annually	DCD/DPO	8,200.00
Dissemination of District APR	15 th March annually	DPCU	15,000.00
Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			57,744.00
District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2020	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	12,460.00
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2021	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	17,000.00
Participatory M&E	Start 25 th April bi-annually	DPCU, DCE, PM, MP, RPCU, Assembly Members, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	8,160.00
Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			37620.00

Total Budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	152,636.00
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6.9: DETAILED MONITORING AND EVALUATION BUDGET

6.9.1 Introduction

A vital component of the M&E Plan is the M&E Budget which will translate the plan into action. The M&E budget provides in detailed the resources and the funds required for effective implementation of the M&E plan. It is therefore hoped that the DA will annually consult the budget and incorporate it into its annual budgets and ensure timely releases of funds for implementation of the plan.

Table 67: Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar and Budget

Activities	Time Frame (2018 – 2021)	Actors	Budget (GH¢)
Data collection and review meetings			
Quarterly field visits/Monitoring	3 rd Tuesdays in March, June, September and December	DPCU, Community Leaders, Project Beneficiaries, CSOs, Contractors, Consultants & Financiers	- Fuel 1,320x16 = 21,120 - Allowance 600x16 = <u>9,600</u> 30,720
Quarterly review meetings	3 rd Thursday in March, June, September and December	DPCU, heads of units and CSOs	- Feeding 15x20x16 = 4,800 - Allowance 30x20x16 = <u>9,600</u> 14,400
Preparation of quarterly reports	Before 15 th of April, July, October and January	DPCU/DPO	- Stationery 4x8 = 32 - Allowance 11x30x16 = 5,280 - Printer Toner 1,000 - Bidding 5x48 = <u>240</u> 6,552
Submission of quarterly reports to RPCU/NDPC	By 15 th of April, July, October and January	DCD/DPO	Report submission 350x16= 5,600

Total Budget for Data collection and review meetings			57,272
Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			
Data collation	From 15 th Jan. annually	DPCU and heads of units	- Stationery 4x8 = 32 - Allowance 30x4x15 = <u>1,800</u> 1,832
Draft District APR prepared	31 st Jan. annually	DPCU	- Stationery 4x8 = 32 - Allowance 11x3x4x30 = <u>3,960</u> 3,992
Draft APR review workshop	15 th February annually	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	- Stationery for 60 participants 60x4x5 = 1,200 - Flip chart papers 8x15 = 120 - T&T to 20 participants outside Yeji 20x10x4 = 800 - Allowance to 60 participants 60x30x4 = 7,200 - Feeding: Snack & lunch to participants 60x4x10 = 2,400 - Facilitators allowance 2x4x100 = 800 12,520
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	28 th Feb. annually	DCD/DPO	- Printer Toner 1,000 - Bidding 10x5x4 = 200 - APR submission 4x350 = <u>1,400</u> 2,600
Dissemination of District APR	15 th March annually	DPCU	- Air time (30 minutes) 2x4x100 = 800 - Area /Town councils Fora within the 9 ACs 9x4x1,000 = <u>36,000</u> 36,800
Total Budget for Annual Progress Report (APR) preparation and dissemination			57,744

District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			
Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2016	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs & Development Partners	-Stationery for 60 participants 60x5 = 300 - Flip chart papers 4x15 = 60 - T&T to 20 participants outside Yeji 20x20x2 = 800 - Allowance to 60 participants 60x30x2 = 3,600 - Feeding: Snack & lunch to participants 60x2x10 = 1,200 - Report Preparation 250 - Report Submission <u>100</u> 6,310
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2017	DPCU, Heads of Units, RPCU, NDPC, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders, CSOs, Consultant & Development Partners	- Consultant fee 25,000 - Stationery for 60 participants 60x5 = 300 - Flip chart papers 4x15 = 60 - T&T to 20 participants outside Yeji 20x20x2 = 800 - Allowance to 60 participants 60x30x2 = 3,600 - Feeding: Snack & lunch to participants 60x2x10 = 1,200 - Report Preparation 250 - Report Submission <u>100</u> 31,310
Total Budget for District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Evaluations			37,620.00
Total Budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan			152,636.00

6.10 DATA COLLECTION, VALIDATION AND COLLATION

Data for Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP will be collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data shall be collected in both quantitative and qualitative forms. The primary data shall be collected from issues such as demography, socio-economic, revenue, expenditure, agricultural outputs among others. Once collected, the data shall be categorized into processed data, input data, output data and outcome/impact data. The main sources of secondary data shall come from NGOs, Decentralized Departments and MDAs (CWSA, MOFA, GHS, GES, Statistical Service, Social Welfare/Community Development, YEA and District Police Service).

Both primary and secondary data will be collected through desk study, key informant interview and focus group discussions whereas the main instruments to be applied for data collection will include questionnaires and checklists. The DPCU secretariat that is the District Planning Officer's office will be used as centre to collate analysis and validate data collected from M&E activities. To ensure validation of M&E data, the DPCU will organize stakeholders meetings to ensure that information it presents out is reliable and verifiable.

6.10.1. PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

To ensure broader coverage in M&E, the DPCU has compiled the on-going development projects. The report will be updated as new projects and programme are introduced

Table: 68 PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

NO.	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATIO N	CONTRACT OR	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE AWARDED	COMM. DATE	EXP. COMPL DATE	ACTUAL COMPL DATE	PAYMENT TO DATE (GH¢)	OUSTAND. BALANCE	% OF WORK DONE	REMARK S
1.	Complete rehabilitation of 1No Dug-out	Abease	Kosab Civil Engineering Construction P.O. Box 13880 Kumasi	193,238.50	GSOP	25/02/15	12/03/15	12/9/15	-	73,025.65	120,212.50	70%	Phased out
2.	Rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road using labour-based methods	Abua-Ankrakuka	Donaldo Company Ltd P. O. Box 7694 Accra-North	398,103.69	GSOP	22/01/13	-	-	-	158,224.16	239,879.60	76%	Phased out

3.	Complete Rehabilitation of 4.0km feeder road using labour-based methods	Kamampa-Cherembo	Donaldo Company Ltd P. O. Box 7694 Accra-North	331,175.75	GSOP	25/02/15	12/03/15	12/9/15	-	238,990.17	92,185.58	65%	Terminated
4.	Construction and Completion of Ino. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Ankrakura	M/S Ali Lukman Ent.	130,030.00	DACF	23/12/15	30/12/15	30/08/16	-	80,132.56	49,897.42	70%	Gable
5.	Construction and Completion of Ino. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Cheremako	Helping Heart Ent.	135,582.48	DACF	10/09/15	29/09/15	29/05/16	-	133,303.98	2,278.50	100%	Completed
6.	Construction and Completion of Ino. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Cherembo	Bravo General Services	133,858.56	DACF	10/09/15	17/09/15	17/05/16	-	69,927.61	63,930.95	60%	Gable
7.	Construction and Completion of Ino. 3-Unit Classroom Block	Krobo	Agyampah General Services	135,492.00	DACF	10/09/15	24/09/15	17/05/16	-	79,920.68	59,571.40	60%	Gable
8.	Completion of 1No. community health planning service (CHPS)	Brekente	Agyampah General Service	94,565.10	DACF	25/02/15	15/03/15	15/9/15	-	44,469.24	50,095.86	80%	Finishing
9.	Completion of 1No. community health planning service (CHPS)	Nakpei	Bravo General Services	126,061.80	DACF	10/09/15	17/09/15	17/05/16	-	48,073.30	77,988.85	60%	Gable
10.	Completion of 1No. community health planning service (CHPS)	Kadue	Agyampah General Service	126,061.80	DACF	10/09/15	17/09/15	17/05/16	-	68,822.97	57,238.83	40%	Superstructure

11	Construction of 2NO. Lecture halls with staff common room for Proposed Midwifery Training School	Yeji	Ali Lukman Enterprise	129,151.44	DDF	23/12/15	29/12/15	23/08/16	-	83,556.52	45595.00	70%	Gable
12	Const. & completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Yawpare	Helping Heart Ent.	189,604.23	DACF	25/02/15	15/03/15	15/9/15	-	146,909.22	42,695.10	100%	Completed
13	Const. & completion of 1No. community health planning service (CHPS) Compound	Kobre	Ali Lukman Ent.	94,998.75	DACF	24/02/15	10/03/15	10/09/15	-	71310.13	23,688.62	95%	Finishing
14	Construction and completion of 1No. Assembly complex	Yeji	M/S Samotrust Co. Limited	408,519.11	DACF	28/03/14	24/04/14	28/09/14		110,716.	297,802.61	60%	To be terminated

6.10.2. Data Analysis and Use of the Results

As part of its functions and responsibilities, the DPCU will be responsible for collating all M&E data in the District, analysis and report on them to the RCC (RPCU), NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders within and outside the District. The main focus of the data collection, collation and analysis shall be on the core and district specific indicators. Thus the data analysis has to show in general and in specific terms how set indicators are being realized as well as indicating how well projects and programmes being implemented are tailored to meet goals, objectives and targets of the DMTDP and for that matter, the GSGDA. Data analysis must be systematically and effectively done so that the lessons learned can be fed into annual action plans of the district as well as into the next DMTDP.

To ensure easy presentation and analysis of data, a number of statistical instruments will be applied. These will include use of tables, bar charts, histograms, bar graphs, trend analysis and pictures.

6.10.3. Reporting

To ensure informed decision-making and to keep key stakeholders abreast with the progressed made regarding implementation of the DMTDP, it is important that the DPCU provides both oral and written reports on M&E to project actors and key stakeholders such the DCE, DCD, the Presiding Member, the Decentralized Departments, RCC (RPCU), NDPC, MDAs, Consultants, Contractors and beneficiary communities. The M&E reports should be timely produced and made available to key stakeholders so that they will be abreast with progress made, observations and gaps identified for corrective measures to be taken before the next monitoring exercise. The key M&E reports that would be produced are;

- i. Quarterly M&E reports to DA management, RCC and NDPC.
- ii. Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to DA management, RCC, NDPC and other stakeholders.
- iii. Mid Term DMTDP implementation review report.
- iv. Terminal Evaluation Report

6.10.4 Dissemination of the Reports

Dissemination of quarterly and annual M&E progress reports are crucial if the Assembly's aim of promoting ownership, accountability and transparency in the implementation of the DMTDP is to be achieved. To ensure timely dissemination of M&E reports therefore, validation workshops would be organized annually on the draft APRs, copies of the quarterly and APRs shall be forwarded to the RCC (RPCU), NDPC, other MDAs, key Development Partners and NGOs. At the local level however, community fora and the local FM Stations will be used to disseminate the reports. The DA envisages organizing one community forum in each of the nine Area

Councils per annum or organizing meetings with traditional rulers, Area Council representatives and other opinion leaders. However, the community fora and community meetings will be used as alternative strategies to disseminate M&E reports among the various communities within the District. Also, key summary of the APRs would be displayed on public places such as the DA notice board, Yeji Lorry Station, office of the NHIA, Mathias Hospital, Yeji and Area Council Offices.

6.11. EVALUATION

The DPCU will conduct Mid-term and terminal evaluations on the implementation of the DMTDP. This will enable the DPCU to assess the performance of project and programmes implemented and how the interventions achieved their objectives in relation to the goal of the Agenda for jobs. These evaluations will improve decision making and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

To ensure independent outcome of the evaluation, the DA will contract out the terminal evaluation to a private consultant. It is envisaged such a practice will not only make the evaluation extensive but the results more independent, reliable and verifiable.

6.12 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

To facilitate and promote Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E), the DPCU vigorously involved key stakeholders and beneficiaries in the preparation of the M&E plan. They were three local NGOs (Mission of Hope for Social Foundation, Youth Our Future and Community Initiative Foundation), all the three paramountcies in the district and the Disable Society. The rest were Yeji Market Women Association, the nine Area/Town Councils, NADMO, NCCE, DMHIS, NYEP and Assembly members. The DPCU will actively partner the aforementioned stakeholders in monitoring and evaluating the DMTDP to promote transparency and accountability in project implementation.

To promote and sustain PM&E, there will be the need to build capacity of stakeholders especially CSOs and Area Councils on PM&E methods like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Citizen Report Card and Community Score Card to enable them monitor projects and programmes implemented within their areas

6.13 OTHER ISSUES OF RELEVANCE TO M&E

6.13.1 Collaboration with Development Partners

One important issue that needs critical consideration for successful implementation of the M&E plan is enhancing collaboration with development partners including CSOs and MDAs. Such organizations that the DA can collaborate with include local NGOs (Mission of Hope International and Community Initiative Foundation), traditional councils (Yeji, Konkoma, Prang and Abease) and government supported agencies and programmes currently running in the district including CWSA, Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), Zoomlion, NYEP and VRA/NED.

The key areas the DA can collaborate with these institutions include;

1. Provision of logistics required for M&E
2. Direct funding of M&E activities
3. Carrying out joint M&E exercises
4. Preparation and distribution of M&E reports among key development partners
5. Organization of quarterly M&E stakeholders' meetings to harmonize M&E information from the various stakeholders
6. Participation in mid-term and terminal review of the M&E plan

6.14 EVALUATION

Program/Activity: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

6.14.1 Background

The District is implementing the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP). Currently a total of 830 Households are benefiting from the program. The evaluation has become necessary because in the course of our data collection for the preparation of the DMTDP, most communities prioritised the LEAP as their top most. To this effect the government of Ghana is expanding the program of 4,809 potential households are expected to join the program. The DPCU therefore deemed it necessary to carry out an evaluation of the program to ascertain its impacts on people of the district

Objectives of the Evaluation

The objectives for the evaluation among others are to:

- Establish the contribution of the program to poverty reduction
- Establish error of inclusion (if any) and the way forward
- The sustainability of the program

6.14.2 Types of Evaluation

The evaluation type for the program will be process and impact evaluation. The Process evaluation occurs once program implementation has begun, and it measures how effective your program's procedures are. The data it generates is useful in identifying inefficiencies and streamlining processes, and portrays the program's status to external parties. However impact evaluation studies the entire program from beginning to end (or at whatever stage the program is at), and looks to quantify whether or not it has been successful. Focused on the long-term impact, impact evaluation is useful for measuring sustained changes brought about by the program or making policy changes or modifications to the program.

Table: 69 Evaluation Matrix: Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Question	Sub-question			
Relevance	What changes in program participants' lives are attributable to LEAP?	Should the program continue?	Number of people with improved lives due to LEAP	Primary /secondary data	Surveys, focused group discussion, data from Ghana statistical service etc.
Efficiency	Was/is there need to give cash to people as a social intervention package?	What other options exist	What is the LEAP fund used for by beneficiaries	Primary data	Baseline surveys, administration of questionnaires

Effectiveness	What is the percentage number of beneficiaries who are out of poverty	Is poverty levels going down through LEAP?	Percentage of people who are out of the poverty line	Primary /secondary data	Surveys, Ghana statistical service
Impact	Are lives of households under LEAP improving?	What are the signs of improvement in LEAP communities?	Evidence of people lives improving	Primary data	Surveys, community fora
Sustainability	Will beneficiaries' lives remain improved after LEAP is over?	What are the stop-gap measures to ensure that people lives remain improved after LEAP?	Type/number of investments beneficiaries are doing with LEAP proceeds	Primary data	Surveys, focused group discussion,

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR M&E RESULTS

This is an important step in planning and it indicates how the M&E information will be shared and discussed with relevant stakeholders and decision makers in the district

Table: 70 Communication Strategy

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/tool	Timeframe																Responsibility
				2018				2019				2020				2021				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play																	DPCU
Dissemination of DMTDP	Stakeholders to have copies of DMTDP	MPs, Heads of Dpts, Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, CSOs, NGOs etc	Meetings, durbars, Round-table discussions																	DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP. To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the subcommittee	Meetings Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.																	DPCU
Meeting with stakeholders on Review of AAPs	To know the level of implementation of DMTDP	NDPC, Heads of Departments, NGOs, CSOs	PowerPoint presentations, discussions																	DPCU
Quarterly Monitoring with stakeholders participation	To ensure that projects are implemented as planned	NDPC, MPs, Heads of Dpts, Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, CSOs, NGOs etc	Community score cards																	DPCU

Orientation on the Preparation of M & E Reports	As a feedback on plan implementation	NDPC, MPs, Heads of Dpts, Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, CSOs, NGOs etc	Meetings, round-table discussion																	DPCU
Sensitization on preparation and Approval of AAPs	To know exactly the DA is doing for the year	Hon. Assembly members, NGOs, CSOs	Radio stations, Presentations																	DPCU
Sensitization on Mid-year review of DMTDP	To establish level of DMTDP level of implementation, challenges and way forward	NDPC, MPs, Heads of Dpts, Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, CSOs, NGOs etc	Radio stations PowerPoint presentations																	DPCU

Source: DPCU 20



**PRU EAST DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

OIL AND GAS PLAN, 2018 – 2021



**PREPARED BY THE DPCU
JANUARY, 2019**

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CHAPTER FIVE 29

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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1.1 Introduction

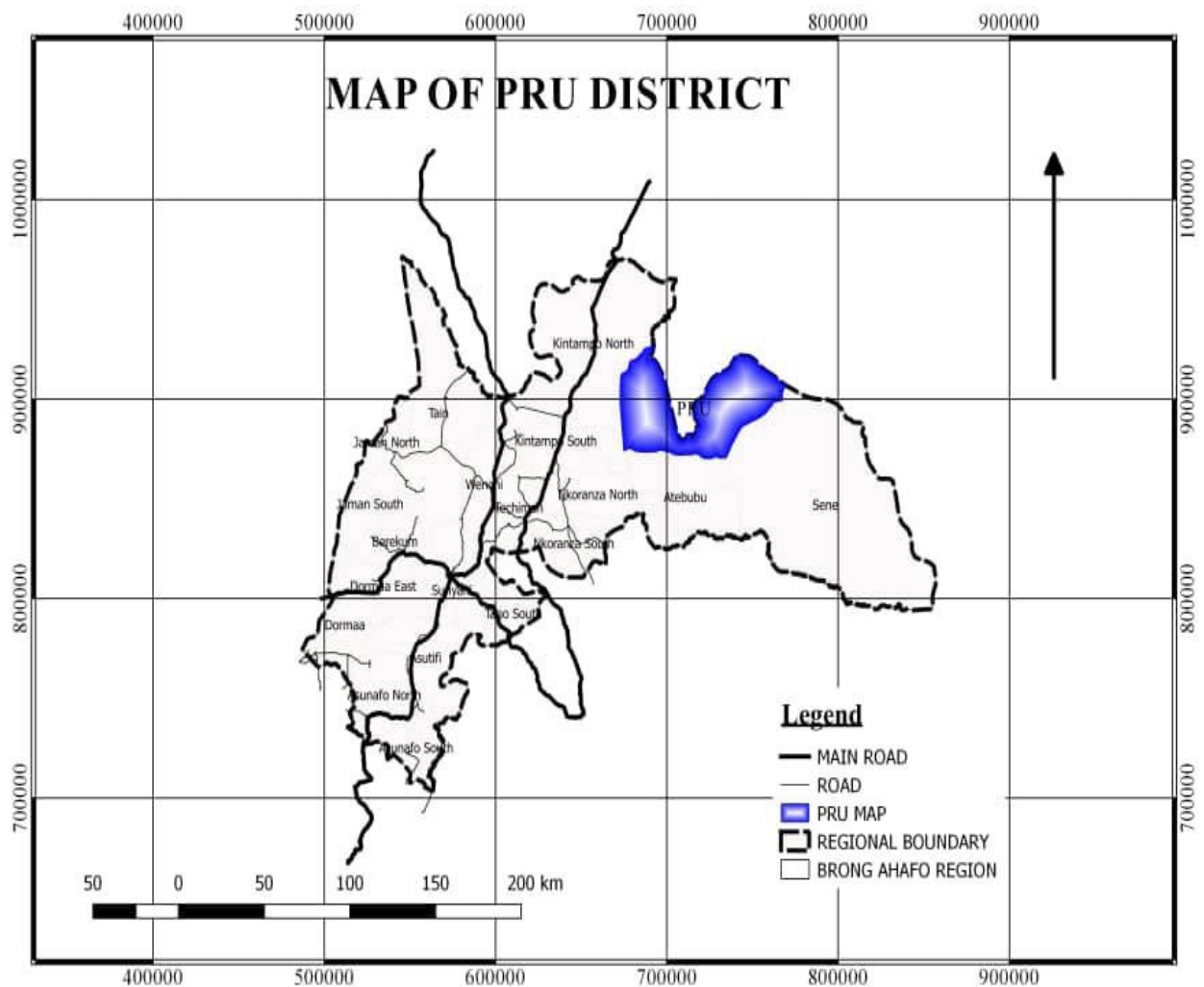
This section of the DMTDP seeks to detail the physical, environmental, economic and social conditions that shape and influence lives in the Pru District. There are core natural and anthropogenic factors that influence economic production, consumption, reproduction, health, sanitation and the overall welfare of the people of the district. It is therefore important to put these issues into perspective to enable a fair appreciation of the current state of the district.

1.1.2: Location and Size

The Pru District was part of the Atebubu District until its establishment in 2004 and subsequently its split into Pru East and West in 2017. The District was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I.2335) of 2017 (18th February). Pru East District lies between Longitudes 0^o30”W and 1^o26”W and Latitudes 7^o50”N and 8^o22”N. It shares boundaries with Three (3) other districts, namely East Gonja to the North (Northern Region), Sene to the East, and Prang to the West.

Yeji, the District capital is a major market centre located just at the edge of the Volta River and is about 223km North-East of Kumasi, the Ashanti Regional capital and about 310km (Via Nkoranza/Techiman North-East of Sunyani in the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital. It is also 493km North of Accra, the national capital. The Pru East District covers an area of 2,195kmsq representing about 5.6% of the total land surface of the Brong Ahafo Region.

Figure 1 Map of Pru East District



1.1.3.: Geology and Minerals

The District is underlain by the voltaian formation which covers about two-fifths of the surface area of Ghana. The rocks belonging to this formation are rich in sandstone, shale, mudstone and limestone which can be harvested for constructional purposes in the district. There are also few deposits of clay which when given the needed attention can boost the pottery industry to generate revenue for the local inhabitants.

The District has been identified as one of the 32 potential oil and gas exploration Districts within the Voltaian Basin in the country by SEA. This in effect, means the District has the potential to be one of the Oil districts in the country and therefore the need to plan towards that.

1.1.4 Climate

The District is located within the transitional zone, thus it experiences the tropical continental or interior Savannah type of climate, which is a modified form of the wet semi-equatorial type of climate. The total annual rainfall ranges between 800mm and 1400mm and occurs in two seasons. The first rainy season begins June whilst the second rainy season begins in September or October. The difference between the minor and major season is hardly noticed due to the transitional nature of the area.

The mean monthly temperature ranges from a height of 30⁰C in March to as low as 24⁰C in August. Mean annual temperature ranges between 26.5⁰C and 27.2⁰C. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40⁰C.

The District comes under the influence of the North-east trade winds (Harmattan) between November and March/April. The climate in the District is hardly stable as in some years the rains delay or come in low quantities and in other years the rains come in excess with stormy and torrential down pours, which are sometimes destructive to both crops and the built environment e.g. in 2008 and 2009.

1.1.5 Relief and Drainage

The topography of the district is generally plain with rolling and undulating land surface of an elevation between 60 – 300 meters above sea level. The district is unfortunately not associated with any significant highlands or hills except in the Abease and Benim (Buom) area where a few matured hills and caves can be found.

The Pru River, which is a right tributary to the Volta Lake flows across the Northern part of the district. The Volta Lake and the Pru River almost drains around the District. One does not leave the District without crossing the river and its tributaries. The sluggish flow of the river permits the depositing of alluvial soils on the river beds and along their banks. The fertile nature of alluvial soils is a great potential for increased food production in the district.

Due to the low water table, the Volta Lake is currently treated to supply the entire inhabitants of Yeji, Konkoma, and Sawaba-Parambo under the Small Town Water Supply System and Sanitation Project and a few surrounding communities. However, due to the recent floods (2009) the Parambo/Sawaba water system is down. There is therefore the need for the Assembly to as a matter of urgency repair the system to prevent the occurrence of water related disease like Cholera, Guinea Worm among others. Other minor rivers/streams or channels of the Volta Lake and Pru River include Kpantwi, Gyebresi, Bonfra, Malakepo, Tanfi, Bumfari, Wansan, Pranbon,

Bolepoase, Wotrewotre, Sele, Kefoose, Kalekya, Pre and Nyelase. The Volta Lake serves as a potentials resource for small scale irrigation schemes.

1.1.6 Conditions of the Built Environment

Data extracted from the 2010 PHC reports indicates that the District has a total of 22, 579 houses containing about 127,069 households. Out of this number 76.9% of the structures are constructed with mud/mud bricks or earth and 1.3 % palm/earth/thatch. Sand Crete/land Crete forms 4.2%.

The main materials used for roofing of dwelling units were corrugated metal sheets (44.2%), thatch/palm leaves (54.3%). Most of the structures in the district are poorly constructed with low quality building materials. The phenomenon is probably due to high poverty levels in the district. There are no drains leaking the various structures into one system. The surroundings are generally unkempt, with exposed foundations and leaking roof of buildings. Deep cracks are also common on structures in the district. The structures in the district in fact are built/put-up in a haphazard manner. Adherence to Building regulations is very poor.

1.2 POPULATION

1.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rates

The population size, growth rate, structure and distribution of the district has been estimated from various census figures of the then Atebubu District which was splited into the Pru and Atebubu-Amantin Districts in 2004. Based on data currently issued by the Ghana Statistical Service, the District had a population of 129,248 (2010 PHC) and projected to be 164,306 in 2018.

The population of the district has witnessed rapid increase from a modest of 23,488 in 1970 to 129,248 in 2010 with inter-censual growth rates of 3.0% which is far higher than the regional (2.6%) and the national (2.5%) average growth rates.

The high population growth rate of the district can be attributed to a number of factors including the large influx of settler farmers and fishermen from the three (3) Northern Regions, Volta, Accra, the opening up of the area by the Kumasi-Ejura-Atebubu High way and the natural increase resulting from high birth rate and low infant mortality rate.

This trend of population growth have a negative effect on environment since Agric arable lands are being reduced and degraded for settlements, which when not given necessary attention is likely to result in desertification and environmental degradation in the District. The Forestry Department and other stakeholders therefore need to be supported to effectively monitor and sensitize the people to protect our natural resources from the ravages of population pressure.

1.3 GOVERNANCE

1.3.1: Introduction

Governance refers to that process of decision making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The concept is applied in many context as such corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus building, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, equity and inclusiveness, reduction in corruption and voice and accountability of minority groups.

The development process of the Pru District is underpinned on the various institutional set-ups which include traditional governance structures, the private sector, state institutions, non-governmental organizations and community/faith based organizations.

Under the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936), the Pru District Assembly is the highest political administrative and planning authority at the District level and responsible for the overall governance and development of the whole District. Under the Act, the Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.3.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The District Chief Executive
- ii. 41 Assembly members, made up of 28 elected by universal adult suffrage and 13 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.
- iii. The Members of Parliament in the District.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly.

The Executive Committee of the Assembly has a number of sub-committees performing various functions. These include:

- Finance and Administration Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Justice and Security Sub-committee
- Agric and Fishery Sub-committee
- Revenue Mobilization
- Education Sub-committee
- Public Relations and complaints committee
- Sanitation Sub-commi

The sub-committees have deliberative functions and submit results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee for action and steps to be taken. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which serves as the technical wing of the District Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads and chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director. Currently, the membership of the 11 member DPCU in the District are the DCD, DPO, DBA, DE, DDH, DDE, DDA, Community Dev. Officer, and a member of the District Assembly. The district lacks the departments of Feeder Roads and the Town and Country and hence depends on Atebubu-Amantin District for such services.

Under Act, 936, decentralized departments of the Assembly are presented in the table below. However, the commencement of section 38 and 161 of the Act, and the coming into force of LI 1961, 18thDecember, 2009, the departments in the first schedule of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 are established as Departments of the District Assemblies under the Local Government Service Act, 2003, Act 656.

1.3.3 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 PPPs 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 Pru 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 fish and related products, leather and related products, specialized agricultural produce etc. 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 demand.

1.4 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

The income levels of the households in the district vary widely. This is because there is a mix of very high income earners as well as very low income earners. The average annual income for an average household size (4 people) is about GH¢782.45. This translates into an average per capital annual income of GH¢195.61

Sixty-six (66%) of the people earn their income from agriculture related activities, seventeen (17%) from the Service Sector, 13% commerce and 4% industry.

Income levels are generally low throughout the district as compared to the national average income for head of \$390.00. This therefore calls for prudent measures to develop the major sectors of the local economy, especially agriculture and other related activities through effective storage, processing and marketing of produce and support to the private sector which is now considered as the engine of growth of every economy.

As an agricultural economy supported by a vibrant fishing industry, like the Pru District, it is critical to encourage people to produce enough for local consumption and export the surplus thus cutting down expenditure on food. This is the easiest way for people to save towards developments. A general overview of the household income shows that, there are high inequalities in the distribution of income in the district. It could be found that, the wealth in the district is in the possession of a few people who form only about 18% of the entire population of the district and this indeed is a typical characteristics of a developing country. The remaining 72% forms average income earners and the extreme poor who cannot afford three square meals a day (mostly in rural areas).

As an agrarian district, the population of self-employed without employees is high, about 70.9 % with unpaid family workers of 16.2%. This invariably means that when the agricultural sector is affected, the capacity of the local economy is equally affected, hence affect future employment.

Majority of the self-employed are engaged in small-scale economic enterprises such as fish processing, dressmaking/tailoring, artisan work, auto-repairs services, hairdressing and food processing. Many people are also subsistence farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture.

However, most of the self-employed in the private informal sector have not registered their businesses either at the Registrar General Department or with the Assembly. Efforts need to be made to sensitize them on the need to register their businesses and the opportunities available to them at the various financial institutions to increase their capital base.

1.5: Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is defined as women, orphans, and poor men, children in conflict with the law or any person prone to any act of insecurity. A person is considered vulnerable if he/she is and/or can be sub-projected to all forms of abuse. A person deprived of his/her basic rights and needs is also described as vulnerable.

The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) of Ghana defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country.

Exclusion is the invariable penitence of vulnerability. That is the extreme form of vulnerability which later becomes a socially accepted concept leading to exclusion of the person involved termed as the excluded. Exclusion therefore leads to a social group referred to as “the marginalized and disadvantaged”. These conditions in society hinder these groups of people from participating in general development and therefore do not contribute to development but become spectators in the society. They are also neglected, in very important activities such as decision-making which would impact positively on their socio-economic wellbeing.

1.5.1: Vulnerable and Excluded Groups in the District

Vulnerability refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment. A vulnerable person therefore is the one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a given environment. Thus the vulnerable are often excluded from very important activities such as decision-making which is expected to impact on their lives.

The table below presents identified vulnerable and excluded groups in the district and the effects of the vulnerability.

Table 1: Vulnerability Analysis

No	Vulnerable and excluded group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the District. That is Fire outbreaks, Floods and rainstorms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rain storms. - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor.
2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded.

	Orphans (children with both or either parents dead, parents invalid and the likes)	Deprivation of their basic rights and necessities of life like access to education, health, food, shelter. This becomes worse where there are no social safe nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities so as to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children. - Support needy but brilliant students - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor.
3	Persons living with HIV/AIDS	Social stigmatization and discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on HIV and AIDS prevention and control including condom distribution - Educate the public to integrate Persons living with HIV/AIDS into the society. - Ensure that social intervention programmes such as NHIS, LEAP and the School Feeding cover Persons living with HIV/AIDS. - Provide ATRs to PLWHIV. - Ensure effective operation of the DAC and DRMT for effective monitoring and reporting on HIV and AIDS programmes in the district.
4	Abused Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Parental discrimination among children. - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at tender age, rape, defilement, child labour and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create public awareness on children's right and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify creation of public awareness on children's rights and effects of WFCL. - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families. - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Support department of social welfare to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.
5	Child Trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to extreme conditions of life. - Deprivation of basic necessities of life like food, education and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child. - Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders
6	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district. - Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support education of PWDs & their children. - Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
7		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education.

	Gender Issues: That is women and children	<p>violence and limited access to family/household assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discriminated against in access to education and general empowerment opportunities. - Forced into early marriages often against their well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce child (U-5) mortality in the district, - Support implementation of the Expanded Programme Immunization (EPI), - Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Develop and implement genders responsive action plan. - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts.
8	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited or no access means of production like land. - Generally have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities. - Low income levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and to cover the core poor. - Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm inputs and services.
9	The aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physically weak and hence high demand for healthcare. - Low level of income due to limited economic opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize 2013 Senior Citizens' Day. - Enroll the aged but poor in LEAP communities on the LEAP. - Facilitate early access of Pensioners to their pension benefits. - Facilitate and support efficient operation of the District Pensioners Association. - Ensure that PWDs' share of the DACF is applied fully to their benefit. - Promote designing and construction of disability friendly infrastructure facilities in the district,
10	The youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of school and try to be self-reliant. - Low level of income due to inadequate access to job opportunities. - Full of energy and often prone to all forms of social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate implementation of the NYEP to create jobs for the youth. - Support needy but brilliant students

Source DPCU, 2018

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES, POLICY OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate capacity to manage environmental Impact	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	1. .Gazette the DA by-laws to incorporate oil and gas issues	(SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)
				2.Establish a Magistrate Court to deal with issues relating to the oil and gas	(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)
				3. Sensitize beneficiary communities on likely effects of O&G activities on water bodies and other climate change issues	(SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)
				4. Develop local communication strategy for oil and gas activities in the Metropolis	(SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Energy and Petroleum	Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and	1. Facilitate acquisition of land for onshore O&G exploration	(SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a)

			offshore oil and gas sector		
Energy and Petroleum	Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	2. Registration of affected persons for appropriate compensation	(SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a)
Energy and Petroleum	Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	3. Complete the local plans of high growth and development areas in the District	(SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a)
Energy and Petroleum	Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	4. Complete the structure plans of the District	(SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a)
Energy and Petroleum	Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	5. Create special development Areas within the District for the oil and gas	(SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a)

FOCUS AREA	KEY ISSUES	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and	5. Organise stakeholders consultation meetings to sensitize and secure their commitment	(SDG Targets 14.1,

		and gas industry	offshore oil and gas sector		
Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry	Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	6. Organize stakeholder consultation with adjoining districts to minimize boundary conflicts	(SDG Targets 14.1,

2.2 POCC ANALYSIS - DEFINITION OF TERMS

POTENTIALS OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies. About twelve development issues of the Pru District have been subjected to this analysis;

POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate capacity to manage environmental Impact	Availability of trainable persons in the metropolis	Existing of EPA, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	Land litigation	Inadequate funds to pursue the it legally
	Use of Assembly Persons and Unit Committees	Support from RCC	In adequate funds	- Inadequate funds
	Existence of Five Area Councils	Availability of training institutions	Inadequate motivational packages	- Inadequate funds
	Support From Traditional Authorities	They are cooperative	Lack of awareness of the intervention	Luck of Funds to create the awareness
Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities identified are ample to deal with the constraints and challenges identified.				

POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Major land use challenges in the oil belt	Availability of vast land for exploration activities	Existence of stool land and Land commission	Land litigation	Land boundary disagreements
	Existence of DISEC	Availability of land management structures (land Commission and Stool lands administration)	Inadequate commitment of the DISEC	Inadequate funding
	Use of Assembly Members and Unit Committees	Existing regulations for land use planning and Management	Inadequate capacity of Assembly and Unit Committees members	Inadequate funding
	Existence of Five Area Councils	Support from RCC	Inadequate functioning of the Area Councils	Inadequate funding
	Support from Traditional Authorities	Existence of security agencies e.g. Army, Police etc.	Absence of Support from Traditional Authorities	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: The District has substantial potentials and opportunities to address the constraints and challenges resulting from land use.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry	Availability of environmental health and sanitation unit	Existence of regional environmental health and sanitation unit	Absence of waste treatment facility	No external financial support now.
	Availability NADMO	Existence of Zoomlion	Inadequate capacity to deal with oil related waste	Difficulty in getting prospective investors to partner with the Assembly to deal with waste
	Existence of engineered land field site	Existence of private partners in waste management	Absence of locally prepared plans to deal with oil and gas	Inadequate funding
	Existence of District environmental health and sanitation unit	Availability of EPA	Inadequate capacity of the environmental health and sanitation unit	Inadequate funding
Conclusion: external support in collaboration with the District potentials the constraints and challenges will be management.				

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	1. Gazette the DA by-laws to incorporate oil and gas issues	DA By-laws Gazetted						15,000		Central Admin	EPA, RCC
				2. Establish a Magistrate Court to deal with issues relating to the oil and gas	A magistrate Court Established					600,000	Central Admin	EPA, RCC		
SUB-TOTAL										15,000	600.000			

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	3. Facilitate acquisition of land for onshore O&G exploration	Land Acquired O & G activities		➔			-	-	4,500,000.00	Central Admin	RCC, Traditional Authorities
		Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	4. Register affected persons for appropriate compensation	No. of people Registered		➔			-	-	60,000	Central Admin	EPA, RCC, Communities
SUB-TOTAL											4,560,000			

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-program mes	Projects/ Activities	Outco me/ impact indicat ors	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	5. Sensitize beneficiary communities on likely effects of O&G activities on water bodies & other climate change issues	No. of communities sensitized		→			-	-	40,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC & Communities
				6. Organise stakeholders consultation meetings to sensitize and secure their	No. of communities sensitized		→			-	-	42,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC

				commitment										
				7.Organize stakeholder consultation with adjoining districts to minimize boundary conflicts	No. of communities engaged		➔			-	-	12,000	PEDA	DA & Traditional Authority
Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	8. Develop local communication strategy for oil and gas activities in the DA	Local Communication Strategy developed		➔					12,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC
SUB-TOTAL											106,000.00			

Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements





Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment





Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-program mes	Projects/ Activities	Outco me/ impac t indica tors	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						18	19	20	21	GoG	IG F	Donor	Lead	Collaborat ing
Minimise potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial planning	9.Complete the local plans of high growth and development areas in District	High growth areas identified		➔			-	-	35,000	PPD	LUSPA
				10.Complete the structure plans of the District	Structural Plans completed		➔			-	-	30,000	PPD	LUSPA
				11.Create special development Areas	Special areas create		➔			-	-	35,000	PPD	LUSPA

				within the District for the oil and gas	for O & G									
SUB-TOTAL											100,000			
GRAND TOTAL											4,781,000.00			




CHAPTER FOUR

PRU EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
OIL AND GAS ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2019

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities/Projects	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Management (Natural Resource Conservation And Management)	1.Gazette the DA by-laws to incorporate oil and gas issues	Yeji	-	DA By-laws Gazetted					-	15,000.00	-	Central Admin	EPA, RCC
	2.Establish a Magistrate Court to deal with issues relating to the oil and gas	Yeji	-	A magistrate Court Established					-	-	600,000	Central Admin	EPA, RCC
	3.Facilitate acquisition of land for onshore O&G exploration	Selected Areas	-	Land Acquired O & G activities					-	-	4,500,000	Central Admin	RCC, Traditional Authorities
	4.Register affected persons for appropriate compensation	Communities under O & G	-	No. of people Registered					-	-	60,000	Central Admin	RCC, Traditional Authorities

5.Sensitize beneficiary communities on likely effects of O&G activities on water bodies & other climate change issues	Communities along water bodies	-	No. of communities sensitized		-	-	40,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC & Communities	
6.Organise stakeholds consultation meetings to sensitize and secure their commitment	All beneficiary communities	-	No. of communities engaged		-	-	42,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC	
7.Organize stakeholder consultation with adjoining districts to minimize boundary conflicts	Yeji, Prang, Salaga	-	No. of Districts Engaged		-	-	12,000	PEDA	DA & Traditional Authority	
8.Develop local communication strategy for oil and gas activities in the DA	Yeji	-	Local Communication Strategy developed		-	-	12,000	DPCU	EPA, RCC	
SUB-TOTAL							15,000	5,266,000		

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

Programmes and sub-programmes	Activities/Projects	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG (GHC)	IGF (GHC)	Donor (GHC)	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management/ Physical and Spatial planning	9.Complete the local plans of high growth and development areas in District	Yeji	-	High growth areas identified					-	-	35,000	PPD	LUSPA
	10.Complete the structure plans of the District	Selected Communities	-	Structural Plans completed					-	-	30,000	PPD	LUSPA
	11.Create special development Areas within the District for the oil and gas	Selected Communities	-	Special areas create for O & G					-	-	35,000	PPD	LUSPA
SUB-TOTAL								-	-	100,000			
GRAND TOTAL									15,000.00	5,366,000.00			

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

REPORTING ON MONITORING ACTIVITIES

On Annual and Quarterly basis, the PEDAs Monitoring Team will be putting together reports on progress of implementation of activities of O & G to the District Chief Executive and other stakeholders. Copies of same will be sent to:

- Regional Coordinating Council/ RM&E Unit
- Ministry of local government and rural development
- National development planning commission
- Project Financiers.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon a critical examination of the proposals made in the District Medium Term Development Plan and the targets set, the following recommendation should be taken into consideration to ensure sustainable development in the District with regards to the O & G

- Continuous engagement of the core actors of the District to effectively mainstream the cost of mitigation measures into physical projects.
- Contractors for physical projects should obtain EIA as a condition for project execution
- Regular monitoring and site supervision should be encouraged
- Regular DPCU and Statutory Planning Committee meetings
- There should be a renewed commitment to enact and enforce District environmental bye laws
- There should be continuous education of the public to appreciate the negative effects of environmental degradation on their lives.

5.3 CONCLUSION

In as much as we anticipate a boom in the Oil industry as a Country, we should be mindful not to encounter the 'Dutch Disease'. This is because my district and for that matter Ghana is Agrarian and with the Oil activities, the Agriculture sector should be guided against knowing well it is the back bone of the Country. On the issue of protecting the environment, individuals, groups, organizations as well as the nation can no longer afford the luxury of not acting in a manner that contributes its preservation. The survival of man is ultimately closely related to the survival of the environment and therefore protecting it is protecting the lives of the people.

Consideration of SEA in the implementation of the Pru East Medium Development Plan (2018-2021) is very crucial since the environmental dimension of each of the activity has been considered and possible mitigation measures analyzed. The various stakeholders in the implementation of the planned activities should all be made aware to commit the needed resources to enable the plan achieve its set objectives.